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**English - Or. English**

**STATISTICS DIRECTORATE  
COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS**

### **Working Party on National Accounts**

#### **THE SITUATION OF QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA TRANSMISSION TO THE OECD**

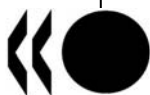
**To be held on 14-16 October 2008  
Tour Europe, Paris la Défense  
Beginning at 9:00 a.m. on the first day**

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## THE SITUATION OF QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA TRANSMISSION TO THE OECD

### I. Quarterly national accounts database

#### 1. Content

The OECD maintains an internal database containing the quarterly national accounts produced by OECD member countries. The QNA database is used by many people in the OECD Secretariat, particularly those in the Economics Department. Not all countries compile a full set of quarterly accounts, and so the content of the database differs from one country to another. It is worth noting that during the past years the QNA database has become more homogeneous and complete, and this is especially true for European countries. The requirements of internal users of the quarterly national accounts database are: full scope of what is published by the national statistical offices (NSO), accuracy, comparability and timeliness. Therefore, sets of tables of the OECD-Eurostat common questionnaire are supplemented by other data published by NSOs as quickly as possible, usually the day of release.

The scope of the database includes: GDP - expenditure and output approaches (current prices and volume estimates), GDP income approach (current prices), Saving and net lending (current prices), Gross fixed capital formation (current prices and volume estimates) broken down separately by asset or product and by institutional sector, Disposable income and Real disposable income components, Population and Employment, Employment by industry, Household final consumption expenditure (current prices and volume estimates) by durability and by purpose, Institutional sector accounts and specific accounts for some countries.

#### 2. Dissemination

##### Quarterly publication and release

A homogeneous set of selected series for each country from the QNA database is published in the OECD publication *Quarterly National Accounts*. Both electronic and paper versions are released on the same day, at approximately T+120 days. For example, the forthcoming 2008/3 edition will be released on November 3rd, 2008. It will cover the data up to 2008Q2 for most OECD countries, and for Belgium, Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States, some 2008Q3 data will be available.

In addition, every quarter OECD publishes a news release on quarterly GDP volume growth for the OECD area.

Also, in the first week of each month, the electronic publication is updated on OLISnet and SourceOECD.

##### Daily updates

Every morning an extract of the electronic publication is updated in the OECD data warehouse, OECD.Stat. It gives information on GDP by expenditure at current prices and for volume estimates for all OECD member countries and for some groups of countries. Volume and price indices are also provided for GDP and its main expenditure components (Private final consumption expenditure, Government final consumption expenditure, Gross fixed capital formation, Exports of goods and services and Imports of goods and services). Also, every morning quarterly growth rates for seasonally adjusted GDP and its main

components in volume are updated for OECD member countries and zones. All of these products are freely available through the OECD Statistics portal at [www.oecd.org/std/qna/statistics](http://www.oecd.org/std/qna/statistics).

## II. Data transmission to the OECD

### 1. Timeliness

The timeliness of the data published by the OECD is largely determined by the timeliness of the data it receives from the contributing national statistical offices. Punctuality implies the existence of a publication schedule and reflects the degree to which data are released in accordance with it. It would help not only internal users to plan their work based on the release dates but also external users to make timely use of OECD statistics.

All countries announce in advance the release days for their quarterly national accounts and almost all give a precise date. The release dates are available directly on their national websites and/or on the IMF's Dissemination Standard Bulletin Board (DSBB). Both sources are used by OECD staff to update a calendar for internal use (see **Annex I**, last column). This information will be provided next year on OECD.Stat to external users so that they will be able to check national release dates regularly. This will centralize the information regarding OECD member countries.

In order to provide timely data to the database users, it is recommended that countries send their QNA data to the OECD as soon as possible on the release day. Most countries do so, but there have been instances of delayed data delivery by a few countries. For example, some countries (Australia, Ireland, and Luxembourg) released Q1 and/or Q2 2008 data to the OECD with some delay. In addition, some countries provided incomplete deliveries at different dates. Such delays can cause disruption to the Secretariat's work flow that compounds the delays.

1. **Table 1** shows the capacity of OECD member countries to provide timely information on the GDP and its main components (expenditure or production approach, volume estimates); GDP flash estimates are not taken into account.

