出國報告(出國類別:專題研究)

# 企業信心衡量指標之編製及其對總體經濟影響之研究

服務機關:行政院經濟建設委員會

姓名職稱:詹方冠專門委員

派赴國家:德國

出國期間:民國93年7月5日至94年1月4日

報告日期:民國94年4月4日

# 摘 要

企業信心指數是由產業景氣趨勢調查(Business Tendency Survey, BTS)所編製的指標,BTS 是一種"屬質性(qualitative)"的產業調查,藉由企業對有關訂單、存貨、生產、員工、景氣現況及未來景氣判斷的回答,可以合成信心指數,通常做爲景氣領先指標。國內由於 BTS 的建制不夠完善,本次專題研究係透過在德國 Ifo 經濟研究院的研習,以及參訪瑞士、英國研究機構與 OECD 之機會,進一步了解國外信心指標的編製方法,以及其在總體經濟、景氣循環與產業研究上之應用。本研究建議:

- 一、本會現行製造業景氣調查應儘速檢討,改爲屬質性調查,以編製我國信心指數, 另外也應籌辦服務業調查。
- 二、本會景氣指標可參考 OECD 做法重新修正,基準循環可加以簡化,景氣燈號也可配合信心指數之建立而重新定位。
- 三、 為充分了解景氣指標之最新發展,促進國際交流,未來應多參與 CIRET、OECD 等活動;亦可加強與國內學術界合作,已提升研究品質。

# 目 次

<u>章</u>	<u>節</u>	<u>-</u>	頁碼
壹、	研習目的		2
貳、	參訪過程及心得		5
	一、德國慕尼黑 Ifo 研	73 白	. 6
	二、華沙 CIRET 研討	會	21
	三、瑞士、OECD 及英	三國參訪	28
	四、銀行業調査		33
參、	結論與建議		35
參考	資料		
附錄	一 BTS 問卷		
附錄	二 27 <sup>th</sup> CIRET研討會資	科	

### 企業信心衡量指標之編製及其對總體經濟影響之研究

# 壹、研習目的

企業信心指數(Business Confidence Indicators)是以產業景氣趨勢調查(Business Tendency Survey, BTS)結果所編製的指標,通常應用於總體經濟分析,特別是景氣變化方面。BTS 是一種"屬質性(qualitative)"的產業調查,以問卷方式詢問企業對生產、訂單、存貨、價格、員工人數、設備利用率、資金情況,以及對當前與未來景氣的看法,而企業通常只要依其自身判斷,從"好"(上升、增加)、"壞"(下降、減少)、"同"(不變、持平)等三類選項擇一回答即可,而無需提供量化數字(僅少數例外,如設備利用率)。

企業信心指數通常從這些問題的答案中編製而成,大致可分兩類:一類是以BTS單一問項,如對訂單水準的評估、預期利率或匯率水準等等,據此做爲判斷景氣的指標,另一類則是由兩個以上的問項組合而成,像是歐盟(EU)的"產業信心指數(industrial confidence indicator, ICI)"<sup>1</sup>,係由產業調查中對未來生產的預期、總訂單及製成品存貨三項問題的答案組合而成;而"營建業信心指數(construction confidence indicator, CCI)"則是由營建業調查中的總訂單及未來就業的預期兩個問項合成。除此之外,有名的德國Ifo的"營業氣候(business climate)指數",係由其對數種產業調查中,企業對當前景氣的看法及對未來景氣的判斷綜合而成;又如歐盟的"經濟信心指數(Economic Sentiment Index, ESI)",係由各會員國對製造業、營造業、批發零售業及消費者信心

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 通常歐洲的Industrial Survey係以製造業爲主。

四類調查合成。由於這些指標都是從對企業進行問卷調查而產生的,屬於廣義的企業信心指數的範圍,都屬於本次研習的範圍。其他還有像是廣受各界重視的美國供應管理協會(Institute of Supply Management, ISM)<sup>2</sup>每月發布的採購經理人指數,也可視爲BTS信心指數的一種。

BTS 所以廣受各國採用及重視,大致可歸納有下列原因:

- 1. 調查對象爲企業高階主管,對市場變化有第一手訊息;
- 2. 爲屬質性問題,統計負擔輕,誤差較小,且季節性因素多可排除;
- 3. 結果常能反映當時經濟狀況及預測未來景氣變化,通常可做為 GDP 或生產的領 先指標;
- 4. 調查結果可於當期發布,且多無需修正,較一般經濟指標更能提供即時訊息。 BTS在二次大戰後在歐洲各國開始逐漸普及,早期辦理的機構如英國工商總會 (Confederation of British Industries, CBI)、德國Ifo多爲民間機構,只有法國係由國家統計局INSEE負責。之後,如比利時及日本的中央銀行開始進行調查;近年來,則多由國家統計局辦理,如加拿大、澳洲等皆是。此外,1953年成立的的"國際景氣趨勢調查研究中心(Center for International Research on Economic Tendency Surveys,

CIRET)"<sup>3</sup>,以及OECD也扮演了重要的推動角色,使得許多轉型經濟體,如東歐各國、俄羅斯、哈薩克等,以及亞洲國家如中國、印尼、泰國等,均已開始辦理多項BTS調查。以下是目前歐洲各國進行主要的屬質性調查種類及樣本數的簡表,除投資調查係每季辦理外,其餘均爲按月調查:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 前身爲採購經理人協會(NAPM)。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> CIRET是由各國負責辦理BTS或消費者調查的政府機關或研究機構組成的一個國際性組織,每兩年辦理一次大型的國際研討會,秘書處目前設於瑞士景氣研究所KOF。國內本會爲會員之一,並負責辦理 2002 年於台北圓山飯店舉行的第 26 屆CIRET國際研討會。

表 1

單位: 樣本家數

國家	製造業	營建業	零售業	服務業	投資	消費者
比利時	2,000	1,000	1,400	1,200	2,000	1,000
丹麥	550	750	300	500	800	1,500
法國	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,500	4,000	3,300
愛爾蘭	1,100	500	642	650	350	1,250
義大利	4,000	500	1,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
荷蘭	1,700	600	400	400	2,800	1,500
葡萄牙	1,117	320	1,124	1,013	4,200	2,000
芬蘭	850	120	470	500	800	2,200
瑞典	1,150	200	950	1,050	2,339	1,500
英國	1,050	800	280	800	400	2,000
保加利亞	1,230	560	1,030	960	2,880	1,000
捷克	1,100	600	600	-	1,100	1,000
匈牙利	1,500	1,500	1,500	1600	1,500	1,500
波蘭	3,500	3,500	5,000	5,000	3,500	1,000
俄羅斯	2,550	700	1,300	800	2,710	1,000

資料來源: European Commission, The Joint Harmonized EU Program of Business and Consumer Surveys: User Guide, 2003

在台灣,目前辦理類似產業調查者有二,一爲本會,一爲台灣經濟研究院。本會的已有約三十年之歷史,除了製造業外,也對貿易業及百貨業進行調查,問卷內容包括屬量及屬質性問題共 26 題(參見附錄一)。由於時間久遠、統計負擔重以及產業結構之變化,合作廠商家數逐漸減少,新增樣本又不易,以致目前每月受查廠商僅約六百家,回收率約三成,並不理想。至於台經院的調查,範圍包涵製造業、營造業及服務業,並仿照德國Ifo的Business Climate Indicator的方式編製營業氣候點指數,惟使用情形尚不普遍。基本上,對於國內目前對已占GDP比重近七成的服務業,並沒有全面性

辦理BTS<sup>4</sup>。

有鑑於國內目前缺乏較完善的 BTS,除了台經院外,也沒有相關企業信心指數的編製。本會的調查雖亦包含屬質性的問項,但過去並未編製類似指標,只是將部分調查內容,如製造業新接訂單、製造業銷售值,以及存貨率(均爲屬量性資料),分別做爲景氣領先指標、同時指標及景氣燈號的構成項目。基此,如能對國外,特別是歐洲國家 BTS 現況、企業信心指標的編製、以及在總體經濟與景氣循環的分析方面,多所了解,當有助於提升國內產業調查之品質,也可提供政府及企業豐富與即時的經濟資訊,做爲決策之參考。這是本次出國進行專題研究之主要目的。

除此之外,OECD 近年來在國際景氣領先指標的編製,以及與 CIRET 及 EU 合作,努力調和(harmonization)各國 BTS 方面,已有相當進展,因此,亦利用此次出國機會,對 OECD 在景氣指標及 BTS 調和方面,進一步加以了解,以做為未來本會努力之方向。

# 貳、參訪過程與心得

本次出國專題研究於民國 93 年 7 月 5 日開始,於民國 94 年元月 4 日結束。主要研習地點為德國慕尼黑Ifo經濟研究院,並至德國巴伐利亞聯邦銀行(Deutshce

Bundesbank, HV Muenchen)、瑞士景氣研究所KOF、OECD及英國CBI參訪與蒐集資料 5。另外,亦參加 93 年 9 月於波蘭華沙舉行的第 27 屆CIRET國際研討會。以下將分別

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 國內屬質性的調查,目前主要尚有行政院主計處一年兩次的投資意向調查,以及中央大學按月舉辦 的消費者信心調查。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 參訪期間,承蒙多人協助,謹此致謝:Ifo的Nerb博士、Mr. Kunkel、Ms Stangl、Ms Stallhofer;德國聯邦銀行的Mr. Raab、Mr. Prasch;KOF的Bloesch博士、Mr. Etter;OECD的Mr. Wald、Mr. Nilsson;以及BCI的Mr. Wood。

說明參訪過程及研習心得。

#### 一、德國慕尼黑 Ifo 研習

從 93 年 7 月初至 12 月中旬,主要係於德國 Ifo 經濟研究院對 BTS 及信心指數之編製與應用進行研究,期間亦拜訪德國巴伐利亞聯邦銀行,對其進行之金融業 BTS 加以了解。以下將就 Ifo 研習部分加以說明。

#### (一)德國 Ifo 簡介

德國 Ifo 經濟研究院係於 1949 年成立,其成立之宗旨,其實即在從事經濟之調查研究,主要因爲當時法律禁止政府部門對民間企業進行相關調查,所以改由 Ifo 進行,其經費也有政府支應。Ifo 於 1950 年代即展開對製造業之景氣調查,隨後陸續辦理批發零售業、營造業、投資意向、世界經濟調查(World Economic Survey, WES)等多項調查,已成爲國際聞名之 BTS 機構,其每月發布 Ifo 信心指數時,德國及國際媒體均會報導。除此之外,Ifo 在其他經濟領域如經濟預測、財政、社會福利、人力資源等都有深入的研究,例如,德國政府每年會邀請 Ifo 等六大經濟智庫,對德國經濟進行預測。Ifo 院長也常是德國總理徵詢財經政策的對象,例如,最近德國推動社會福利改革,緊縮請領失業補助之資格,並允許將工時由 35 小時延長至 40 小時等,均與 Ifo的主張有關。

近年來,由於德國政府希望 Ifo 能多加強國際交流,因此,Ifo 一方面與許多國家展開合作關係,像是印尼、克羅埃西亞、哈薩克及中國等;另一方面,也與德國慕尼黑大學(Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, LMU)的經濟研究中心(Center for Economic Studies, CES)合作,成立 CESIfo,所有研究成果均以英文發表,並邀請各國專家學者

訪問,以發展成為德國的 NBER。

Ifo 組織在院長下現有八處,分別是(1)景氣分析與金融市場、(2)財政、(3)社會政策與勞動市場、(4)人力資本與結構變遷、(5)產業研究、(6)環境、區域與運輸、(7)國際比較制度,以及(8)景氣調查。德國統一後,又在德勒斯登設立分支機構,負責德東地區的調查。Ifo 現有約 150 人,其中 75 名爲研究員。Ifo 的人力素質頗高,除了研究員多有博士學位外,還有許多博士班學生在此工作。Ifo 負責 BTS 的主要人物爲 Dr. Nerb,同時身兼 CIRET 副主席。

#### (二)Ifo 的產業景氣調查

Ifo 每月調查德國約7千家企業,範圍包括製造業、營造業、批發零售業及服務業等。調查的回收率很高,製造業達九成,其他產業也有六、七成。除了每月調查外,Ifo 也有一些每季或每年進行之調查,其中很特別的是"世界經濟調查(WES)",這是一個涵蓋90個國家的專家調查,用以了解全球經濟之變化。這些大量的企業問卷,係以郵寄爲主,大量的資料基本上是委外處理,Ifo 本身則只做最後的分析工作。近年來隨著 internet 的普及,根據 Ifo 的調查,有66%的企業願意透過網路進行調查。目前,Ifo 的調查約有一半是透過網路填報。

