



# intheworld

dans le monde  
nel mondo

news from Istat technical  
cooperation

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Institute of Statistics

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**focusing on...**

## Institution building

Policy makers, citizens and the international community are well aware of the vital role of statistics in supporting result-based management, better governance, and greater aid effectiveness. Therefore, national statistical systems are called upon to produce and disseminate, often under extreme time pressure, the data and indicators that policy makers need to make informed decisions. In addition to the traditional production of social and economic statistics, emerging needs arise from the desire to measure the progress made in the field of democratic governance, well-being, environmental protection, climate change and its negative impacts, in particular on agriculture and health. Statistical activities, involving the compilation and manipulation of large data sets have been transformed in recent years by the use of information and communication technology. Moreover, the current financial crisis increases attention to timeliness and reliability of statistics.

On the other hand, the last decade has witnessed the emergence of capacities to produce statistics as needed for a market-oriented economy in a number of emerging countries. In this context, statistical capacity building becomes more and more important for developing and emerging countries, as well as for developed countries like Italy, that provides training and technical assistance in support of this effort. In many countries, however, basic statistical procedures have changed little in this time.

In this constantly evolving context Istat, since about 20 years, is active in providing technical assistance and training to build statistical capacity in different world regions. As a matter of fact, Istat cooperation primary goal is to give its contribution to the circulation of methods and values of official statistics compliant with international standards, in order to foster the continuous development of the international statistical community, whose information need to be compared and shared to the benefit of all. In this framework of capacity building approach, Istat has signed and implemented several Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with countries in different continents: MoUs represent important tools since they establish and formalize a close link with those twin public institutions we have more exchanges and affinities with, and provide a concrete and sustainable support to the partners in taking ownership of their own statistical development processes. Currently active MoUs have been signed with the Statistical institutes of Bosnia Herzegovina, Cape Verde, China, FAO, Mexico and Tunisia. Subject to the availability of human and financial resources, Istat is open to develop further co-operation projects, in the framework of the recently established Advanced School of Statistics and Socio-economic Analyses which, on the basis of the long term Istat tradition on training and cooperation activities, is developing new methodologies also for long distance training taking advantage of the tools made nowadays available by technology such as the LIM for web based seminar (webinar), and on-line training courses.

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# Istat and the National Bureau of Statistics of China: a lasting and fruitful cooperation

by  
Enrico Giovannini



President of Istat



In 2010 Italy and the People's Republic of China celebrated the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties and the institutional collaboration between Istat and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of China, dating back to the mid '80s when Istat and NBS established relations for the implementation of the Chinese agricultural census. Cooperation continued during the 90's with the signature and implementation of specific Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) aimed at developing professional exchange in several statistical areas such as social, economic and statistics, science and technology statistics (S&T), research and development (R&D). Assistance and training were also provided in the fields of advanced technologies for cartographic production, modelling for the processing and analysis of statistical spatial data and methods for aerial sampling in view of the implementation of the Agricultural Census in China carried out in 1997.

The solid institutional relationship with the Chinese statistical office continued along the years, focusing on topics relating to the growing attention governments started to give to environmental protection, soil exploitation, water pollution and rural development. Important collaborations have been implemented also in the fields of external trade statistics and estimation of the non-observed economy (NOE).

In September 2012, such preferential link has been confirmed with the signature of a new 3-year MoU which constitutes the basis for in-depth cooperation focused on price statistics information system, data warehouse, dissemination policies and tools, management of big data, and methodologies for the monitoring of Provinces' statistical production quality.

The cooperation between the two Institutions, recently reinforced also thanks to the excellent relationships existing between Mr. Enrico Giovannini (President of Istat) and Mr. Ma Jiantang (Commissioner of NBS), will be carried out through exchange of expertise, training and workshops, technical assistance missions, hosting of study visits and exchange of statistical publications, methodologies and best practices.

NBS strongly aims to boost dialogue with the international statistical community and Istat successfully represents a strategic bridge for this since the beginning of their institutional partnership, encouraging and supporting the implementation of NBS own priorities and setting out its own development pathways for statistics, from collection to dissemination, respecting internationally recognised quality standards. At the same time, this MoU foster an important mutual exchange of experiences and know-how for the benefit of all parties involved.