**Table 1 - Data release – number of days after the reference quarter**

<b>Q + 30 days or less</b>	Korea, United States
<b>Q + 45 days</b>	Austria, France, Greece, Japan, Netherlands
<b>Q + 45 ~ 60 days</b>	Canada, Denmark, Germany, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom
<b>Q + 60 ~ 75 days</b>	Australia, Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Switzerland, Turkey
<b>Q + 90 days</b>	Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand

### 2. New ESA95 questionnaire

From December 2007, European countries started sending their data to the OECD and Eurostat using the new ESA95 questionnaire. After a transition phase with some coding issues for first data transmissions, the process is now running smoothly. All European countries are now using the new questionnaire except Greece, Switzerland and Turkey.

Regarding the structural changes implemented in the new ESA95 questionnaire, we face an issue in the **ESA table 0102** regarding the new breakdown of Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) by asset replacing GFCF by product. In fact, most of the EU countries are still reporting the old breakdown (by product) in the new ESA questionnaire; as a result, this generates comparability problems. One should note that non-European countries have been using the asset breakdown, as described in the 1993 SNA, for many years.

During the transition phase, the Secretariat manages both approaches using specific metadata to warn users of the comparability issue. At the moment, only Denmark, Italy and Slovak Republic have switched to GFCF by asset type, as requested in the ESA table 0102. This breakdown includes a specific category for 'Intangible fixed assets' that is more precise than the former category 'Other products'.

### 3. Type of dissemination

For European countries that respond to the ESA95 questionnaire, data from Excel or Gesmes files are used to update the QNA database, and for some countries additional data are available from the reported national files or obtained by direct access to national databases. For non-European countries, data are either taken directly from national databases or from national files sent to the OECD, no specific questionnaire is used (see **Table 2**)<sup>1</sup>.

As shown in **Table 2**, the data sources used to update data for non-European countries are heterogeneous. Specific routines have to be used for each country, which need to be modified each time the structure of the website/file changes. The National Accounts World Wide Exchange (NAWWE) project may remedy that by facilitating data and metadata exchange from a single web application between NSOs and international organisations and between international organisations. At the moment, the pilot project is focusing on annual data transmission, but the OECD QNA team is following the developments with a view to future implementation quarterly. Australia has already expressed its interest in using this tool for QNA.

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<sup>1</sup> For the accession countries, the standard questionnaire is being used (see paragraph IV).

**Table 2 - Data transmission from OECD member countries**

	<b>Type of data dissemination used by the OECD for the update</b>			
	Reported ESA95 questionnaire	Reported national file or reported database	National file on internet	National database online
<b>European countries</b>				
Austria	X	X		
Belgium	X	X		
Czech Republic	X			
Denmark	X			X
Finland	X			X
France	X		X	
Germany	X	X		
Greece			X	
Hungary	X			X
Iceland	X			X
Ireland	X			
Italy	X		X	
Luxembourg	X			
Netherlands	X	X		
Norway	X	X		
Poland	X	X		
Portugal	X	X		
Slovak Republic	X	X		
Spain	X			
Sweden	X			X
Switzerland	X			
Turkey		X		
United Kingdom	X			X
<b>Non European countries</b>				
Australia		X		
Canada				X
Japan			X	
Korea		X		
Mexico				X
New Zealand				X
United States			X	

#### 4. Quarterly sector accounts

Since June 2007, Eurostat and the European Central Bank have published quarterly sector accounts (QSA) for the Euro Area and the European Union. This release provides a comprehensive overview of the European aggregates as a single economy and allows a wide-ranging analysis of the interactions among the institutional sectors.

Some quarterly institutional sector accounts data are collected and stored in the OECD QNA database which is made available by the following countries: Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Norway, Slovak Republic, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Earlier this year, the OECD met with Eurostat in order to exchange information on the practices concerning the transmission, publication and use of QSA data. Eurostat expressed its interest in having comparable data for the EU's biggest economic partners, such as USA, Japan, Canada, China, India, Russia, etc. We are cooperating with Eurostat in this.

## 5. General OECD requirements

It is recommended that European countries send the filled questionnaire to Eurostat and the OECD ([SNA.Contact@OECD.org](mailto:SNA.Contact@OECD.org)) at the same time. It would also be appreciated if national press releases and GDP flash estimates could be sent as soon as they become available. The OECD will respect the embargo if applicable. The OECD Secretariat would be grateful if member countries could insert a brief note appended to the data transmission or a weblink to signal any important changes, such as a new base/reference year for volume estimates, a major benchmark revision, the inclusion of additional data, or a methodological change such as the allocation of FISIM. Such actions would greatly assist the editing undertaken by the OECD staff and also facilitate the incorporation of appropriate metadata in OECD databases and publications.