Ifo產業調查的項目基本上是「屬質(qualitative)」,受查廠商只要回答好、壞、不變之類答案即可。一般而言,屬質性調查的樣本數目可以大幅減少,三、五百家就有全國代表性。Ifo調查家數所以需要幾千家,主要是因爲產業別較多,爲了能獲得各產業的資料,所以每一產業都要有相當的樣本之故<sup>6</sup>。Ifo目前辦理的調查及回收樣本家

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 依據OECD的經驗法則,每層樣本數目應有 30 家方具代表性。如某一產業調查可細分為 25 個產業, 以及大、中、小三類企業規模,則需 25x3x30=2,250 個有效樣本。

# 數如下表所示:

表 2

單位:家數、%

		回收樣本數		回收樣本占產業比率(註)				
調查種類	頻率	全德	德西	德東	全德	德西	德東	(註)
● 產業調査								
- 製造業	每月	3,800	3,000	800	34	35	25	員工
- 批發零售業	每月	1,700	1,250	450		10	10	銷售
- 營建業	每月	1,100	800	300		15	15	銷售
- 服務業(2001年起)	每月	1,200						
- EDP電子資料處理業	每季	350			50			營收
- 建築設計業	每季	2,150			50			營收
- 保險業	每季	220			80			保費
- 投資業	每年	350			90			投資
● 投資調査	每季	3,700	2,200	1,500	52	52	55	投資
● 創新調査	每年	2,600	2,000	600	21	22	14	員工
● 世界經濟調查	每季	約 90 個國家,1,100 名專家					<u> </u>	

資料來源:Ifo

通常 BTS 的樣本,是以分層隨機抽樣法抽出,但之後即固定,並不常更換,故屬於 panel 樣本,因爲回答屬質性問題最好長期都能由相同的受訪者回答,可有效降低變異性。雖然實務上,抽樣是以企業爲單位(sampling unit),但真正接受調查的報告單位(reporting unit),不一定是以企業或場所單位爲對象,最好是"經濟活動單位(kind of activities, KAU)"。例如,西門子公司的不同產品部門,如化工、電子、醫療器材,乃至技術服務部門,都是 KAU,可做爲個別樣本接受調查,因此,西門子公司是抽

樣單位,但包含數個報告單位。

Ifo 產業調查的對象都是自願性參加,並沒有法規強制參加,也沒有提供額外的經濟誘因。至於回收率所以能維持不墜,一方面因爲是 Ifo 調查的聲譽卓著之故;另一方面,參加調查的企業都可以得到調查分析報告,亦有利於企業營運。Ifo 每年還會舉辦經濟及產業研討會,提供參與廠商相關資訊,再加上 Ifo 對主要製造產業(約二十多個產業)會進行未來一年的產業預測,不對外公開,只提供給合作廠商,也算是一種誘因。

Ifo 產業調查的項目,因 EU 及 OECD 致力推動問卷標準化,其實與歐洲各國的調查差不多(如附件二),以下列出 OECD 對 BTS 問卷內容建議的標準問項:

- 工業調査(以製造業爲主)
  - 1. 排除一般季節性因素,貴公司過去 3~4 個月的產量:增加()不變()減少()
  - 2. 排除一般季節性因素,您預期貴公司未來3~4個月的產量將:增加()不變()減少()
  - 3. 排除一般季節性因素,您認為目前新接訂單總量:稍多()正常()太少() (若廠商無訂單,請估計需求水準)
  - 4. 排除一般季節性因素,您認爲目前新接外銷訂單數量:稍多()正常()太少() (若廠商無訂單,請估計國外需求水準)
  - 5. 排除一般季節性因素,您認爲目前製成品存貨數量:稍多()正常()太少()
  - 6. 排除一般季節性因素,您預期貴公司未來 3~4 個月平均銷售價格將:上漲() 持平()下跌()
  - 7. 排除一般季節性因素, 您預期貴公司未來 3~4 個月的員工人數將:增加() 不變

() 減少()
8. 貴公司目前產能利用率(請以百分比表示):%
9. 您認爲貴公司目前景氣爲:好()可()壞()
10. 您預期貴公司未來 6 個月景氣將:轉好() 持平() 轉壞()
11. 您認爲貴公司目前財務狀況爲:好()可()壞()
12. 您認爲貴公司目前資金週轉爲:寬鬆()尚可()緊悄()
13. 有哪些重要因素會限制貴公司增加生產:
- 無
- 國內需求不足
- 國外需求不足
- 進口競爭
- 勞力短缺
- 缺乏技能熟練勞工
- 缺乏合適的設備
- 半成品短缺
- 原料短缺
- 能源短缺
- 財務問題 (例如無法清償債務, 賒帳)
- 經濟法規不明
- 經濟環境不確定
其他,請說明
the state of the s

■ 服務業調査(住宿及餐飲業、運輸、倉儲及通信業、不動產及租賃業、專業科學 及技術服務業、其他服務業等業別)

- 1. 排除一般季節性因素,貴公司過去 3~4 個月需求量:上升() 不變() 下降()
- 2. 排除一般季節性因素,您預期貴公司未來 3~4 個月的需求量將:上升()不變()下降()
- 3. 排除一般季節性因素,您認爲貴公司過去 3~4 個月的員工人數:增加()不變()減少()
- 4. 排除一般季節性因素,您預期貴公司未來 3~4 個月的員工人數:增加()不變 ()減少()
- 5. 您認爲貴公司目前景氣爲:好()可()壞()
- 6. 您預期貴公司未來 6 個月景氣爲:好()可()壞()
- 7. 您認爲貴公司目前財務狀況爲:好()可()壞()
- 8. 您認爲貴公司目前資金週轉爲:寬鬆()尚可()緊悄()
- 9. 有哪些重要因素會限制貴公司提升經營狀況:
  - 無
  - 需求不足
  - 供給
  - 薪資成本
  - 資金成本(例如利率)
  - 銀行信用
  - 財務問題 (例如無法清償債務, 賒帳)
  - 同業競爭
  - 其他,請說明\_\_\_\_

#### (三)Ifo 企業信心指數之編制

Ifo利用產業調查結果編製Business Climate(以下簡稱BC)指數,這是Ifo將製造業、營建業及批發零售業三種調查中<sup>7</sup>,企業對當前景氣的判斷及對未來 6 個月景氣判斷這兩個問項的淨值(balance)<sup>8</sup>取幾何平均而得。圖 1 即顯示前述兩個問項及由其合成的BC指數的實例。

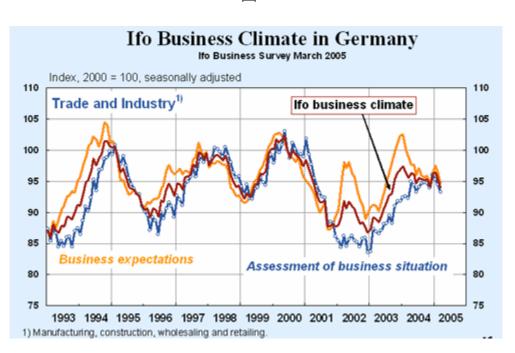


圖 1

資料來源:Ifo, Press Release, March 2005

以下試舉一範例加以說明,假設 2004 年 12 月 Ifo 的產業調查結果以百分點表示:

- 對當前景氣的判斷 Balance = +16
- 對未來 6 個月景氣的判斷 Balance = -12

爲了避免負值以便取幾何平均,將 balance 加上 200,結果如下:

 $<sup>^{7}</sup>$  至於服務業調查,由於 2001 年方進行,尚未納入指數之計算,預計 2006 年即可採用。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Balance簡單的說即爲看好的比例減看壞的比例,詳細計算方式如文中範例。

- 對當前景氣的判斷 Balance = 16+200 = 216
- 對未來 6 個月景氣的判斷 Balance = -12+200=188

所以,BC 指數為 $\sqrt{216x188} - 200 = 1.5$ 

至於上述範例中,產業 balance +16 及 -12 如何得到,其方式如下:

balance 
$$B_k = \sum_{i=1}^{nk} 1/f_i \times W_{ik} \times X_{ik} / \sum_{i=1}^{nk} 1/f_i \times W_{ik}$$

nk表k產業的報告單位;f<sub>i</sub>表i單位之抽樣機率;W<sub>ik</sub>表i單位的權重;X<sub>ik</sub>表i單位的回答。以下再舉一範例,可以更進一步了解如何從各調查樣本對某一問題的回答,得出一個代表產業的數值,以及如何將產業數值再加以總合:

假設有兩種產業 A 及 B,並依企業員工數分爲兩層:中小企業(group1)及大企業(group2) 進行分層隨機抽樣,母體和調查樣本如下表:

表 3

產業	層級	母體企業家數	抽樣企業家數	抽樣機率	樣本企業之報告
					單位 KAU 數
 A 產業	group 1	2	2	1	6
11 / 生未	group 2	20	2	1/10	3
B 產業	group 1	6	2	1/3	3
D/生术	group 2	30	5	1/6	8
合 計		58	11	1/6	20

資料來源: OECD(2003),表4、表5、表6均同。

屬質性問題的答案通常可用 1、0 或-1 代表。一般而言,將報告單位對某一問題 的回答加總至產業別時,常以員工人數做爲權數;至於加總不同產業時,則以產業的 附加價值爲權數,以下是相關資訊:

表 4

產業	層級	產業附加價值	員工人數
A 產業	group 1	\$4,000	2,000
	group 2		2,500
B產業	group 1	\$16,000	5,000
	group 2		3,000
合	計	\$20,000	12,500

現將抽樣的 11 個企業及 20 個報告單位,分別加以編號。企業編號: 1~11,報告單位 則編為: 1.1~11.1 等,例如第一家企業的第二個報告單位編號為 1.2。由於屬於同一 企業的報告單位可能屬於不同產業和分層,但同一企業下的各報告單位,其抽樣機率 一定與該企業的抽樣機率相同。我們可以將 11 家樣本企業及 20 個報告單位,對於" 當前景氣判斷"此一問項的調查結果,整理為表 5:

表 5

		樣本企業		報告單位						
編號	產業	group	抽樣機率	編號	產業	group	抽樣機率	權重 (員工數)	當前景氣 判斷	
				1.1	A	1	1/1	600	1	
1	A	1	1/1	1.2	A	2	1/1	100	0	
				1.3	В	1	1/1	300	- 1	
-				2.1	A	2	1/1	160	0	
2	Α	1	1/1	2.2	В	1	1/1	250	1	
				2.3	A	2	1/1	140	- 1	
3	A	2	1/10	3.1	A	2	1/10	70	- 1	
4	A	2	1/10	4.1	A	2	1/10	60	- 1	
7	A	2	1/10	4.2	В	2	1/10	50	1	
5	В	1	1/3	5.1	В	1	1/3	1000	- 1	
6	В	1	1/3	6.1	В	1	1/3	400	0	
	Б	1	1/3	6.2	A	1	1/3	400	- 1	
7	В	2	1/6	7.1	В	2	1/6	5	0	
8	В	2	1/6	8.1	В	2	1/6	30	1	
				9.1	В	2	1/6	140	1	
9	В	2	1/6	9.2	A	2	1/6	20	0	
				9.3	A	2	1/6	10	- 1	
10	В	2	1/6	10.1	A	2	1/6	40	- 1	
10	Б	<u></u>		10.2	В	2	1/6	80	- 1	
11	В	2	1/6	11.1	В	2	1/6	170	1	