Mr. Du Weiqun (Director General, Department of International Cooperation),  
Mr. Ma Jiantang (Commissioner of NBS),  
Mr. Enrico Giovannini (President of Istat)



Mr. Enrico Giovannini,  
Mr. Ma Jiantang



Mr. Enrico Giovannini  
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(Director, Advanced school for statistics  
and socio-economic analyses)



# interview with **Elisabetta Belloni**



## Italian Cooperation objectives and challenges

by  
Salvatore Favazza  
Istat

“Capacity and institution building are indeed at the core of many of the initiatives carried out by the Italian Cooperation in its partner Countries, since we identify capacity development as a key to national development.”

**Which are the main policies and priorities of the Italian Cooperation? Your Directorate General has contributed to organize the Forum on International Cooperation (Milan, 1-2 October 2012) to re-launch Italian Cooperation programs. Which were its main contributes for the definition of new approaches and strategies?**

Let me first of all recall that the Italian Development Cooperation is still regulated by a law issued back in 1987, law n. 49, which clearly states the objectives of the Italian action in this sector. Firstly, article 1 declares that development cooperation is “an integral part of the Italian foreign policy”; after identifying available financial instruments (grant, credits, etc.) as well as our decision-making (the Steering Committee of the Directorate General) and operational units (DGCS in Rome and UTLs - Italian development cooperation offices abroad), the law additionally states the objectives (solidarity among nations and full realization of fundamental rights) and the final goals of our action: satisfying basic needs; safeguarding human life; food self-sufficiency; development of human resources; environmental protection; implementation and strengthening of endogenous development processes; economic, social and cultural growth in developing countries; improvement of the condition of women, children and vulnerable groups.

Now, this is to say that, despite being almost 25 years old and therefore needing to be updated, law n° 49 has some undeniable merits: it has clearly defined the course of the Italian action in development for many years. Its tools and instruments need certainly to adapt to a new and different context, but the objectives of our policies remain valid: thanks to the guiding principles set up almost 25 years ago, our country has successfully and effectively served development causes, often receiving appreciation both from development partners and from other donors.

At the same time, everybody knows that, due to difficult financial circumstances, the last few years saw a strong and progressive impoverishment in available funds for development cooperation in our Country; this had a negative impact both on our activities in the field and on the perception of Italy within the donor community. We felt the need of correcting this situation, and this is why we actively took part in the organization of the Forum on the International Cooperation in Milan at the beginning of October at the will of the Italian Minister for Development Cooperation, Prof. Riccardi. This initiative was meant to draw everybody's attention on those particular issues. We are happy with the results. We believe that the Forum helped in focusing greater attention on the importance of development cooperation for a Country like ours: in the Italian perception, there should be no difference between development cooperation and foreign policy; on the other hand there cannot be foreign policy without development cooperation. This idea gains special significance to Italy and to its national interests, due to the historical heritage of Italy as a cultural bridge between different civilizations and due to its geographical location, right at the centre of the Mediterranean region.

But it is worth mentioning a couple of other important results that came out of the Forum. First, there was a serious commitment towards the revision of the negative trend in financial resources and to make them gradually align to international standards. This is a very important sign in times of a still difficult financial crisis. Second, the Forum raised the attention on the urgency of changing our law on development cooperation and in adapting it to the new international scene, which means to new development actors, new available financial instruments and new development goals. The Forum underlined this need, stressing at the same time that it is now up to the Parliament, in its sovereignty, to discuss and to modify the law.

**Institution building is among the main purposes of the Italian Cooperation. How do you translate such mandate into concrete and result-oriented programs?**

Capacity and institution building are indeed at the core of many of the initiatives carried out



“ In fact, reliable demographic, economic and social statistics are essential for designing and monitoring effective development strategies, since they give us information on where resources should be allocated, providing us also with the tools to keep track of progress and assess the impact of different policies.”

by the Italian Cooperation in its partner Countries, since we identify capacity development as a key to national development. The assumption is that, by building the capacity of Governments in Developing Countries to manage both problems and opportunities associated with political, economic, environmental and social change occurring in their territories, we help pave the way towards improved governance and better responsiveness to the needs of their citizens, thus creating a fertile ground for democracy and pluralism.

As we know, capacity building takes place at the individual level, at the institutional level and at the societal level: therefore, it involves both the population at large and the existing institutions in a process that promotes individual growth within a more responsive and accountable framework of public administration; this eventually results in an increasingly inclusive and cohesive society where all actors can give their contribution towards an enhanced human and economic development.