The OECD experienced some difficulties with Austrian and Italian releases because of a lack of early information from the countries.

The Secretariat would also like to remind countries that we store datasets corresponding to different methodologies separately, and so when a major methodological change is made (e.g. allocation of FISIM) we would prefer countries to send only the data associated with the new methodology.

## 6. Other requests

a. Since February 2007, the OECD seasonally adjusts GDP by expenditure components with X12 ARIMA for countries that do not provide such series, i.e. Iceland and Sweden for current price estimates and Turkey for current price and volume estimates. These data are published as OECD Secretariat estimates and are used in zone calculations.

- Is there any plan for these National Statistical Offices (NSOs) to develop seasonal adjustments, in particular for Turkish volume data?

b. The OECD estimates missing quarterly gross fixed capital formation for Greece in order to publish zones aggregates.

- Is there any plan for Greece to provide a breakdown of gross capital formation, with details of investment and changes in inventories?
- Could Greece fill out the standard ESA95 questionnaire to transmit QNA data to the OECD as is done for the annual transmission?

c. In recent years, NSOs have developed quarterly employment data which are fully integrated in the national accounts framework. The majority of European countries transmit population and employment data as well as compensation of employees through tables 0103, 0110 and 0111 of the ESA95 questionnaire. But such data are still missing for some member countries.

- Do Iceland, Poland, Switzerland and Turkey plan to develop their quarterly employment data in the coming years?
  - Is Austria planning to provide employment figures based on persons instead of jobs?
- d. See paragraph II.4 on Quarterly Sector Accounts (QSA)
- OECD economists are interested in knowing if member countries have made any progress with the dissemination of QSA and seasonally adjusted data.

### III. Methodological changes

#### 1. Introduction of chain volume estimates and allocation of FISIM

Two of the major changes recommended in the 1993 SNA are: chain volume estimates and the allocation of FISIM (financial intermediation services indirectly measured) to using industries/sectors.

All EU countries and all but two other OECD member countries produce chain volume estimates. Slightly fewer countries have adopted the allocation of FISIM. **Table 3** gives the state of play regarding both, and also the expected date of changes if scheduled.

##### a. Chain volume estimates

So far, 28 of 30 OECD member countries have adopted chain volume estimates for their quarterly accounts. Korea and Mexico are planning to produce chain volume estimates in 2009 and 2011, respectively.

**Annex II** gives a list of linking methods used by OECD member countries as well as other general information disseminated to external users. These metadata are available with the data in OECD.Stat at [http://stats.oecd.org/OECDStatDownloadFiles/QNA\\_Changes.xls](http://stats.oecd.org/OECDStatDownloadFiles/QNA_Changes.xls).

One of the major outputs of the OECD Secretariat is its economic assessments of countries and forecasts of their future economic growth. The introduction of chaining in the quarterly national accounts has made the calculation of contributions to quarterly GDP growth less straightforward, in particular for changes in inventories and the external balance. Quarterly changes in inventories and their contribution to GDP growth are subject to regular scrutiny by economists engaged in business cycle analysis. However, some member countries neither publish these data nor data that could be used to calculate them.

Some European countries have started to include the contributions to growth in the OECD-Eurostat questionnaire but the majority does not do so. Some member countries make them available for downloading in their databases or on their web page. But, when no data are available, the OECD's Economics Department is obliged to derive approximate estimates by themselves.

The OECD and Eurostat request countries to supply contributions-to-growth data for the quarterly tables 0101, 0102 in the new questionnaire. Top priority should be given to supplying the contributions to growth of GDP by changes in inventories and external balance (seasonally adjusted data, q-o-q growth rates). It would be appreciated if countries could provide contribution to growth data with high precision, 4 or 5 decimal points.



## b. Allocation of FISIM

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) is an indirect measure of the value of financial intermediation services provided, but for which financial institutions do not charge explicitly.

Several non-European countries have been allocating FISIM to industries and institutional sectors for many years: Australia, Canada, Korea, and the United States. Over the past four years, almost all European countries have implemented it in their quarterly accounts.

Currently, 4 member countries are not allocating FISIM in their accounts.