由表 5,可以根據前述公式,整理成表 6,並據此得到產業 A 的 balance。

表 6

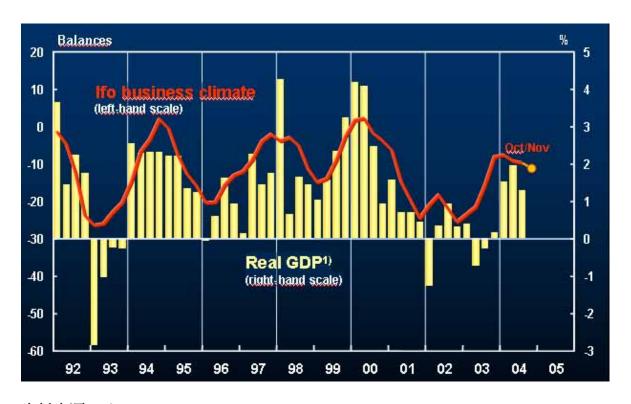
	回答	抽樣機率	母體調整項	回答(調整	權重	權重(調整	回答(加權調整
報告單位				爲母體)		爲母體)	爲母體)
	①		2	3=0x2	4	$=2_{X}$	6=3 <sub>X</sub> 4
編號	Xik	fi	1/ f <sub>i</sub>	$X_{ik} \times 1/f_i$	Wik	$1/f_i \times W_{ik}$	$1/f_i \times W_{ik} \times X_{ik}$
1.1	+1	1/1	1	+ 1	600	600	600
1.2	0	1/1	1	0	100	100	0
2.1	0	1/1	1	0	160	160	0
2.3	- 1	1/1	1	-1	140	140	- 140
3.1	- 1	1/10	10	-10	70	700	- 700
4.1	- 1	1/10	10	-10	60	600	- 600
6.2	- 1	1/3	3	-3	400	1200	-1,200
9.2	0	1/6	6	0	20	120	0
9.3	- 1	1/6	6	-6	10	60	- 60
10.1	- 1	1/6	6	- 6	40	240	-1,200
	合計		44	-35	1600	3,920	- 3,300

從表 6 可以得到 A 產業加權後的 balance= (-3300/3920)x100= -84,以及沒有加權的 balance = (-35/44)x100 = -80;同理,可以算出 B 產業未加權的 balance 爲 40。再以表 4 產業附加價值進行加權平均,即可得到總 balance = (4,000x(-80)+16,000x(+40)) / 20,000 = +16

值得注意的一點是,雖然問卷中已將季節性因素排除,但最後得出之 Balance 仍有季節性,因此,在應用各產業調查結果時,仍要先進行季節調整的工作。
(四)Ifo 企業信心指數及產業調查結果之經濟分析

依據 Ifo 指數及與德國經濟成長率的關係(見圖 2),可以發現其具有高度的相關性,而且大約領先經濟成長一季左右。由於 GDP 的發布通常會落後約兩個月,而 BC 指數卻是每個月下旬發布當月資料,故能迅速、即時的反映出未來經濟情勢的走向,

圖 2



資料來源:Ifo

值得介紹的是,由於 Ifo 指數的重要性及敏感性,因此最後的計算及新聞發布作業極為謹慎,即使是 Ifo 的高層事前也不知道結果。通常是在發布日的當天早上約八點半,由 Ifo 院長、Dr. Nerb 及其他兩三位處長級主管,先進行內部會議,這時才知道調查的真正結果,在經過約一小時左右的共同討論後,方舉行正式記者會發布新聞。

由於 Ifo BC 指數係由對前景氣狀況及對未來景氣預期所組成,因此,由此二問項 分別做爲橫軸及綜軸,可以將景氣好壞分成繁榮(Boom)、下降(downswing)、衰退 (recession)及上升(upswing)四個階段,構成類似時鐘一樣的景氣循環圖,如將不同年 份的 Ifo 指數以不同顏色代表,可以清楚了解德國景氣的動態變化,十分特別。從圖 3 我們可以清楚看出,德國經濟在 1997 年從擴張階段進到景氣繁榮階段,但 1998 年下半年即開始下降並趨於衰退,1999 年開始復甦並於 2000 年達到榮景,但 2001 年起景氣又開始下降,直到 2003 年年中左右才再度上升。

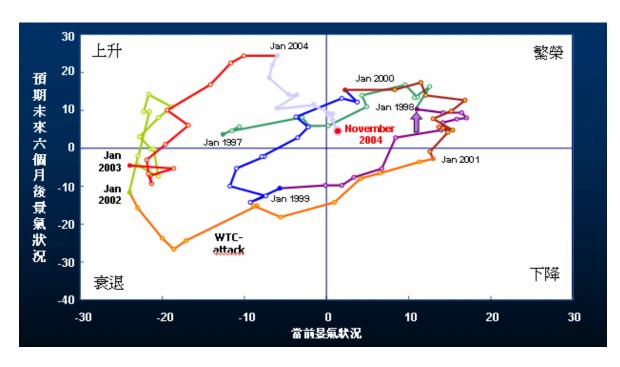


圖 3 景氣循環鐘

資料來源:Ifo

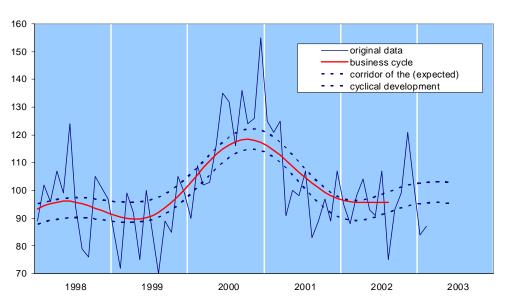
Ifo BC指數除了與GDP的關係外,對企業利潤等指標也密切相關,亦可以做爲參考。當然,做爲景氣領先指標,要能即時反應景氣的變化,特別是高峰跟谷底等景氣轉折點發生時。而Ifo指數也可及早測出景氣反轉的徵兆。依據Ifo的研究,如果將一般常用的法則:在景氣擴張期時領先指標連續三個月下降表示景氣高峰已到;在景氣收縮期時領先指標連續三個月上升表示景氣谷底已到,套用在Ifo BC指標上,可以值

測到  $1970\sim2000$  年發生的 8 次景氣高峰及 7 次景氣谷底 $^9$ ;平均(中位數)而言,BC領 先高峰 0.9 個月、領先谷底 0.3 個月。

至於德國爲何不像其他國家一樣,利用多個經濟指標編製合成爲景氣綜合指數 (composite index,即一般的領先、同時及落後指標),而只仰賴企業信心指數做爲景氣 指標。對此, Ifo 其實做過相關研究, 選擇經濟變數合成領先指標, 惟經比較後認爲 企業信心指標的表現並不遜色,故無必要另外再編製新的指標。

Ifo 產業調查結果當然不僅是編製信心指數而已,還可以應用於其他方面的經濟 分析上,例如,設備利用率(capacity utilization) 、利潤率及對物價的預期等結果,對 於民間投資及通貨膨漲都可以提供未來可能的走向。此外,Ifo也針對重要的產業進 行預測,一方面可進一步了解產業景氣動向,一方面也可提供參與調查企業參考,無 形中提高了受查廠商參與之意願,圖4即爲Ifo對機械工具業新接訂單之預測節例:



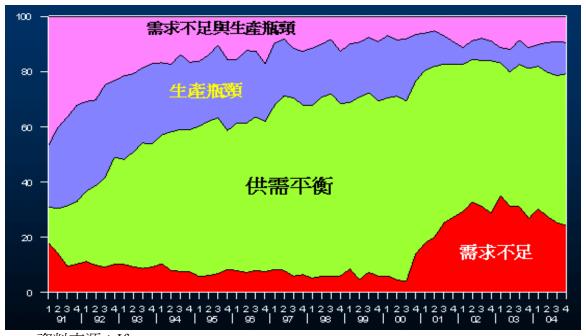


資料來源:Ifo

<sup>9</sup> 不過,亦出現三次景氣循環假信號。

BTS 結果也有助於了解現行產業面臨之供需問題,有助政府擬訂相關政策之用。例如,圖 5 係 Ifo 對德東地區企業調查的結果,我們可以清處的看出,當 1991 年兩德統一時,有約 40%的德東企業同時面臨生產瓶頸(bottleneck)及需求不足的困難;到了 2001 年以後,顯然係受到景氣衰退影響,表示需求不足的企業比例顯著增加。

圖 5



資料來源: Ifo

在 Ifo 眾多的調查中,有一項調查比較特殊,那就是"世界經濟調查(WES)"。此一調查係 Ifo 與國際商會(International Chamber of Commerce, ICC)合作進行,每季調查一次,已有約二十多年的歷史。調查問卷標準問項共9題(一般經濟情勢、貿易、物價、利率、匯價、股價、本國面臨問題),1-2 題爲 ICC 針對重要貿易議題所提特別問題(見附件三)。參與調查的專家除了可收到 Ifo 完整出版報告外,亦有一份不公開的

(Confidential) 問卷統計結果,列出不同國別的回答結果。Ifo 根據此一調查,編有世界經濟氣候(World Economic Climate)指數,如將其與 IMF 發布的世界經濟成長率相比,可以發現其走勢十分相近(參見圖 6),由於 BTS 的一大優點及爲其即時性,因此,WES 可視爲國際經濟走勢的領先指標。例如 IMF 在 2004 年 9 月預測 2005 年世界經濟成長率將由 5%降爲 4.3%,而 2004 年 WES 各季調查結果已很明確的顯出此一趨勢。

% 年增率 Index 1995=100 8 140 **GDP** 130 (左軸) 7 5.0% **Ifo World Economic Climate** 120 4.3% 6 (七曲山) 110 5 100 4 80 3 4.7% 4.1%4.2% 70 3.9% 3.7%3.7% 2 3.0% 2.8% 60 2.5%2.3% **2.4%** 1 50 O **4**0 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04

圖 6

資料來源: Ifo, World Economic Survey, Q4 2004

#### 二、華沙 CIRET 國際研討會

9月12日至18日約一週時間, CIRET 於波蘭首都華沙舉辦每兩年一次之國際研

討會,OECD 也利用此一機會,同時舉行一天有關產業及消費者趨勢調查的工作會議。

CIRET第 27 屆國際研討會的討論主題,與過去大致相同,一類是有關BTS的發展、研究方法及應用分析;另一類是有關景氣指標(CLI)或經濟預測與分析方面的研究(大會議程、參與人員及OECD工作會議資料如附錄二),一共有來自 24 國約 200 人參加,亞洲地區主要爲日本、韓國、台灣<sup>10</sup>及印尼等國。會中,並代表行政院主計處高志祥專員宣讀論文" The Investment Tendency of Taiwan's Manufacturing Industry"。

CIRET研討會由於發表論文眾多,在此不擬加以介紹。僅略述其中較爲相關的研究。一爲義大利ISEA有關服務業的BTS調查<sup>11</sup>、一爲美國密西根大學消費者信心研究中心Dr. Curtin對全球消費者信心調查的研究<sup>12</sup>。此外,並對OECD講習內容亦做一簡介。

#### 1. 義大利服務業 BTS 的發展

雖然服務業對先進國家經濟占有相當重要的地位,但過去一直缺乏這方面的資訊。 近年來,EU 致力推動服務業調查,因此,現在所有會員國均定期辦理服務業的調查。在義大利,無論是製造業及服務業的 BTS,均是由"經濟分析暨研究所(Institute for Studies and Economic Analysis, ISEA)"負責。

ISEA於 1992 年開始按季進行服務業調查,初期樣本約 1 千家,其後基於EC之建議,於 1998 及 2003 年兩次擴大調查範圍,從只有商業擴大爲整個"市場服務業(Market Service)<sup>13</sup>",樣本達 2,100 家,所代表GDP的比重也由 9%增加爲 35%。調查頻率也

22

<sup>10</sup> 國內與會者包括中華經濟研究院周濟博士以及本會經研處秦羽翔專門委員。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Martelli, Bianca and Gaia Rocchetti(2004), "The ISEA market Services Survey," 27<sup>th</sup> CIRET Conference, Warsaw, 2004.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Curtin, Richard(2004), "Consumer Sentiment Surveys, Worldwide Review and Assessment," 27<sup>th</sup> CIRET Conference, Warsaw, 2004.