We have witnessed the above in several instances throughout the different areas of the world where the Italian Cooperation is active, but probably the best examples are represented by two Countries which are slowly and painfully trying to emerge from a recent past marred by tyranny, social injustice and war, i.e. Iraq and Afghanistan. Whereas in the latter we have offered an extremely valuable contribution to the National Institution Building Project (NIBP) and to the Afghanistan Sub-national Governance Programme (ASGP), also helping reform the judicial and penitentiary systems as well as develop both central and local Government's institutions, in the former the Italian Cooperation provided a very effective assistance in fostering national reconciliation, in supporting the strengthening of governmental and representative institutions and in implementing strategic education and training programmes to the benefit of a new class of professionals and public administrators. Within this context, one must not forget to emphasize the gender mainstreaming element shared by these interventions in order to bring about the progressive empowerment of female workers, civil servants and entrepreneurs, which is an element that characterizing our overall development agenda and policy.



**Within this context, how do you see the role and contribution of Statistics to support good governance and the development of democratic processes in third countries?**

Statistics play a crucial role in poverty reduction and global development. Italy is a strong supporter of the use of efficient and reliable statistical indicators in measuring development. This becomes increasingly important since the international community is engaged in defining a new development agenda and a new set of indicators as the MDGs designed at the end of the Nineties reach their natural “expiring date” (2015). In fact, reliable demographic, economic and social statistics are essential for designing and monitoring effective development strategies, since they give us information on where

resources should be allocated, providing us also with the tools to keep track of progress and assess the impact of different policies. The availability of quality statistics may also improve governance, both in terms of transparency and accountability, by enabling voters to judge the success (or lack thereof) of government policies, so that they can hold their governments accountable for them. And good statistics are also vital to manage the effective delivery of basic services.

The executive summary of the **Busan Action Plan for Statistics (2011)** reads as follows: “*Statistics have been improved*” in the last decade, “*the results have been impressive*” but “*much work remains to be done*”. This is why we are working to improve the capacity for collection and dissemination of Country-data, in order to make the best analytic and decision-making tools available, with priority on the poorest countries, particularly in Africa. Unfortunately, though, many countries in Africa do not have the capacity to collect even the most basic production statistics; for them and for some others in Asia and the Caribbean, building statistical capacity must begin anew.

Several developing countries have adopted a strategic statistical planning process but most of the Governments have not yet put into effect their own commitment towards such process. So, according to us it is important to assist such Countries mainly in the following fields:

■ **Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System** - Most developing countries are facing the lack of a comprehensive compulsory system. Birth, death, marriage and divorce event registration is the basis for developing a legal and administrative information system which constitutes the basis to ensure that all citizens enjoy the full set of human rights. There is a growing awareness that human beings and organ trafficking, together with sexual commercial exploitation could be drastically reduced if Governments commit themselves to

“...we believe that our action can be more effective if we work together and in a more orderly and synergic way, especially during times where resources are scarce. This should allow us to improve our work when the financial situation recovers.”

register all citizens and to safeguard their rights.

■ **Partnership for Development** - A large number of stakeholders (Civil Society, Foundations, NGO's, Private Sector) and emerging Countries (e.g. China, India, Brasil) are now participating through South-South Cooperation and peer-to-peer innovative exchanges to the entire development process, overcoming the traditional **donor/recipient cliché**; we should support the application of such cooperation modality to Statistics.

■ **New technologies and innovative methods of collecting and analysing data** - The use of new technologies and innovative methods should be strengthened and they should be utilized more widely ensuring a better way of producing statistics in terms of reliability and cost-effectiveness.

■ **Optimize the use of financial, human and technological resources** - The use of sound and steady implementation of strategies constitutes an important instrument to avoid duplication of efforts at all levels.

**This is a time of considerable budget constraints for most of the donor countries. How does Italy cope with its cooperation priorities and programs in this context?**



As I said, the financial crisis had a deep impact on our country, our budget, our operational environment. It led to decreasing trends in volumes for development cooperation that are hopefully over, leaving space for recovering. There were two main consequences of this situation. First, we engaged in reducing the number of partner countries and in focusing our action on priority sectors. We tried to promote synergies among different actors and we endorsed initiatives in those sectors where we think we could add more value due to our development history, expertise and know-how: health, agriculture and food security, training and capacity building. Second, apart from reducing some of our programmes and their sizes, we considered it important to engage in some paramount internal procedures: in

simplifying procedures, in rationalizing the network of our Offices, in trying to “inject” more effectiveness in our action. How? By better defining the concept of “multi-stakeholder exercise”. The DGCS and the public sector do not have the monopoly of development cooperation policies in our country; there are many other development actors in Italy, a very lively Civil Society, Local Administrations, private funds, Universities, Trade Unions, no-profit private organizations, etc. We believe that our action can be more effective if we work together and in a more orderly and synergic way, especially during times where resources are scarce. This should allow us to improve our work when the financial situation recovers.