2. Table 3 shows the current status and future plans of chaining QNA and allocating FISIM for each member country.

**Table 3 – Chaining QNA and allocation of FISIM**

	<b>Producing chain volume estimates?</b>	<b>Plans to disseminate chain volume estimates</b>	<b>Allocation of FISIM?</b>	<b>Plans to introduce allocation of FISIM</b>
Australia	Yes		Yes	
Austria	Yes		Yes	
Belgium	Yes		Yes	
Canada	Yes		Yes	
Czech Republic	Yes		Yes	
Denmark	Yes		Yes	
Finland	Yes		Yes	
France	Yes		Yes	
Germany	Yes		Yes	
Greece	Yes		Yes	
Hungary	Yes		Yes	
Iceland	Yes		Yes	
Ireland	Yes		Yes	
Italy	Yes		Yes	
<b>Japan</b>	Yes		<b>No<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Korea</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>2009</b>	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes		Yes	
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>2011</b>
Netherlands	Yes		Yes	
<b>New Zealand</b>	Yes		<b>No</b>	
Norway	Yes		Yes	
Poland	Yes		Yes	
Portugal	Yes		Yes	
Slovak Republic	Yes		Yes	
Spain	Yes		Yes	
Sweden	Yes		Yes	
Switzerland	Yes		Yes	
<b>Turkey</b>	Yes		<b>No</b>	
United Kingdom	Yes		Yes	
United States	Yes		Yes	

1. Japan is compiling alternative accounts including the allocation of FISIM, but they are not used by the OECD as it is not yet in the headline Japanese national accounts.

## 2. Important methodological changes since the last WPNA

- In January 2008, Slovak Republic introduced chain volume estimates in its QNA.
- In March 2008, Turkey released a new set of QNA compiled according to the 1995 ESA/ 1993 SNA. Chain volume estimates have been introduced with reference year 1998.
- In May 2008, Italy revised its national accounts aggregates at previous-year prices to include new sources.
- In May 2008, Mexico introduced estimates as per the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and updated the base year of its constant price estimates from 1993 to 2003.
- In August 2008, Austria revised its QNA time series from 1995 to take account of a new survey-based balance of payment system and some conceptual changes, one of which is the inclusion of illegal production.
- In September 2008, the United Kingdom allocated FISIM to users/ industries.

## IV. New accession countries

### 1. Context

In May 2007, OECD countries agreed to invite Chile, Estonia, Israel, Russia and Slovenia to open discussions for membership of the Organisation. The approval of so-called "road maps" last December marks the start of accession talks with these countries.

As part of the overall roadmap of the accession process, the Statistics Directorate of the OECD was asked to assess the characteristics of the national accounts as well as the overall all national statistics systems of the five accession countries.

### 2. State of play of data transmission

For the two European countries of Estonia and Slovenia, the OECD has used the data provided by the two countries to Eurostat through the ESA95/SNA93 questionnaire. For Chile, Israel and Russia, the OECD has asked the countries to fill out and submit the questionnaire before the 1<sup>st</sup> of September 2008.

As of 18 September 2008, the QNA data for Estonia, Israel and Slovenia had been validated and updated in the QNA database, and these are now accessible to OECD economists for assessment. The data are also available for external users through OECD.Stat under 'non-member economies'.

- **Central Bank of Chile** has provided a set of accounts at constant prices, base year 2003, from 2003Q1. It also provided a set of accounts at constant prices, base year 1996, from 1996Q1; and for GDP and a few other major aggregates from 1995Q1. FISIM is not yet allocated to industries and institutional sectors.

- **Statistical Office of Estonia** has provided a set of accounts with chain volume estimates, reference year 2000, and with FISIM allocated to industries and institutional sectors. Data for GDP by expenditure start in 1995Q1 for current prices and 2000Q1 for volumes.
- **Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics** has provided a set of accounts with chain volume estimates, reference year 2005. FISIM is not yet allocated to industries and institutional sectors. Data for GDP by expenditure start in 1995Q1 for both current prices and volumes.
- **Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (SORS)** has provided set of accounts with chain volume estimates, reference year 1995, and with FISIM allocated to industries and institutional sectors. Data for GDP by expenditure start in 1995Q1 for current prices and 1996Q1 for volumes.

The process for Chilean and Russian QNA integration is under way. **Table 4** gives the inventory of the tables received in the ESA95/SNA93 questionnaire.