<sup>13</sup> 依歐盟的行業分類標準,市場服務業包括Nace Rev. 1.1 的H,I,J,K節及部分O節產業。

有按季改為按月。此外,從 2003 年起改為分層抽樣調查,即按產業活動及區域兩種分類標準加以分層。目前係包含 18 種服務業 <sup>14</sup>(公共服務及批發零售業並不包括在內),以及西北、東北、中部、南部四個區域。

服務業調查問卷內容基本上也是標準化問卷。其中有兩個屬量性問題,分別是上年營收及員工人數,但主要只是爲了加權及了解產業結構之用。主要還是 10 個屬質性問題,分別是對訂單、銷售及員工的評估,以及對總需求、銷售、就業與經濟狀況的預期。ISEA 另外則有年度性問題,包括投資、競爭情形、雇用計畫等等。調查進行的方式爲電腦輔助電話調查(CATI),爲了能達到 2,100 家的有效樣本,必需多打約 50%的電話,也就是約 3,000 家廠商,在聯絡上的企業中,回答率可達96~97%,十分高,這當然也是 CATI 的特點。最近 ISEA 準備開始使用電腦輔助網路調查(CAWI),但鑒於樣本規模通常不大,仍將以 CATI 爲主。

服務業調查之後,即可進行加總處理,通常係將分層廠商對個別問項的回答,以營收爲權重<sup>15</sup>先行加總至各產業(地區),再依各產業的附加價值爲權重,加總爲服務業對該問項的balance。最後,依EC的方法,將訂單評估、未來訂單預期及企業營運狀況三項問題的balance取算術平均,即可得到服務業信心指數。依ISEA的實證顯示,此一信心指數具有領先性質。

#### 2. 全球消費者信心調查之研究

消費者意向調查(Consumer Opinion Survey, COS)雖不是 BTS,但其性質、問卷內容及應用分析與 BTS 大同小異,因此常與 BTS 相提併論,也常被用來做為短期經濟

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> 這 18 類產業主要包括旅館餐飲、運輸、旅遊、郵政電信、不動產、金融中介、保險基金、金融中介輔助、機器設備出租、電腦、研發、會計、市場行銷、管理顧問、工程設計、廣告、人力及會展等其他服務業、以及污水廢棄物處理。

<sup>15</sup> 這與製造業調查通常以員工人數做爲權數有所不同。

預測的重要指標。最有名的當屬美國密西根大學每月發布兩次的消費者信心指數 (Consumer Confidence Index, CCI)。

依據密西根大學 CCI 中心 Curtin 博士對全球 45 個國家 COS 的研究,有一些有趣的發現。他將 CCI 與重要的總體經濟變數,如消費者物價、GDP、個人消費、利率、物價等,進行 Granger 因果檢定,測試到底是經濟變數影響消費者信心,還是消費者信心影響經濟變數。結果發現,某些經濟變數,如就業及 GDP,是消費者預期未來經濟變化的重要依據,因此這些變數會影響 CCI,而消費者預期的改變,反過來也會影響這些總體變數。以下將這 45 個國家的實證關係列於表 7,百分比表示某一變數與 CCI 顯著的國家數目占所有國家的比例:

表 7

單位:%

目標變數	目標變數預測消費者信心	消費者信心預測目標變數
—————————————————————————————————————	50	62
消費者物價	29	26
短期利率	40	31
個人所得	56	48
GDP	59	54
個人消費總額	36	51
零售額	39	55
耐久財消費	54	45

資料來源: Curtin(2004)

Curtin 亦將所有變數與 CCI 經過因果檢定顯著的比例,改以國家分類,結果如表 8 所示:

表 8

單位:%

						十四. 70
	國家	目標變數預測 消費者信心	消費者信心預 測目標變數	國家	目標變數預測 消費者信心	消費者信心預 測目標變數
-	澳大利亞	63	88	義大利	25	25
	比利時	63	25	日本	25	38
	巴西	33	17	韓國	25	63
	中國	80	60	馬來西亞	0	60
	德國	33	67	荷蘭	38	50
	丹麥	0	17	挪威	38	50
	希臘	25	88	泰國	17	83
	法國	33	33	台灣	20	0
	香港	57	57	美國	33	44
	印尼	75	25	英國	89	56 5
				1		

資料來源:Curtin(2004),本表未列出所有研究國家。

值得注意的是,台灣 CCI 相較其他國家,其預測能力為 0%似乎偏低,這固然與我國 CCI 時間數列不長,以及該研究台灣部分變數資料缺乏(如耐久財消費)所致,但也顯示目前似乎仍不是將消費者信心指數正式納入景氣指標的時候。

Curtin 的研究亦指出,隨者人口的老化、資訊傳輸快速、以及全球化的影響,都對

CCI 會有所影響。他建議的未來改進方向包括:隨著消費者知識的增加,未來 COS 應將回答選項改爲量化的機率值; COS 結果應依人口統計變數及經濟特性再加細分爲次團體進行分析;調查方式由電話改爲網路;以及 COS 調和方向由問卷題目改爲以問卷結果爲主。

#### 3. OECD 產業及消費者趨勢調查工作會議

此一工作會議有來自各國相關機構的 50 多名專家參與,由 OECD 統計處負責景氣指標的主管 Denis Wald 主持。此次會議其實是延續 2003 年 OECD 及 EU 在布魯塞爾聯合舉辦之"產業景氣趨勢調查/消費者意向調查 (BTS/COS)"會議。會中主要討論三項議題(參見附錄二):

#### - 建構 BTS/COS 資訊交流窗口(portal)

OECD為加強各國BTS/COS之資訊交流與促進一致化,建立了一個入口網頁<sup>16</sup>, 提供包括國際標準與建議、各國的調查問卷內容、各國Metadata的摘要、相關研 究及由OECD、EU及CIRET舉辦之研討會論文、調查報告共通格式、最佳實務 範例、專用術語、各國網站等等。會中達成多項共識,包括應僅量使用共通語 文(如英文)、應提供長期時間數列資料以供分析、

#### -建立 Metadata 標準

所謂 Metadata, 簡言之就是"統計資料說明",是對於統計資料的相關資訊,包括資料產生過程、相關工具,以及使用方法等。OECD 爲了加強調合各國調查,初步擬訂了有關說明 Metadata 的實務準則、BTS/COS 定義及術語的標準化、以及 Metadata 應包含之項目,如資料來源、資料特性與蒐集方式、統計母體與資

-

<sup>16</sup> 網址為http://www.oecd.org/std/bt-coi/coordination。

料範圍、統計概念與分類方法、編製過程與發布格式等。

## -成立工作小組研究優先議題

由於辦理 BTS/COS 的機構常會遭遇一些共同的問題,因此,OECD 建議就比較重要的議題成立工作小組,由各國專家學者自願加入,研商解決之道。經過討論後,成立了三個工作小組,其任務內容及成員整理如表 8 所示:

表 9

主要內容	參與國家
如何與受訪者溝通以建立良好合作	奧地利、德國、義大
關係並了解問項是否適當、問卷內容	利、俄羅斯、瑞典、
的簡化與版面設計、更有效率的抽樣	美國、EC、OECD
設計以降低樣本數、運用更有效的資	
料蒐集方法、估計並調整因爲不合作	
廠商可能造成的偏誤	
了解 BTS 的季節性及干擾項並提出	波蘭、EC、OECD
解決方法、了解受訪者季節調整的方	
法、發布原始資料及季節資料的最佳	
作法	
改善調查基礎工作如工商登記、抽樣	比利時、法國、德國、
單位及報告單位等;良好的樣本設	英國、匈牙利、日本、
計、更新程序及加權方法;調查的時	波蘭、瑞士、EC、
間、週期及發布時間以利跨國比較	OECD
	關係並了解問項是否適當、問卷內容的簡化與版面設計、更有效率的抽樣設計以降低樣本數、運用更有效的資料蒐集方法、估計並調整因爲不合作廠商可能造成的偏誤了解BTS的季節性及干擾項並提出解決方法、了解受訪者季節調整的方法、發布原始資料及季節資料的最佳作法改善調查基礎工作如工商登記、抽樣單位及報告單位等;良好的樣本設計、更新程序及加權方法;調查的時

資料來源: OECD Workshop on Business and Consumer Tendency Surveys, Warsaw, 2004

以上三項工作將進行一年後,預定於 2005 年 10 月底、11 月初由 OECD 及 EU 聯合舉辦研討會加以討論。

#### 三、瑞士、OECD 及英國參訪

爲多了解其他機構對 BTS 及景氣指標之做法,93 年 9 月下旬至 10 月初赴瑞士景氣研究所 KOF;12 月中旬以後至 OECD 巴黎總部以及英國倫敦參訪及蒐集資料。過程簡述如下:

#### (一) 瑞士 KOF 的產業調查與景氣指標

瑞士景氣循環研究所(KOF)為瑞士主要辦理產業景氣調查的民間機構,也是目前 CIRET秘書處所在。KOF的規模並不大,大約僅有 50 人,其所辦理的調查種類與Ifo 大致相同,均包含工業、營建業、批發業等。由於瑞士是金融中心,近年來KOF亦辦 理金融業調查(見後說明)。不過,KOF不像Ifo,利用產業調查結果中有關對當前及未 來景氣的判斷編製信心指數,而是由五項產業調查的項目及一項消費者調查項目<sup>17</sup>, 編成景氣領先指標(economic barometer)<sup>18</sup>。這六項構成項目如下:

- 1. 新接訂單與上年相較變動(工業調查、月資料)
- 2. 未出貨訂單與上月相較變動(工業調查、月資料)
- 3. 預期主要產品銷貨(工業調查、月資料)
- 4. 批發業存貨評估(批發業調查、季資料)
- 5. 實質營建業訂單與上年相較變動(營建業調查、季資料)
- 6. 對未來 12 個月家戶財務狀況之評估(消費者調查、月資料)

<sup>17</sup> 原來構成項目還包括股價指數,但因波動幅度大、相關性低,後經檢討後已修正去除。

 $<sup>^{18}</sup>$  由於均由屬質性BTS/COS調查項目構成,當然也屬於企業信心指數的一種。

KOF使用的編製方法比較特別,係將上述指標利用X11 進行季調後(季資料並用插補方式轉爲月資料)<sup>19</sup>,再利用近年熱門的主成份分析法,找出共同趨勢值做爲景氣領先指標。根據研究,KOF的economic barometer大約領先GDP成長率六個月。從圖 7可以清楚看出此一關聯性。

KOF economic barometer and GDP (according to ESNA95) 2.0 5 1.5 1.0 3 2 0.5 0.0 -0.5 0 -1.0 -1 -1.5 -2 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 KOF Barometer (standardized), left scale Real GDP (year to year growth rate in %), right scale Preliminary GDP values: 2002/03 (BFS/seco), 2004 (KOF)

圖 7

資料來源: KOF, Press Release Feb. 25,2005

#### (二) OECD 景氣領先指標

OECD 從 1987 年開始,每月發布 OECD 會員國的領先指標,爲配合各國經濟結構,每個國家的構成項目並不相同。此外,並將各國的指標加權綜合成地區別指標如

<sup>19</sup> 因爲季調及季資料轉爲月資料之故,KOF領先指標每月均會修正最近兩年資料。

北美、EU 及 OECD 全體指標。負責編製景氣領先指標工作的是統計部門的短期經濟 指標(Short-term Economic Indicator)處,主要負責人士是 Ronny Nilsson 先生。近年來, OECD 致力協助非會員國,如東歐、前蘇聯國家,以及中國、東南亞等亞洲國家等, 編製景氣指標並辦理 BTS/COS。因此,OECD 曾於 1999、2000 及 2003 年與亞洲開 發銀行合作,辦理多次景氣指標及產業調查研習會,可惜台灣均未參加,錯失了許多 學習先進技術的機會。

OECD景氣指標主要係以工業生產<sup>20</sup>為基準循環,並未如我國將多項指標組合而成基準循環,也沒有另外編製同時指標。選擇工業生產指數的主要理由是因為其與GDP相關性甚高、景氣循環波動性也強,而且是按月資料。雖然先進國家服務業比重常達七成左右,但由於過去其循環波動性不強,因此OECD目前仍以工業生產做為景氣的代表。由於工業生產常會領先GDP約三個月,因此,據此編製的OECD領先指標對GDP具有較長時間的領先性。

OECD領先指標與美國NBER/TCB<sup>21</sup>景氣指標編製方法的最大不同,在於其所考慮的景氣循環係"成長循環(growth cycle)"<sup>22</sup>,而非美國習用的"古典循環(classical business cycle)"。因此,其指標構成項目除需經季節調整外,必需先經過去除長期趨勢的程序,僅留下景氣波動成分,經過標準化之後,再合成領先指標<sup>23</sup>。以下將OECD、EU及美國編製領先指標的方法簡要比較如表 10

<sup>20</sup> 有時也以GDP為基準循環。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> The Conference Board(TCB)係爲企業聯合會性質之民間組織,爲目前美國景氣指標之發布機構。

<sup>22</sup> 本會判定之景氣循環亦屬成長循環。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> 此外,每一構成項目的權重相同,亦與美國及EU不同。

表 10

	OECD	EU	美國
轉換方式	去除長期趨勢	與前期比	與前期比
平滑化	MCD	無	MCD
標準化	絕對値平均	平均變動	平均變動
加權	無	有	有(但近年已改成無)
事後修正	有	無	有