We now have a more active way of sharing information on strategic choices, thanks to the existence of the so-called Inter-institutional Table, re-uniting all Italian development cooperation stakeholders. We try to engage them in sharing an “overarching vision of the Italian development cooperation”, whose goal should be, among others, to enhance policy coherence on development. It certainly is a long and somehow difficult process, but we are all aware of the importance of improving the quality of our action by, especially, avoiding fragmentation.

interview with  
Elisabetta Belloni

## Albania

### Support for the alignment of Albanian Statistics with EU standards

**Implemented by:** Istat (main contractor), Statistics Sweden, MIPA

**Financed by:** European Commission

**Duration:** March 2010 - December 2013

The objective of the project is the reinforcement of INSTAT capacities in National Accounts, the implementation of the economic census of non-agricultural



enterprises and the census of agricultural holdings. After the completion of activities for the economic census in January 2012, the National Accounts component will be completed by November 2012.

On 1st October INSTAT started the Census of Agricultural Holdings: data collection should be concluded at the beginning of November.

## Bosnia Herzegovina

### EU Twinning: Support to the State and Entity Statistical Institutions, phase V

**Implemented by:** Statistics Denmark (main contractor), Destatis, Istat, Statistics Finland and Statistics Lithuania

**Financed by:** European Commission

**Duration:** September 2011 - September 2013

The project on business statistics, analysis of the Extended Household Budget Survey and institutional capacity building started its activities in September 2011. During the period Istat activities were focused on training on: construction and building permits statistics, data editing and imputation methodologies for the HBS.

In particular, concerning the first topic, activities were dedicated to assist the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina to establish the survey planning and prepare the pilot survey for building permits, including

the preparation of the final version of the questionnaire. As regards the second topic, a mission was carried out by Istat with the aim to get the clean data base ready for analysis and dissemination.

## FAO

### Project: Memorandum of Understanding

Staff of FAO's Directorate of Statistics has participated in the in-house Istat training courses on sampling, questionnaire and SDMX.

## Kosovo

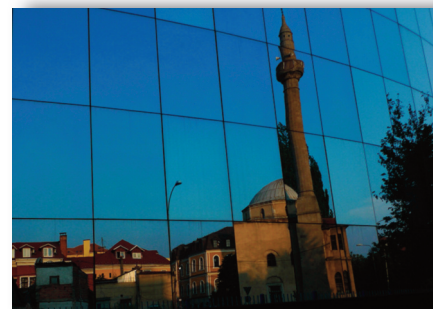
### Technical assistance to the Statistical Office of Kosovo for the preparation of Population and Housing Census (EU-CEP2011)

**Implemented by:** Istat (main contractor), CIRPS - Sapienza University of Rome, ICON - Institute Public Sector and Rrota

**Financed by:** European Commission

**Duration:** May 2010 - November 2012

The project aims at the improvement of the capacity of the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (ASK) for the preparation and implementation of the first Population and Housing Census of the Independent Kosovo and for the dissemination of its results.



The period was devoted to assist ASK for the preparation of the publications of the Census results (main data, quality report, PES report, brochures on "people on the move" and "living conditions") which were disseminated during a Conference which took place in Pristina on 21 September 2012.