**Table 4 – State of play of QNA provided by accession countries through the ESA95/SNA93 questionnaire.**

Table	Title	Chile	Estonia	Israel	Slovenia
0101	Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices	X	X	X	X
0102	Gross domestic product (expenditure side); final consumption breakdown, gross capital formation breakdown, exports and imports of goods and services	X	X	X	X
0103	Gross domestic product (income side); compensation of employees breakdown		X	X	
0107	Disposable income, saving and net lending/borrowing	X	X	X	X
0109	Real disposable income	X	X		X
0110	Population and Employment	X	X	X	X
0111	Employment by industry	X	X	X	X
0117	Final consumption expenditure of households by durability		X	X	X

## V. Conclusion

- **Member countries are reminded that the principle governing the transmission of data and metadata is:**
  - transmit data to OECD (and Eurostat) as quickly as possible on the day of release by the NSO.
  - provide information about methodological changes as soon as possible
- **Could EU delegates give their plans regarding the transmission of GFCF by asset through the ESA table 0102?**
- **Could delegates provide any information on the points addressed in paragraph II.6?**
- **Could non-European delegates consider the possibility of using the standard questionnaire for data transmission with a view of implementing NAWWE in the near future?**
- **The OECD Secretariat plans to update its manual on ‘QNA Sources and Methods’ and seeks close collaboration with its member countries.**

## ANNEX I

## QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATABASE

03 Octol

- For each country, an inventory containing the SQL codes is available in H:\STDH\STD\data\QNA\INVENTORIES under the name XXXXINV.DOC (CAN, MEX, )  
 ➤ Countries identifiers follow ISO classification.

COUNTRY	Q2 07	Q3 07	Q4 07	Q1 08	Q2 08	Production version	News	Expected date for next releases
Source Eurostat - Euro area_15 - European Union_27 } AUSTRALIA	11 Oct 07	09 Jan 08	09 Apr 08	09 Jul 08	03 Sep 08	201 (EUL) 301 (EMU)	<u>May 08</u> : New version 301 for EMU (15 countries)	Q2 08: 08 Oct Q3 08: Flash 14 Nov, 4 Dec, ?
AUSTRIA	06 Sep 07	06 Dec 07	06 Mar 08	05 Jun 08	10 Sept 08	201	Full delivery	Q3 08: 3 Dec
BELGIUM	14 Sep 07	11 Dec 07	07 Mar 08	10 Jun 08	10 Sept 08	601	<u>Sept 08</u> : new version 601 and data only since 1996.	Q3 08: 14 Nov, 10 Dec
CANADA	12 Nov 07	31 Jan 08	30 Apr 08	12 Aug 08	04 Sept 08	201/202	Full delivery	Q3 08: Flash 29 Oct, 3 Dec
CZECH REPUBLIC	31 Aug 07	04 Dec 07	04 Mar 08	30 May 08	29 Aug 08	201/202	Full delivery	Q3 08: 1 Dec
DENMARK	10 Sep 07	14 Jan 08	08 Apr 08	11 Jun 08	10 Sep 08	401		Q3 08: 10 Dec
FINLAND	30 Aug 07	17 Jan 08	07 Apr 08	02 Jul 08	01 Oct 08	301		Q3 08: 1 Dec, 2 Jan
FRANCE	07 Sep 07	01 Feb 08	29 Feb 08	10 Jul 08	08 Sep 08	601		Q3 08: 8 Dec
GERMANY *	01 Oct 07	07 Jan 08	16 Apr 08	2 Jul 08	03 Oct 08	401/402	Full delivery	Q3 08: 14 Nov, 29 Dec
GREECE	23 Aug 07	22 Nov 07	29 Feb 08	27 May 08	29 Aug 08	301	<u>Aug 08</u> : Annual revision from 2004 including new sources. Correction employt in construction.	Q3 08: Flash 13 Nov, 25 Nov
HUNGARY	31 Aug 07	17 Dec 07	05 Mar 08	03 Jun 08	03 Sept 08	401	2 <sup>nd</sup> delivery	Q3 08: 14 Nov, 4 Dec
ICELAND	10 Sep 07	08 Jan 08	07 Mar 08	06 Jun 08	05 Sept 08	201/202		Q2 08: 5 Sep Q3 08: Flash 14 Nov, 9 Dec
IRELAND	14 Sep 07	13 Dec 07	13 Mar 08	12 Jun 08	11 Sept 08	301		Q3 08: 12 Dec
ITALY	01 Oct 07	03 Mar 08	03 Apr 08	22 Jul 08		301/302	<u>Jul 08</u> : New ref. year 2006 – Partially updated: ACT not yet upd.	Q2 08: NLT 30 Sept
	03 Oct 07	06 Feb 08	24 May 08	10 Jun 08	12 Sept 08	601		Q2 08: Gov 2 Oct Q3 08: Flash 14 Nov, 10 Dec, Gov ?