資料來源: OECD

OECD選取指標構成項目的準則,基本上以經濟重要性、循環相關性<sup>24</sup>以及統計實務<sup>25</sup>三者爲考量。方法上還是以指標對景氣高峰谷底的時間對應性,以及對基準循環的交叉相關兩者爲主。雖然看似傳統,但依其內部研究,無論是以光譜分析或是主成份分析法,其結果並不一定較佳,因此仍維持其一貫的做法。

OECD 領先指標構成項目中,除了一般經濟指標,如工時、出口、股價指數外,也包含許多 BTS/COS 項目,大約占 30%左右。表 11 是依據 OECD 領先指標構成項目的特性,臚列其常用的指標,其中標明 BS 者表示係調查結果:

<sup>24</sup> 如領先轉折點的時間及是否一致;與基準循環的關聯;是否平滑;有無出現額外的循環等。

<sup>25</sup> 如資料發布的頻率、是否常修正、時間序列資料是否連續等。

表 11

早期階段型指標	預期敏感型指標
● 新接訂單量	● 股價
● 新接訂單(BS)	● 原料價格
● 訂單(BS)	● 銷售價格(BS)
● 建照核準/開工	● 生產(BS)
● 新公司數	● 經濟狀況(BS)
● 空缺	
快速反應型指標	重要驅力型指標
● 平均工時	● 貨幣供給
● 利潤	● 存款
● 存貨量	● 出口
● 存貨(BS)	● 貿易條件
● 生產瓶頸(BS)	● 國外景氣指標

資料來源:OECD

由於 OECD 領先指標僅部分包含產業調查,與 EU、德國、瑞士等純由產業調查項目組成之信心指數不同,究竟何者較佳?根據 OECD 的比較研究,以 1970~1999 為期,將 OECD 所編的法國、德國、義大利及英國的景氣指標;與 EU 前述各國的經濟信心指數 ESI 做一比較;發現平均而言,OECD 景氣指標領先四國工業生產的月份數分別為 6、2、9、5,而 ESI 則僅領先 1、2、1、3 個月,其相關係也較高。因此,OECD 綜合一般經濟指標與 BTS 的結果所編製的景氣指標,表現較信心指標似乎更好,這也可以做為我們未來檢討景氣指標的參考。

#### (三) 英國 CBI 的產業調查與應用

英國工商總會 CBI 早於 1958 年即開始進行製造業調查,初期爲按季調查,1975年以後也同時進行月調查。CBI 調查以郵寄方式進行,調查範圍係 50 種製造產業,目前調查的廠商約 2,000 家,回收率約 50%。除了製造業調查外,目前 CBI 還進行其他調查:批發零售業調查(每月及每季)、金融業調查(每季)、服務業調查(每季)、不動產趨勢調查(一年兩次),以及投資意向調查(一年兩次)。

CBI 製造業調查的季問卷較爲詳細,有 17 個題目; 月問卷則僅有 5 題。前者與一般 BTS 內容較接近,問題包括一般景氣狀況、出口、投資、設備利用、訂單、員工人數、產出、交貨、存貨、價格、生產限制、出口訂單、投資限制、競爭情形(國內、EU 及非 EU 市場)、創新以及訓練活動等等; 月調查則只問國內外訂單、存貨、價格及生產預期。這些問題均爲屬質性,亦爲 EU 編製英國 ESI 的主要資料。

由於BTS的特性屬於一種panel資料,因此,近年已有學者從個體角度出發,利用個別廠商的回答資料,而不是以產業信心指數,應用於總體經濟分析與預測。例如,Mitchell(2004)<sup>26</sup>利用BCI製造業調查的廠商資料,從每一家企業歷年各季對生產這個問項的答案,以類似Probit的計量方法,求出其對工業生產的估計值,然後與BTS的信心指數進行比較,發現前者比後者更能及早預估工業生產,這也是BTS未來在總體經濟研究的另一個新領域。

#### 四、銀行業調查

金融服務業,特別是銀行業,是歐洲許多國家,如英國、瑞士、德國等重要的產

33

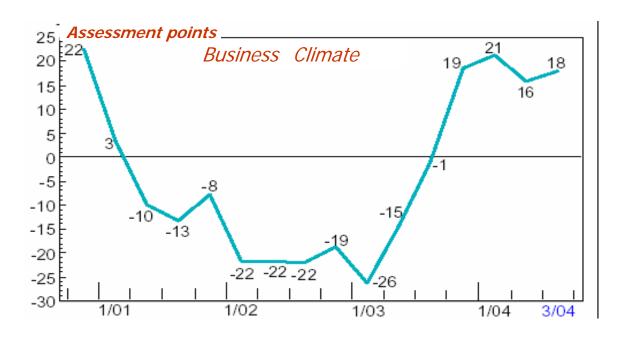
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Mitchell et al(2004), "Aggregate versus Disaggregate Survey–Based Indicators of Economic Activity,

<sup>&</sup>quot; 27<sup>th</sup> CIRET Conference, Warsaw, 2004.

業,但過去並未沒有相關的產業調查。近年來各國已逐漸注意此一情形,有的國家如義大利,是將其納入服務業調查;有的國家,如瑞士 KOF 、英國 CBI,則按季進行調查(問卷請見附錄一);至於德國 Ifo 雖沒有直接對銀行業進行調查,但自 2000 年起,與德國巴伐利亞聯邦銀行合作,對該邦的銀行業進行調查。因此,對於包括銀行業的 BTS 已逐漸開始普及,EU 也正研究是否要推動所有會員開始辦理。

一般而言,銀行業調查範圍係以信貸機構爲主,如商業銀行、儲蓄銀行、信合社等,德國也包括創投基金及其他金融服務業。辦理銀行業 BTS 的好處在於,可以補足國民所得及金融統計的不足。就前者而言,每季發布之資料常將銀行業與其他服務業合併,無法單獨看出銀行之變化,年資料雖無此一缺點,但太晚發布;就後者而言,通常是以金融監理爲目的,因此缺乏如營運狀況、員工人數方面之統計資料。而銀行業調查則可補足此一缺失。

就銀行業 BTS 問卷內容而言,以 KOF 爲例,大約有 12 項問題,內容包括一般經濟狀況評估、金融服務需求、獲利、員工、營運、產能、競爭情形、評等、放款等問題;至於巴伐利亞銀行業調查,還參考 Ifo 問卷方式,詢問對當前及未來景氣判斷,並綜合爲銀行業的營業氣候指數。不過整體而言,銀行調查由於開始未久,一些方法尚未統一,例如,各問項加權所用的變數便不一樣;此外,目前也缺乏此類 BTS 的應用研究,因此無法深入分析。不過,參考各產業 BTS 信心指數的表現,預料銀行業 BTS 的結果應該也可以提供各界做爲了解金融營運狀況的重要參考。圖 8 爲由德國巴伐利亞邦銀行業調查所編的 business climate 指數,從中可以看出,該邦銀行業已於 2003 年第 4 季起明顯復甦。



資料來源:Ifo

# 肆、結論與建議

在此次赴歐洲研習、開會及參訪過程中,深深感覺歐洲無論是民間研究機構或政府統計機關,在BTS 及景氣指標方面,不僅因爲持續進行了四五十年而有豐富的經驗與龐大的資料庫,而且更不斷因應經濟環境與產業結構的轉變,開創新的調查、修正現有的調查方式,以及持續利用新的技術與方法提升品質。更令人稱羨的是,國外機構,特別是歐洲各國及 OECD,彼此間都有非常密切的聯繫,常能互相討論、切磋有關 BTS 及景氣研究方面的新發展。

相較之下,台灣不僅很少參與國際交流,內部各機構彼此間也很少互相研討、觀摩,使得國內在景氣研究方面,特別是 BTS 這類的調查,不僅乏善可陳,相關調查

與技術也十分老舊,亟待檢討改進。

以下擬依本次專題研究心得,就產業調查、景氣指標及國際交流及專業訓練各方面,提出未來可能的改進方向,以供參考。

# 一、產業調查方面之建議

# 1. 重新辦理經建會製造業景氣調查

由於現行經濟部的商業調查已包含貿易及百貨業,因此,建議將本會目前的產業景氣調查以90年工商普查製造業廠商爲母體,重新抽樣,並採用OECD建議的屬質性問卷進行調查。同時,依企業員工人數,每一產業再分大、中、小企業三層,預估應調查約2,100家廠商。爲提高回收率,調查方法可先以郵寄爲主,網際網路爲輔,待一定時間尚未回復者,則以電腦輔助電話調查(CATI)方式進行。此外,也可仿效Ifo做法,對參與廠商提供調查詳細不公開資訊,或提供產業預測,以增加企業參與意願。

# 2. 研究辦理服務業景氣趨勢調查之可行性

服務業在先進國家及我國的比重都超過六成以上,但過去對服務業統計資訊相當欠缺,因此,近年來,EU已要求各會員國應辦理服務業 BTS,目前大約已有四、五年的資料,因此,德國 Ifo 已準備將其納入 BC 指數。

國內目前並沒有服務業屬質性的調查,即使是一般屬量性的統計(例如經濟部的"批發、零售及餐飲業"調查)也並沒有涵蓋整體服務業。93年行政院核定之服務業發展綱領中雖已列有服務業統計一項,但可能還會由各主管機關辦理。因此,仿效先進國家進行服務業景氣趨向調查實有必要。

由於許多國家已進行批發零售業 BTS 經年,因此,其服務業調查通常將其

排除在外,也不一定包含金融服務業。在台灣,由於經濟部批發零售業調查係屬量爲主,且有兩個月落後期。因此,建議未來服務業調查範圍可包括批發零售業,但金融服務業可另行調查,初估有效樣本約需 1,800 家。

至於服務業調查之主辦機關,宜以主計處爲優先考量;本會亦可辦理,惟需額外之預算與人力。此一問題,或許可以在推動服務業發展方案時,一併討論解決。

# 3. 鼓勵產業公會或研究機構辦理景氣趨勢調查

國外許多 BTS 係由民間研究機構或產業公會辦理,如德國 Ifo、英國 CBI 均屬之。國內目前僅台灣經濟研究院有辦理屬質性的產業調查。鑒於政府再造鼓勵業務委外,由民間辦理亦有其優點,例如,由產業公會辦理,或可因與會員關係較密切而提高回收率。因此,建議未來 BTS 不妨由中經院、金融研訓院及工業總會、商業總會等機構辦理,本會可提供技術支援,讓國內有更多不同種類的景氣調查開辦及運用。

# 二、景氣指標方面之建議

1. 配合檢討修正經建會景氣指標之構成項目與編製方式

本會景氣領先及同時指標綜合指數,於民國 67 年即開始編製,主要係沿用 美國 NBER 及商務部之方法,迄今已有近 30 年歷史,惟極少修正。一方面 由於經濟結構之轉變,一方面由於研究方法之創新,有必要徹底檢討修正。 由於部分構成項目如新接訂單、製造業銷售值係由本會產業調查產生,一旦 調查改爲屬質性質,則此類構成項目勢需更換,因此宜趁此機會配合修正。 至於修正方向,在構成項目方面,除將產業調查項目去除外,亦應將近年表 現不佳之指標如票據交換加以替換。此外,工業生產指數及製造業生產指數 重複性太高,宜將製造業生產指數去除。至於新加入之指標,可以考慮以經 濟部發布之製造業銷售及批發零售業銷售指數納入。至於是否應將屬質性調 查之指標納入,鑑於其時間數列資料不足,宜待數年後再做評估。近年開始 按月調查之消費者信心指數亦然。

此外,在方法上,可考慮前述OECD編製指數的方法重新建立我國景氣指標。至於在選取指標的方法上,過去僅以對應景氣循環之峰谷時間爲判斷依據,未來宜參考OECD做法,加強個別項目與基準循環之相關性,並以計量方法輔助<sup>27</sup>。至於近年流行之Factor Model,以主成份分析法找出景氣趨勢的方式,雖然已有如瑞士KOF採用,但OECD的研究顯示,其實與傳統方法得出之結果並無太大差異,做爲輔助研究即可。

# 2. 研究基準循環

基準循環是尋找景氣指標的重要依據,本會是以實質 GDP、工業生產、進出口量指數、實質製造業銷售、實質票據交換金額、非農業部門就業及失業率等八項指標合成基準循環。惟從歐洲各國及 OECD 的作法來看,多僅選擇 GDP 或工業生產等單一指標為準,並未耗費功夫另行建構基準循環指數。 因此,本會現行編製基準循環的做法可再檢討,大幅簡化。