## Kosovo Population and Housing Census 2011

### main results

Territory			
Total land area	10,980 km <sup>2</sup>		
Number of Municipalities	37		
Usual resident population			
	Males	Females	Total
Total population	875.900	863.925	1.739.825
Urban Population	330.218	331.368	661.586
Rural Population	545.682	532.557	1.078.239
Usually resident population by age groups			
Age	Males	Females	Total
0 - 14	252.405	235.172	487.577
15 - 64	568.903	566.560	1.135.463
65+	54.592	62.193	116.785
Total	875.900	863.925	1.739.825
Education			
Total (Population aged 10 years and over)	1.429.174		
Graduates	116.912		
Population with no formal education / no completed education level who knows how to read and write	82.188		
Illiterate	55.001		
Labour			
Population economically active	508.100		
Employed	280.454		
Unemployed	227.646		
Private households by type			
Non family households	10.034		
One-family households	192.031		
Two-family households	69.945		
Three or more-family households	25.080		
Total	297.090		

Source: ASK - Kosovo Agency of Statistics  
<http://esk.rks-gov.net/rekos2011/?cid=2.1>





## **Mediterranean Statistical cooperation in the Mediterranean Region (MedStat -Phase III)**

**Implemented by:** Adetef (main contractor), INSEE (France), ISTAT (Italy), ONS (UK), INE (Spain), INE (Portugal) KSH (Hungary), Statistics Lithuania, InWent (Germany), ICON - Institut (Germany), Sogeti (Luxembourg) DOS (Jordan), HCP - DS (Morocco)

**Financed by:** European Commission

**Duration:** April 2010 - December 2013

The project builds its objectives on the achievements of the two previous phases of the Euro-Mediterranean Statistical cooperation to further strengthen national statistical systems of beneficiary countries and to promote harmonisation with EU and international standards in the six thematic sectors: agriculture, energy, migration, social statistics, transport, trade and balance of payments, plus two horizontal sectors, training and dissemination. Istat experts were selected for technical assistance activities on the use of area sampling frame

for agriculture statistics, on support to the publication of international migration statistics, and for training on measurement of quality in official statistics for English-speaking countries. The same course in French will be held at the end of November 2012.

## **Mozambique**

A mission to Maputo has been undertaken to establish a twinning agreement between Istat's Advanced school for statistics and socio-economic analyses and



the INE's Escola Nacional de Estatística (ENE). The cooperation will focus on long term training activities for trainers in the fields of survey techniques, use of administrative sources, and analysis. Also short term courses are foreseen to meet INE immediate needs,

among which planning and reporting, communication and dissemination, quality.



## **The Gambia Programme: MIEUX (Migration EU eXpertise) - Assessment of a survey on migration**

**Implemented by:** Istat

**Financed by:** EU-ICMPD (International Centre for Migration Policy Development)

**Duration:** October 2011 - January 2013

The aim of the survey on migration is to generate reliable and updated data in order to facilitate the formulation of a Migration Policy for The Gambia. Publication of the results are expected before the end of 2012.

## **study visits**



3 - 4 September: delegation from NBS (National Bureau of Statistics of China), on "**Italian Statistical System, prices indices, dissemination of statistical products and NBS-Istat Cooperation**", on the occasion of the signature of the Memorandum of understanding between ISTAT and NBS.

27 - 28 September: delegation from SORS (National Institute of Statistics of Serbia) on "**Structural business statistics and Territorial indicators**", in the framework of the activities of the SIDA Multi-beneficiary Statistical Cooperation Programme.

3 - 5 October: delegations from Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine and Israel on "**Measurement of quality in Istat in the framework of the activities of Medstat III project**".

15 - 17 October: delegation from TurkStat, the Turkish statistical institute, on "**Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation process**".

18 - 19 October: delegation from INEGI, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (Mexico) on "**Linking administrative records of foreign trade with economic censuses and manufacturing surveys**" in the framework of the activities of the Memorandum of understanding between ISTAT and INEGI.

24 - 26 October: visit of a delegation from the National Bureau Statistic of Moldova on "**Agricultural census data management, elaboration and dissemination strategies and related methodological issues**" in the framework of the supporting activities on the first General agricultural census in Moldova made by FAO.

25 October: visit, jointly organised with the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), of a delegation from the Ministry of Justice of Vietnam on "**Management, processing and storage of statistical data regarding criminal proceedings within the Italian legal system**".



## In partnership with...

### **China – National Bureau of Statistics - Duration: September 2012 – September 2015**

A Memorandum of Understanding with NBS recognizing the importance and the need to strengthen the cooperation between international and national organizations to enhance the understanding and implementation of shared statistical methodologies and best practices was signed at the beginning of September 2012. The fields of mutual interest identified by the MoU are training, statistical methodologies, ICT and social and economic analysis, production of economic, social and environment statistics, use of administrative sources, Institution building, strengthening of the national statistical system with special focus on regional organisation.