COUNTRY	Q2 07	Q3 07	Q407	Q1 08	Q2 08	Production version	News	Expected date for next releases
JAPAN	10 Sep 07	07 Dec 07	12 Mar 08	26 Jun 08	12 Sept 08	201/202	Full delivery Jun 08: New GFG, GFP and PCG accounts (see JPNINV.doc)	Q3 08: 18 Nov (?), ?
KOREA	11 Sep 07	04 Dec 07	25 Mar 08	03 Jun 08	10 Sep 08	301		Q3 08: NLT 31 Oct, NLT 31 Dec
LUXEMBOURG	03 Dec 07	25 Jan 08	16 May 08	15 Jul 08		301		Q2 08: 8 Oct
MEXICO	18 Sep 07	18 Dec 07	19 Mar 08	30 Jun 08	23 Sep 08	301	June 08: New set of accounts - Base Year 2003.	Q3 08: 21 Nov, 27 Nov, 23 Dec
NETHERLANDS	27 Sep 07	21 Dec 07	18 Apr 08	16 Jul 08	26 Sep 08	501	Full delivery	Q3 08: 14 Nov, 18 Dec
NEW ZEALAND	28 Sep 07	07 Jan 08	28 Mar 08	27 Jun 08	26 Sep 08	201		Q3 08: 23 Dec
NORWAY	21 Sep 07	30 Nov 07	21 Feb 08	01 Jul 08	08 Sep 08	301	FGA updated (capital transfers)	Q3 08: 25 Nov
POLAND	23 Oct 07	11 Feb 08	22 Apr 08	02 Jul 08	15 Sep 08	301	Population data updated Compensation of employees not yet updated nor EXPDOMD	Q3 08: 28 Nov
PORTUGAL	07 Sep 07	10 Dec 07	14 Mar 08	10 Jun 08	08 Sep 08	501		Q3 08: Flash 14 Nov, 9 Dec
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	04 Sep 07	31 Jan 08	12 Mar 08	03 Jun 08	04 Sep 08	201/202		Q3 08: 4 Dec
SPAIN	31 Aug 07	21 Nov 07	07 Mar 08	21 May 08	28 Aug 08	301	Hhds and Gvt consumption detailed components not yet available	Q3 08 : 19 Nov
SWEDEN	27 Sep 07	21 Jan 08	18 Apr 08	02 Jul 08	26 Sep 08	401	HHI account updated.	Q3 08: 28 Nov, Hhds 18 Dec
SWITZERLAND	05 Sep 07	30 Nov 07	04 Mar 08	02 Jun 08	02 Sep 08	401	Full delivery – GDP by activity account revised for whole period	
TURKEY	10 Sep 07	11 Dec 07	31 Mar 08	01 Jul 08	22 Sep 08	201	Correction of seasonally adjusted data for GDP by expenditure	Q3 08: 15 Dec
UNITED KINGDOM	02 Oct 07	20 Dec 07	03 Apr 08	27 Jun 08	02 Oct 08	301	Oct. 08: New version 301 – allocation of FISIM	Q3 08: 24 Oct, 26 Nov, 23 Dec
USA	27 Sep 07	20 Dec 07	28 Mar 08	26 Jun 08	26 Sep 08	401	Final estimates	Q3 08: 30 Oct, 25 Nov, 23 Dec