# 3. 景氣燈號之改進

目前國內對景氣指標的主要印象,似乎總以景氣燈號爲代表,對於領先及同時指標則較不重視。事實上,國際間除中國外,已沒有類似的指標存在。加

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> 如以Granger causality test確認其關係。

以目前國內景氣燈號的編製方式,也常引起是否符合經濟狀況之討論。因此,建議待我國 BTS 調查已漸成熟,且相關企業信心指標及消費者信心指數已可應用於景氣分析時,考慮取消此一指標。

# 三、國際交流方面之建議

不容諱言,國內在景氣指標及BTS方面之研究,與歐美間仍有相當差距,而囿於經費等限制,也很少參與國際活動。如國際上能見度不夠,則相關技術交流及資訊交換之機會將更少,形成惡性循環。例如,過去OECD與亞銀數次合辦景氣指標研討會,本會毫無訊息即爲一例。又如此次研究所見,OECD及許多非會員國如波蘭、俄羅斯等,都積極參與BTS相關工作,如不能積極建立國際聯繫網絡,對國內未來景氣工作及研究,實屬不利。因此,建議未來應:

- 1. 鼓勵政府相關機構加入景氣調查研究組織,如 CIRET等,以建立良好的資訊網絡、了解最新研究方法。
- 2. 定期派員至 OECD 短期研習。OECD 由於與 EU、CIRET 及許多非會員國保有密切關係,且常主導國際規範之訂定,更擁有先進之景氣指標分析資料庫,如能定期派員進行短期研習,必能有效提升國內水準及效率。
- 3. 與國外研究機構加強合作。例如,德國 Ifo 辦理的 WES 以及 OECD 現在推動的 BTS 國際調和工作,乃至未來可能編製東亞景氣指標等,都是我們可以參與的合作機會,並可趁吸收他國經驗與技術。
- 4. 舉辦小型研討會,邀請如 OECD、EU 或德國 Ifo 等專家來訪,當有助於雙向交流, 也可協助改善我國景氣指標及產業調查。

# 四、加強專業訓練

在此次專題研究中,深覺國外無論是政府部門或研究機構,其工作人員的專素養令人印象深刻。國內政府機構一般而言,彼此難得互相交流,在職訓練機會少,而學術界也極少參與政府實務工作。一但遇有問題,常以委託研究方式處理,工作同仁無法因此真正獲得學習機會,專業技能也無法與時俱進。建議可參考 Ifo 作法,徵選國內財經博士班學生,以兼職方式工作(如一週工作半天),藉由互相切磋之機會,使工作同仁學習最新之學術理論與研究方法,以提升專業能力。

# 主要參考資料

- 1. CBI, A Technical Guide to CBI Business Surveys.
- Curtin, Richard(2004), "Consumer Sentiment Surveys, Worldwide Review and Assessment" 27<sup>th</sup> CIRET Conference, Warsaw, 2004.
- 3. European Commission(2003), The Joint Harmonized EU Program of Business and Consumer Surveys: User Guide.
- 4. Ifo, World Economic Survey, Q4 2004.
- 5. Martelli, Bianca and Gaia Rocchetti(2004), "The ISEA Market Services Survey," 27<sup>th</sup> CIRET Conference, Warsaw, 2004.
- 6. Mitchell et al(2004), "Aggregate versus Disaggregate Survey-Based Indicators of Economic Activity," 27<sup>th</sup> CIRET Conference, Warsaw, 2004.
- 7. OECD(2003), Business Tendency Surveys: A Handbook.
- 8. 下列相關網站
- CIRET: <a href="http://www.ciret.org">http://www.ciret.org</a>
- Ifo: http://www.ifo.de
- KOF: <a href="http://www.kof.ethz.ch">http://www.kof.ethz.ch</a>
- OECD: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/std/bt-coi/coordination">http://www.oecd.org/std/bt-coi/coordination</a>

# 附錄一、BTS 問卷

# 93年11月份製造業景氣調查表

核定機關:行政院主計處 核 定 號:臺(90)處普三字第 08469 號 第一聯 調查週期:定期性按月調查 (本聯供貴公司存底備查) 填表日期 月 H 一、生產、銷售與訂單: 1.主要產品產量本月比上月: (a)增 \_(b)同\_\_\_\_(c)減 預期三個月後主要產品產量將比目前: (a)增 (b)同 \_(c)減 2.銷貨總額 (千元) 上月 。本月 預期三個月後銷貨總額將比目前: (a)增 (b)同\_ 3.新接訂單總額(千元)(見說明2): 上月 \_。本月\_ 預期三個月後新接訂單總額將比目前: (a)增 (b)同\_ 4.月底未交貨訂單餘額 (千元): 。本月\_ 上月 訂單餘額可維持生產的月份數: 個月。 5.生產設備利用率 (%): F. FI 。本月 6.主要產品平均銷售單價本月比上月: (a)漲\_ (b)同\_\_\_ \_\_(c)跌. 預期三個月後主要產品平均銷售單價 將比目前: (a)漲\_\_\_\_(b)同\_\_\_(c)跌\_\_\_ 二、原料與存貨: 1.月底存貨總額 (1)製成品或商品(千元): 上月 。本月 目前存貨量: (b)適當\_\_\_(c)過少 (a)過多 (2)原物料及半製品(千元)(見說明3): 。本月 上月 目前存貨量: (a)過多. (b)適當\_\_\_(c)過少 2.新購進原物料總額(千元)(見說明4): 3.新購進主要原料平均單價本月比上月: 上月 。本月 (a)漲 (b)同 (c)跌 預期三個月後新購進主要原料平均單價 將比目前: \_(b)同\_\_\_\_(c)跌\_ (a)上升\_\_\_(b)不變\_\_\_(c)下降\_ 4.主要產品單位製造成本本月比上月: 預期三個月後主要產品單位製造成本 將比目前: (a)上升\_\_\_(b)不變\_\_\_(c)下降\_ 三、員工人數、工作時數及薪資: 1.直接生產員工人數(人) (見說明5): \_\_。本月 2.平均每人每月實際工作時數(小時): 上月\_ 。本月. 其中平均每人加班時數本月比上月: (b)同 (c)減 (a)增\_ 3.直接生產員工平均每人每月薪資(元): (見說明6) 上月\_\_\_\_\_。本月\_\_\_ 預期三個月後直接生產員工平均每人 毎月薪資將比目前: (a)增 \_\_(b)同\_\_\_\_(c)減\_ 四、資金及盈餘情形: 1. 贵公司资金週轉本月比上月: \_(c)緊 (a)鬆 (b)同\_ 預期三個月後資金週轉將比目前: (a)鬆 \_(c)緊 (b)同 2. 責公司稅前盈餘本月比上月: (a)增 \_(b)同 \_(c)減 \_(b)同 預期三個月後盈餘將比目前: (a)增 (c)減 (a)0%以下\_\_\_\_。(b)0-4% 3.本月銷貨利潤率(見說明7): \_\_ • (d)6-10% (c)4-6%\_ (e)10-15%\_ 。(f)15% 以上 (a)上升\_\_\_(b)不變\_\_\_(c)下降\_ 銷貨利潤率本月比上月: 五、景氣判斷: (a)好轉\_\_\_(b)不變\_\_\_(c)下降 1. 貴公司景氣本月比上月: 2. 貴公司目前景氣狀況: \_(b)可\_\_\_\_(c)壞\_ (a)好\_\_\_ 3.對未來三個月責公司的景氣判斷: (a)好轉\_\_\_(b)不變\_\_\_(c)下降 上項判斷之理由:\_ 樣本編號:

# 94 午 2 月份百貨業景氣調查表

核定機關:行政院主計處 核 定 號:處普三字第 0930007259 號 調查週期:定期性按月調查

第一聯

*	
一、銷貨與存貨:	
1.銷貨總額(千元):	上月。本月
預期三個月後銷貨總額將比目前:	(a)增(b)同(c)減
2.月底主要商品存貨總額(千元):	上月。本月
目前存貨量:	(a)過多(b)適當(c)過少
3.新購進主要商品平均單價本月比 (進口。	
ľ	品: (a)漲(b)同(c)跌
預期三個月後新購進主要商品平 (進口:	品: (a)混(b)同(c)跌
	品: (a)漲(b)同(c)跌
	品: (a)漲(b)同(c)跌
月」	品:(a)漲(b)同(c)跌
	品: (a)漲(b)同(c)跌
單價將比目前 【國產:	品: (a)漲(b)同(c)跌
二、員工人數及薪資:	
1.員工人數(人)(見說明2):	上月。本月
2.員工平均每人每月薪資(元):	上月。本月
<b>預期三個月後員工平均每人每月薪資</b>	•
<b>將比目前:</b>	(a)增(b)同(c)減
E、資金及盈餘情形:	
1.贵公司资金週轉本月比上月:	(a)鬆(b)同(c)緊
預期三個月後資金週轉將比目前:	(a)鬆(b)同(c)緊
2. 貴公司稅前盈餘本月比上月:	(a)增(b)同(c)減
預期三個月後盈餘將比目前:	(a)增(b)同(c)減
3.本月銷貨利潤率(見說明 3 ):	(a)0%以下。(b)0-5%
	(c)5-10% • (d)10-15%
AP 4일 소리 'pur 호드 토 - pur se -	(e)15%以上。
銷貨利潤率本月比上月:	(a)上升(b)不變(c)下降/
1、景氣判斷:	
1.贵公司景氣本月比上月:	(a)好轉(b)不變(c)下降
2. 貴公司目前景氣狀況:	(a)好(b)可(c)壞_,
3.對未來三個月貴公司的景氣判斷:	(a)好轉(b)不變(c)下降
上項判斷之理由:	

樣本編號:

#### Konjunkturtest Verarbeitendes Gewerbe ifo Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung Forschungsbereich Unternehmensbefragungen Postfach 86 04 60 81631 München e-mail: umfragen@ifo.de Internet:http://www.ifo.de Die Fragen betreffen das unten eingedruckte Erzeugnis (nachstehend bezeichnet mit XY). Zutreffendes Kästchen bitte kennze Telefon: (089) 9224-0 bei Telefax: (089) 9224-1508,-1463 bei Rückfragen: Herr Kunkel App. 1382 Fr. Hauke App. 1224 Fr. Forkl App. 1230 Ihre Angaben werden **streng vertraulich** behandelt. Der gesetzliche Datenschutz ist voll gewährleistet. 98 53 69 KT-Industrie West Kenn-Nr. Oktober 2004 (Ihr aktueller Informationsstand) Bereich (XY): **Aktuelle Situation** Sonderfragen: A1) Unsere Auftragsbestände für XY entspre-chen gegenwärtig einer Produktionsdauer Wir beurteilen unsere Geschäftslage für XY als Unsere **inlandsverkaufspreise** (Netto) für XY wurden - unter Berücksichtigung von Konditionsveränderungen -Bei mehr als 10 bitte Zahl der Monate angeben aut bis zu etwa Monat(en) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 befriedigend erhöht baldmöglichst schlecht nicht verändert A2) Ende vergangenen Monats erreichten sie Unseren Bestand an unverkauften Fertigwaren von XY empfinden wir als gesenkt Erwartungen für die nächsten bis zu etwa Monat(en) zu klein 3 Monate 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ausreichend (saisonüblich) Unsere inländische Produktionstätigkeit\*) bezüglich XY wird voraussichtlich B1) Die Ausnutzung unserer Anlagen zur Herstellung von XY (betriebsübliche Vollausnutzung = 100%) beträgt gegermärtig bis ..... % 30 40 50 60 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 mehr als 100% zu groß steigen erbeten Lagerhaltung nicht üblich Unseren Auftragsbestand für XY empfinden wir als etwa gleich bleiben abnehmen Insge- für der Export keine nennenswerte Inländische Produktion verhältnismäßig groß B2) im vergangenen Monat waren es bis ....% Exemplars 30 40 50 60 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 mehr als 100% und zwar. ausreichend (saisonüblich) bzw. nicht üblich Unsere Inlandsverkaufspreise (Netto) für X\ werden - unter Berücksichtigung von Konditionsveränderungen - voraussichtlich C) Unter Berücksichtigung unseres gegen-wärtigen Auftragsbestandes und des von uns in den nächsten 12 Monaten erwar-teten Auftragseingangs halten wir unsere derzeitige technische Kapazität für XY für zu klein steigen wir exportieren XY nicht etwa gleich bleiben Tendenzen im vorangegangenen ള mehr als ausreichend 10) Der Umfang unseres Exportgeschäfts mit XY wird voraussichtlich - unfer Berücksich-tigung der bisherigen Exportabschlüsse und der laufenden Auftragsverhandlungen 4) Die Nachfragesituation für XY hat sich ausreichend des nicht ausreichend gebessert Unsere inländische Produktionstätigke wird zurzeit behindert Rücksendung nicht verändert ja 🔲 nein etwa gleich bleiben verschlechtert D2) wenn ja, durch folgende Faktoren: abnehmen Unser Auftragsbestand (In- u. Ausland, wertmäβig) für XY ist zu wenig Aufträge wir exportieren XY nicht Mangel an Fachkräften 11) Beschäftigte (nur inländische Betriebe) Die Zahl der mit der Herstellung von XY beschäftigten Arbeitnehmer wird gestiegen Mangel an Rohstoffen bzw. Vor-mateNalien etwa gleich geblieben (bzw. nicht üblich) zu geringe technische Kapazität aesunken Finanzierungsengpässe Unsere inländische Produktionstätigkeit\*) bezüglich XY ist etwa gleichbleiben sonstige Faktoren Unsere Wettbewerbsposition für XY hat sich in den letzten 3 Monaten gegenüber E) abnehmen gestiegen sich in den letzten 3 Monaten davor auf den 3 Monaten davor auf dem den Inlandsmarkt Auslandsmärkten innerhalb außerha etwa gleich geblieben Erwartungen für die nächsten 6 Monate aesunken außerhalb Unsere Geschäftslage für XY wird in konjunktureller Hinsicht keine nennenswerte inländische Produktion verbessert eher günstiger nicht verändert \*) Ohne Berücksichtigung unterschiedlicher Monats-längen und salsonaler Schwankungen etwa gleich bleiben eher ungünstiger