### **BiH – Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Duration: July 2012 – July 2015**

A Memorandum of Understanding with BHAS recognizes the importance of the adoption of international standards, norms and classifications for the production and dissemination of high quality statistics, and the need to strengthen the cooperation between national organizations to enhance the understanding and implementation of statistical methodologies and best practices was signed on July 2012. The mutual cooperation will be focused on institutional building and statistical methodologies.

### **Mexico - INEGI - Duration: June 2012 - June 2015**

The Memorandum of Understanding with the National Statistics and Geography Institute (INEGI) recognizes the importance to adopt and disseminate international standards, norms and classifications, and promotes joint research programs, conferences and workshops. The MoU focuses on social and economic analysis, statistical methodologies, ICT systems and infrastructures, methodologies and tools for strengthening the capacity of the national statistical system with special focus on Regions .

### **Brasil - Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGB) - Duration: October 2011 - October 2014**

The Memorandum of Understanding signed with FGV aims to the promotion of joint research in the field of business cycle analysis, considering in particular the related areas of statistical methods, survey design and sampling techniques.

### **FAO - Statistics Division - Duration: October 2010 - October 2013**

The Memorandum of Understanding with FAO recognizes the importance of the establishment of international standards, norms and classifications for the production and dissemination of high quality statistics, and the need to strengthen the cooperation between international and national organizations to enhance the understanding and implementation of statistical methodologies and best practices. The Memorandum promotes joint research on estimation methods, integrated survey frameworks, innovative ways for survey conduction and GPS techniques, focusing on agriculture statistics and rural development.

### **Tunisia - INS - Duration: December 2009 – December 2012**

The Memorandum recognizes that an effective cooperation can contribute to the development of statistical systems, to a better understanding and an easier exchange of information particularly through the adoption of international standard methodologies, norms and classifications.

## in the pipeline...

### Activities



#### **Cape Verde – Assistance au renforcement et modernisation du système de statistiques agricoles et préparation du recensement général de l'agriculture**

**Fields of intervention:** Agricultural statistics, preparation of the Agricultural Census

**Financed by:** FAO

**Beneficiary:** The National Statistical Institute of Cape Verde and the Ministry of Rural Development

**Duration:** 1,5 years

Istat is collaborating with FAO for the implementation of a technical assistance project aimed at the reinforcement of the capacity of the national statistical system in the production of statistical information on the agricultural sector and the preparation of next Agricultural Census.

#### **FAO – Project: Memorandum of Understanding**

Staff of FAO's Directorate of Statistics will participate to in-house Istat training courses on record linkage, data gathering techniques and questionnaire design.





## Tenders

### Montenegro - Improving Statistical information system

**Fields of intervention:** Agricultural statistics, national accounts and business statistics

**Financed by:** EU through the European Union Delegation to Montenegro

**Beneficiary:** The National Statistical Institute of Montenegro (MONSTAT)

**Duration:** 2 years

Istat is leading a consortium for the participation in the tender. The expression of interest was sent to the European Delegation in Podgorica.

### Afghanistan - DCI - production of 2 consecutive rounds of the national risk and vulnerability assessment, and provision of technical support to the Central Statistics Organisation

**Fields of intervention:** Social statistics (multi-purpose household survey)

**Financed by:** EU European Union, represented by the European Commission, on behalf of and for the account of the beneficiary country, Kabul, Afghanistan

**Beneficiary:** The Central Statistics Organisation of Afghanistan

**Duration:** 36 months

Istat expressed its interest to participate in the tender for the award of this Service Contract mainly to host delegations for training activities.

### Croatia - IPA - Technical assistance in development of business statistics and upgrading of data collection system

**Fields of intervention:** Business statistics, methodology, surveys' techniques

Istat plans to participate in the tender for the award of the above mentioned programme funded by the European Union. The procurement notice has not yet been published.

### Serbia - SILC Survey

**Fields of intervention:** Social statistics

Istat plans to participate in the tender for the award of the above mentioned programme funded by the World Bank. The procurement notice has not yet been published.

## Study visits

2 - 7 December: **Visit of a delegation from Kosovo Agency for Statistics (ASK) and Ministry of Trade and Industry of Kosovo** on "Trade statistics" in the framework of the "Technical Assistance to Further Development of Kosovo's Trade Policy" (EU TRADE).

January 2013: **Visit of a delegation from Bosnia and Herzegovina Agency for Statistics** on "Extended Household Budget Survey (EHBS)".



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