ANNEX II

QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS - OCTOBER 2008 - Changes compared to previous months are indicated in bold.								
Date of Change	Zones/Countries	Reference or Base Year for Volume Data	Linking Method	SA Method	Methodology	FISIM	Currency	Level of Quarterly Data
	OECD-Total	2000		MIX	30 countries		US \$	Annual
	Former OECD-Total	2000		MIX	25 countries		US \$	Annual
	OECD-Europe	2000		MIX	23 countries		US \$	Annual
	Former OECD-Europe	2000		MIX	19 countries		US \$	Annual
	Former European Union	2000		MIX	15 countries		US \$	Annual
	Seven Major	2000		MIX	7 countries		US \$	Annual
	NAFTA	2000		MIX	3 countries		US \$	Annual
	European Union	2000	Annual overlap	MIX	27 countries		Euro/US \$	Quarterly/Annual
	Euro area	2000	Annual overlap	MIX	15 countries		Euro/US \$	Quarterly/Annual
	Australia	2005-06 Chained Vol. Est.	Quarter overlap	X11 ARIMA+ W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	Australian \$	Quarterly
<b>11/Sep/08</b>	<b>Austria</b> (new methodology)	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Quarter overlap	TRAMO SEATS+W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	Euro	Quarterly
	Belgium	2005 Chained Vol. Est.	Annual overlap	TRAMO SEATS+W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	Euro	Quarterly
	Canada	2002 Chained Vol. Est.	Quarter overlap	X11 ARIMA +W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	Canadian \$	Annual
	Czech Republic	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Annual overlap	TRAMO SEATS +W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	Koruny	Quarterly
	Denmark	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Annual overlap	X12 ARIMA	SNA 1993	Y	Kroner	Quarterly
	Finland	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Annual overlap	TRAMO SEATS + W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	Euro	Quarterly
	France	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Annual overlap	X11 ARIMA + W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	Euro	Quarterly
	Germany	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Annual overlap	X12 ARIMA + W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	Euro	Quarterly
	West Germany	1991 Chained Vol. Est.	Annual overlap	X12 ARIMA + W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	Euro	Quarterly
	Greece	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Indirect method	Indirect method	SNA 1993	Y	Euro	Quarterly
	Hungary	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Annual overlap	TRAMO SEATS +W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	Forint	Quarterly
	Iceland	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Annual overlap	TRAMO SEATS & X12	SNA 1993	Y	Kronur	Quarterly
<b>10/Jul/08</b>	<b>Ireland</b>	<b>2006</b> Chained Vol. Est.	Annual overlap	X11 ARIMA	SNA 1993	Y	Euro	Quarterly
	Italy	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Annual overlap	TRAMO SEATS + W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	Euro	Quarterly
	Japan	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Quarter overlap	X12 ARIMA+ W.D.	SNA 1993	N	Yen	Annual
	Korea	2000 Fixed Ct.Pr.		X12 ARIMA+ W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	Won	Quarterly
	Luxembourg	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Annual overlap	TRAMO SEATS	SNA 1993	Y	Euro	Quarterly
<b>30/Jun/08</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>2003</b> Fixed Ct.Pr.		X12 ARIMA + W.D.	SNA 1993	N	Peso	Annual
	Netherlands	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Over the year (original values) Annual overlap (seas. adj. values)	X12 ARIMA + W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	Euro	Quarterly
	New Zealand	1995-96 Chained Vol. Est.	Annual overlap	X12 ARIMA	SNA 1993	N	NZL \$	Quarterly
	Norway	2005 Chained Vol. Est.	Annual overlap	X12 ARIMA	SNA 1993	Y	Kroner	Quarterly
	Poland	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Annual overlap	TRAMO SEATS + W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	Zloty	Quarterly
	Portugal	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Indirect method	X12 ARIMA	SNA 1993	Y	Euro	Quarterly
	Slovak Republic	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Annual overlap	TRAMO SEATS + W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	Koruny	Quarterly
	Spain	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Annual overlap	TRAMO SEATS+W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	Euro	Quarterly
	Sweden	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Over the year	TRAMO SEATS+W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	Kronor	Quarterly
	Switzerland	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Annual overlap	X12 ARIMA	SNA 1993	Y	Franc	Quarterly
	Turkey	1998 Chained Vol. Est.	Indirect method	X12 ARIMA (by the OECD)	SNA 1993	N	New Lira	Quarterly
<b>2/Oct/08</b>	<b>United Kingdom</b>	2003 Chained Vol. Est.	Quarter overlap	X11 ARIMA +W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	Pound	Quarterly
	United States	2000 Chained Vol. Est.	Quarter overlap	X12 ARIMA +W.D.	SNA 1993	Y	US \$	Annual
	Comparable tables	2000 = 100		MIX			Indices	Volume and price

Chained Vol. Est.= Chained Volume Estimates; Fixed Ct.Pr = Fixed constant prices; W.D. = Working Day adjustment  
 Allocation of FISIM in the relevant accounts : Y = yes and N = no.

Source: [http://stats.oecd.org/OECDStatDownloadFiles/QNA\\_Changes.xls](http://stats.oecd.org/OECDStatDownloadFiles/QNA_Changes.xls)