ifo Institute for Economic Research

in Co-operation with the international Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
Poschingerstr. 5 • D-81679 München • Tel.: Ms. Stangl +49 (0)89 9224-1227
Telefax: +49 (0)89 98 53 69 or +49 (0)89 92 24-1463 or -2227

The individual survey results will be treated as absolutely confidential. Please mark the appropriate boxes. No mark means: "Not applicable" or "no judgement". The answer "no change" implies no remarkable change.

# **World Economic**

# **Survey WES**

# Code-Nr.:

1.	This country's general situation regarding		pre	sent judge	ment	compa	ared to sam last year	e time	situ	ation	on: expect by the end t 6 month	i
	1		good	satis- factory	bad	better	about the same	worse	better		out wo	orse
	- overall economy - capital expenditures - private consumption									] ] ]		
2.	Expected foreign trade volume by the end of the next 6 months		higher	about the same	lower	9. ICC	special que	stion: Into	ellectual	prope	rty rights	
	(In convertible currency) exports imports					ty	ounterfeit p are among day.	the mos	ind the ti t pressin business n genera	g prob	intellectua dems facia busin in my ca	ng busines: ess
3.	Expected trade balance within the next 6 months		improve- ment <sup>a)</sup>		deterio- ration <sup>b)</sup>	1	rongly agre ree			•	,	<b>,</b>
	(in convertible currency) a) increasing surplus or decreasing deficit						sagree rongly disag	gree				
4.	b) decreasing surplus or increasing deficit  Expected inflation rate by the end of the next 6 months		higher	about	lower	CL	overnments irrent legisl and prosec	ation inte	nded to	protec	t intellectu	enforce al proper-
	(change of consumer prices compared to same month previous year)							i	n genera	1	in my co	ountry
	The rate of inflation on average in 2005 v	vill be		% (p.a	.)		ongly agre	е				
5.	Expected interest rates by the end of the next 6 months		higher	about the same	lower	Di	ree sagree ongly disag	jree				
6.	- short-term rates (3-month money marke - long-term rates (government bonds wit more years of maturit  At present, in relation to this	h 10 and				facto	se try to as irs which in is country :	fluence th				
	country's currency the following currencies (US-\$; Euro; UK £; Yen) are	US \$	Euro	UK£	Yen		r <b>esent,</b> Il/administra	ative rest	rictions			
	overvalued about at proper valu undervalued	• 🗆				for t	foreign firm country and atriate profi	s to inves d/or to	et in	absent	low ·	high
		u	higher	about	lower	-poli	tical instabil	lity is				
	The value of the US-\$ in relation to this country's currency by the		- Ingrici	the same	_	_	ne end of th		•			
	end of the next 6 months will be		Ц	L		for t	ll/administra oreign firm country and	s to inves		lower	about the same	higher
			higher	about the same	lower		itriate profii					
8.	The level of <b>domestic share prices</b> by the of the next 6 months will be	end				-poili	ical instabil	nty will De	•			П
	,											

Please return the questionnaire by January 13, 2005

# **Business Tendency Survey**

Banking

Quarter 02/2003

KOF Swiss Institute for Business Cycle Research ETH Zentrum WEH, CH-8092 Zurich http://www.kof.ethz.ch

Dr. Daniel Bloesch Richard Etter Phone +41 1 632 42 39 Fax +41 1 632 12 18 kof@kof.gess.ethz.ch

bloesch@kof.gess.ethz.ch, +41 1 632 47 37 etter@kof.gess.ethz.ch, +41 1 632 51 56

#### Please note:

- The questions refer to the activities of domestic branches.
- The notes are on the back of the sheet.
- Your responses are treated strictly confidential.
- Please return the questionnaire by the 15th of the month.

1.	We see our business situation	good	i	satisfactory		poor			
	overall as								
	with domestic clients as	. 🛮					no domesti	c clients	
	with foreign clients as						no foreign	clients	
		. Lw	s were: I	n the quarte	r under	report	will in	the the	ter which
		by co	nparison	with the pr	evicus c	parer.	ha	s just be	gun
_		much	higher	the same	lower	much	_	stay the	
2.	Demand for banking services	higher	•			lower	increase	same	decrease
	overall								
	from domestic clients								
	of which private clients								
	corporate clients	0				0			_
	of which SME								
	from foreign clients								
3.	Profitability:								
	Net interest income								
	Net fee and commission income								
	of which asset management								
	Net trading income								
	Net trading income	•							
	Gross operating income (GOI)								
	Personnel expenses/GOI ratio	0							
	Other operating expenses/GOI ratio	0							
	Gross operating profit								
4.	Employment full-time adjusted								
5.	Volume								
	of securities transactions for clients								
	of assets under management								
	of authorized loans	0		0					

Comments:

Please turn over!

6.	Capacity: We consider our	too high	sufficient	too low
	IT capacity to be			
	spatial capacity to be			
	frontoffice staff capacity to be			
	backoffice staff capacity to be	<b>.</b>		
-,	In the land or other control of the			
7.	In the last months, our opportunities of refinancing	improved	remained unchanged	worsened
	by customers funds			
	by other funds			
8.	In the last months, our domestic competitive position			
	in credit transaction			
	in customer funds transaction			
	in asset management			
9.	In the last months, the credit rating			
	of our domestic borrowers	0		-
	of which private clients			
	corporate clients		_	
	of which SME			_
	of our foreign borrowers		0	
10.	In the quarter which has just begun, loans	will increase	remain unchanged	will decrease
	to domestic clients			
	of which private clients	_		
	corporate clients			
	of which SME			
	to foreign clients			
11.	In the quarter which has just begun, we expect			
	our interest margins		. 🗖	
	our commission rates			
12.	After the end of the quarter which has just begun,	increase	remain unchanged	worsen
	business will			

## Notes

Business surveys ask firms to estimate their own past and future business position. The results of business surveys give projections of economic trends and in particular of cyclical changes earlier than do official statistics. For the purpose of delimiting the domestic financial market, answers should relate only to the activities of domestic branches.

The paragraph "Comments" is reserved for general descriptions of the situation, notes about special business conditions etc. Occasionally we will use this paragraph for additional questions.

Your answers are treated strictly confidential. The results don't allow conclusions to individual firms. The KOF ETH Zurich is governed by the Swiss Federal Law of Statistics...

#### The questions

- Your assessment of the business situation should primarily take account of performance factors. Other criteria such as volume of business, market share, etc. may also be considered.
- To assess changes in demand, you can take account of income from the specific client groups (overall, domestic and foreign, private and corporate of which SME) or of the corresponding transaction volumes. Corporate clients are firms which are recognized as independent legal entities and quasicorporate enterprises (characteristic: own accounting). Small and medium enterprises (SME) are firms with less than 250 employees. (\*)
- The profit, cost/profit ratios and net earnings asked for refer to the corresponding entries in the income statement. Additionally we ask for net earnings in asset management. Gross operating

- income includes all (net) income, being part of the gross operating profit. (\*)
- 4. The assessment of changes in employment should be based as far as possible on full-time equivalents. (\*)
- This question refers to individual production-like volumes of banking transactions. Authorized loans include secured and non-secured loans. (\*)
- 6. As regards operational capacity, you are asked to give a break-down by information technology and telecommunications capacity (IT), on the one hand, and by space, on the other. As regards human resource capacity, you are asked to distinguish between front- and back-office staff.
- The question to refinancing opportunities distinguishes between customers funds and other funds (Interbank loans, etc.).
- The competitive position is to be judged with regard to the banking services on offer. Competitors do not include banks only, but all financial service providers.
- This question aims at the change of credit rating in the portfolio of loans.
- 10. 12. We ask here for a current assessment of short and medium-term evolution. Conserning the development of loans, please consider secured and non-secured loans.
- (\*) For extraordinary changes, please use the additional options ("much higher" or "much lower"). Please give your actual assessment of evolution in the quarter which has just begun.





# CONFIDENTIAL

34

<b>Industrial Trends Surve</b>	У
--------------------------------	---

Confederation of British Industry Business Survey Unit Centre Point 103 New Oxford Street London WC1A 1DU Number 158 October 2000

For office use only

Please tick appropriate answers.

If any question is not applicable, tick n/a box

Telephone o2o 7395 8104/8244 Facsimile o2o 7836 1210/5856 www.cbl.org.uk/business surveys

UK1

	more	same	less		
		Ц	LJ		
Are you more, or less, optin	nistic about your	export prospects	s for the next	twelve months th	nan you were four
	more	same	less	n/a	
Do you expect to authorise past twelve months on:	more or less capi	tal expenditure i	in the next tw	velve months than	you authorised in the
past twelve months on.	more	same	less	n/a	
a) buildings					
b) plant and machinery	, $\square$				•
le ve ve messent level ef evte					
Is your present level of outp	yes	(le are you woi	'King below a n/a	satisfactory full i	ate of operation)?
What is your current rate of (please tick one box below.					
	¬'			`	. — —
1-5 6-10	11-15	16-20 	· 📙	21-25	26-30 31-35
36-40 41-45	46-50	51-55		56-60	61-65 66-70

5	Excluding seasonal variations, do you co		n volume terms above normal	: normal	below normal	n/a
	a) Your present total order book is					
•	b) Your present export order book is					
			more than adequate	adequate	less than adequate	n/a
	c) Your present stocks of finished go	ods are				
6	Excluding seasonal variations, what has trends for the next four months, with rega	been the tren	nd over the <b>pas</b> i	four months	and what are	the expected
			end over our months	E	xpected trend over next four months	er
		up same	e down n/a	up	same down	n/a
	Numbers employed					
7	Volume of total new orders					
	of which: a) domestic orders	$H \vdash$		닐		
	b) export orders					
8	Volume of output					
9	Volume of:					
	a) domestic deliveries					
	b) export deliveries					
10	Volume of stocks of:					
	<ul> <li>a) raw materials and brought-in supplies</li> </ul>					
	b) work in progress					
	c) finished goods					
11	Average costs per unit of output					
12	Average prices at which:					_
	a) domestic orders are booked	$\sqcup$				
	b) export orders are booked					
13	Approximately how many months' product production schedule?	ion is accour	nted for by your	present orde	er book or	•
	<1	7-9	10-12	13-18	18+	n/a
14	What factors are likely to limit your output (please leave completely blank if you have					
	orders skilled	other labour	plant	credit or finance	materials or components	other
15	What factors are likely to limit your ability	to obtain exp	port orders over	the next fou	r months?	
	(please leave completely blank if you have prices delivery dates credit	no limits to	output)	rt nolitics	al or economic	other
	(compared with overseas competitors)		licence restriction	ns condi	tions abroad	
#		LJ				
			4			35

15a	Excluding seasonal variations, what has been what are the expected trends for the next four mo	months, with regard to (please tick	ver the past four months, and one box on each line): next four months
	improved unchanged w	orsened n/a improved	
	UK market only		unchanged worsened n/a
	Other EU markets		
	Non-EU markets		
16a	In relation to expected demand over the next to	welve months, is your present fixed (	capacity:
	more than adequate	adequate less than adequate	
16b	What are the main reasons for any expected ca over the next twelve months? (If you tick more	pital expenditure authorisations on than one factor, please rank in order	buildings, plant or machinery r of importance)
	to expand capacity to	increase efficiency	for replacement
	othern/		<u> </u>
16c	What factors are likely to limit (wholly or partly, months? (If you tick more than one factor, pleas	) your capital expenditure authorisal se rank in order of importance)	tions over the next twelve
	inadequate net return on proposed investment	uncertainty about der	mand
	shortage of internal finance	shortage of labour, in managerial and techn	cluding
	inability to raise external finance	other	ilcai Staff
	cost of finance	n/a	
17	Do you expect to authorise more or less expend twelve months on:	liture in the next twelve months than	
	a) Product and process innovation		
	b) Training and retraining		
	Basic data section Please enter the code number of the main manu standard industrial classification, please state of	facturing activity covered by this ret early below your main manufacturin	urn. If unsure of your correct g activity
	How many employees are covered by this return	?	
	1-199 200-499 500-4,999 5,000 a	and over	•
			Ť
	What is the annual ex-works value of your direct		
	nil-£75k - £75k-£1m £1m-£3m £3m-£8m £8m-	£15m £15m-£25m £25m-£40m £40m-£6	om £6om-£10om £10om-£15om over £15om
	Please enter the appropriate regional code accormanufacturing activities (please see list overleaf	ding to the main geographic location	of your
	greate see list overlear		
Name (ple	ease print)		
Company	(please print)	\	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
Address		••••••	





For office use only Sct2 Monthly trends enquiry Confederation of British Industry Business Survey Unit Centre Point Number 158A November 2000 103 New Oxford Street Please tick appropriate answers. London WC1A 1DU f any question is not applicable, tick n/a box Telephone 020 7395 8104/8244 Facsimile 020 7836 1210/5856 www.cbi.org.uk/business surveys Excluding seasonal variations, do you consider that in volume terms: (a) Your present total order book is (b) Your present export order book is 2 Your present stocks of finished goods are Excluding seasonal variations, what has been the trend over the past four months and what are the expected trends over the next four months with regard to: 3 Volume of output: Past four months Next four months Excluding seasonal variations, please indicate the expected trend over the **next** four months with regard to: 4 Average prices at which domestic orders are booked Basic data section Please enter the code number of the main manufacturing activity covered by this return. If unsure of your correct standard industrial classification, please state clearly below your main manufacturing activity How many employees are covered by this return? 1-199 500-4,999 5.000 and over What is the annual ex-works value of your direct exports? nil-£75k £3m-£8m  $\texttt{£8m-£15m} \qquad \texttt{£15m-£25m} \qquad \texttt{£25m-£40m} \qquad \texttt{£40m-£60m} \qquad \texttt{£60m-£100m} \quad \texttt{£100m-£150m} \qquad \texttt{over £150m}$ Please enter the appropriate regional code according to the main geographic location of your manufacturing activities (please see list overleaf) ..... Postcode .....





	S seaujeng 187									
CON	IEIDENTIAI		For of	ice use only		1_1				
CON	IFIDENTIAL									
Sur	vey of Financial							Busine Centre 103 Ne	ss Surve Point w Oxford	y Unit Street
		Num	1ber 45	Noven	1ber 200	00		Telenh	nne nan	720E 8104/S
	k appropriate answers. estion is not applicable, tick n/a box							Facsim	ile o2o	7836 1210/5
	sterhouseCoopers Survey of Financial Services					;		-		
his quarterly s easy to co	ly survey is sponsored by PricewaterhouseCooper omplete and respondents receive the results free o	rs and attract of charge.	s the same lev	el of attenti	on already dev	oted to o	ur existin	ng bụsine	ss surv	eys. The fo
lease answe	er with respect to your UK operations only.									
our differen opies of this inancial Ser	nt operating substitiaries to fill in separate forms. s questionnaire. Reflecting the rapid expansion of vices Survey questionnaire has been expanded to	. If necessary f the internet o cover this in	, please conta t in recent yea: mportant area	ct the CBI B is and its im under the he	usiness Surve portance in the eading 'New ed	y Unit (se e decisio conomy:	ee teleph n-making e-busines	one num process	ber bel for UK	ow), for ext business, tl
you have a	ny queries, please contact Veljka Cassidy, Senior :	Survey Admir	nistrator at the	CBI on 020	7395 8104. Th	ankyou f	or your co	o-operati	on in co	mpleting
nis survey.										
his survey.	Are you more, or less, optimistic than yo	ou were thr	ee months a	go about t	he <b>overall b</b> i	ısiness	situatio	n in		
his survey.	Are you more, or less, optimistic than yo your sector?	ou were thr	ee months a	go about t	he <b>overall b</b> u	u <b>siness</b> less	situatio	n in		
his survey.	Are you more, or less, optimistic than yo your sector?		ee months a		he <b>overall b</b> u		situatio	n in		
1	Value and volume of business  Excluding seasonal variations, do you co	more	it in volume i	same		less		n in		
1	Value and volume of business  Excluding seasonal variations, do you co	more	it in volume i	same		less		n in		
nis survey.	Value and volume of business  Excluding seasonal variations, do you co	Confederation of British Business Survey Unit Centre Point 103 New Oxford Street London WCA 120U Telephone 020 7395 812 Facsimile 0207836 123 www.cbl.org.uk/business  eCoopers Survey of Financial Services Is sponsored by PricewaterhouseCoopers and attracts the same level of attention already devoted to our existing business surveys. The and respondents receive the results free of charge.  espect to your UK operations only. covers more than one of the activities outlined on the final page of the questionnaire, you may wish to complete more than one form, or ing subsidiaries to fill in separate forms. If necessary, please contact the CBI Business Survey Unit (see telephone number below), for minaire. Reflecting the rapid expansion of the internet in recent years and its importance in the decision-making process for UK business recy questionnaire has been expanded to cover this important area under the heading 'New economy: e-business'.  es. please contact Velika Cassidy, Senior Survey Administrator at the CBI on 020 7395 8104. Thankyou for your co-operation in completin  you more, or less, optimistic than you were three months ago about the overall business situation in received.  more same less  more same less  duing seasonal variations, do you consider that in volume terms: above normal normal below normal four present level of business is  our present level of business with forerseas customers is								
1 2 2	Vey of Financial Services  Number 45 November 2000  k appropriate answers. stion is not applicable, tick n/a box  InterhouseCoopers Survey of Financial Services y survey is sponsored by PricewaterhouseCoopers and attracts the same level of attention already devoted to our existing business surveys. The form implete and respondents receive the results free of charge.  It with respect to your UK operations only. Dustiness covers more than one of the activities outlined on the final page of the questionnaire, you may wish to complete more than one form, or as to operating subsidiaries to fill in separate forms. If necessary, please contact the CBI Business Survey Unit (see telephone number below), for extress questionnaire. Reflecting the rapid expansion of the internet in recent years and its importance in the decision-making process for UK business, the vices Survey questionnaire. Reflecting the rapid expansion of the internet in recent years and its importance in the decision-making process for UK business, the vices Survey questionnaire has been expanded to cover this important area under the heading "New economy: e-business".  Are you more, or less, optimistic than you were three months ago about the overall business situation in your sector?  Value and volume of business  Excluding seasonal variations, do you consider that in volume terms: above normal									
1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Value and volume of business Excluding seasonal variations, do you co a  (a) Your present level of business is (b) Your present level of business with overseas customers is  Excluding seasonal variations, what has	more	it in volume i l rend over th	same	be	less	nal		d	
1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Value and volume of business Excluding seasonal variations, do you co a  (a) Your present level of business is (b) Your present level of business with overseas customers is  Excluding seasonal variations, what has	more	it in volume t l rend over th	erms: normal	be e months an	less	nal are the	expecte	d	
1	Value and volume of business Excluding seasonal variations, do you co a  (a) Your present level of business is (b) Your present level of business with overseas customers is  Excluding seasonal variations, what has	more	it in volume t l rend over th	erms: normal	be e months an	less	nal are the	expecte	d	
1 2	Value and volume of business Excluding seasonal variations, do you consider the seasonal variations of your present level of business with overseas customers is  Excluding seasonal variations, what has trends for the next three months in:	more	it in volume t l rend over th	erms: normal	be e months an	less	nal are the	expecte	d	
1 2	Value and volume of business Excluding seasonal variations, do you consider the seasonal variations of your present level of business with overseas customers is  Excluding seasonal variations, what has trends for the next three months in:  (a) Volume of business (b) Value* of fee, commission	more	it in volume t l rend over th	erms: normal	be e months an	less	nal are the	expecte	d	

4	What is the trend in your 'volume of bu	ısiness' \	with rega	rd to th	e following	g categorie	s of custo	omer:	
			past thr	ee months				ee months	
	Individual o	up	same	down	n/a	up	same	down	n/a
	Industrial & commercial companies	니					Ш		
	Financial institutions						· 🔲		
	Private individuals								
	Overseas customers (of your UK-based operations)								
5	Charges, costs and profitability Excluding seasonal variations, what has trend for the next three months with re	s been th	e trend	over the	past three	e months a	nd what	is the ex	xpected
	<b>1</b>	цр	past thre same	e months down	n/n			e months	
	(a) Average spreads (or the difference between lending and borrowing rate			COWII	n/a	up	same	down	n/a
	(b) Average commissions/fees/premium		П						
	(c) Total operating costs (excluding cost of funds)	_					] [	] [	
	(d) Average operating cost per transacti	on $\square$							
	(e) The value of non-performing loans			$\overline{\Box}$	$\Box$				
	(f) The value of insurance claims (for general insurance companies on	lv)		П					<u>∵</u> .
	(g) The value of surrendered or lapsed life insurance contracts of less than two years duration (for life insurance companies only)								
	(h) Overall profitability of business							□ ·	
6	Employment and training Excluding seasonal variations, what has trends for the next three months in:	been the	trend o	ver the	past three	months an	d what a	re the e	xpected
	<i>,</i> •		past three	months			next three	months	
	(A) November of the state of th	up	same	down	n/a	up	same	down	n/a
	(a) Numbers employed								
	(b) Training expenditure (c) Staff costs as a proportion							i.	
	of total costs								
7	Marketing expenditure Do you expect to authorise more or less authorised in the past 12 months?	expendit	ure on m	narketin	g activities	in the nex	t 12 mon	ths than	ı you
		more		same	les	<b>s</b> ]	n/a		
8	Capital expenditure  Do you expect to authorise more or less or past 12 months on:	apital e	penditu	re in the	e next 12 m	onths thar	you aut	horised	in the
		more	:	same	less	5	n/a		
	(a) Land and buildings								
	(b) Vehicles, plant and machinery				<b>\</b>				
	(c) Information technology*								
	*Including software, hardware, personnel and	any other	expenses	related	to information	on technolo	77		
46					1		.,		

9	What are the main reasons for any expected capital exp tick more than one factor it would be helpful if you coul important.	penditure authorisation ov d rank them in order of im	er the <b>next 12 months?</b> If you portance, where 1 = most
	To provide new services		
	To increase efficiency/speed		,
	To reach new customers		
	For replacement		
	To expand capacity		
	Euro related		
	Other (please specify)		
10	What factors are likely to limit (wholly or partly) your ca If you tick more than one factor it would be helpful if yo important.	pital expenditure authorisa u could rank them in order	ations over the <b>next 12 months</b> ? of importance, where 1 = most
	Inadequate net return on proposed investment		
	Shortage of finance		
	Cost of finance		7
	Uncertainty about demand/business prospects		
	Shortage of labour including managerial and supervisory staff		
	Other (please specify)		
11	<b>Business prospects</b> What factors are likely to limit your ability to increase you the most important factor or feature. If you tick more the rank them in order of importance, where 1 = most importance.	an one factor or feature, it rtant.	he <b>next 12 months</b> ? Please tick would be helpful if you could business with overseas customers
	Level of demand	total business	Dusiness with overseus customers
	Availability of professional staff		
	Availability of clerical staff		
	Adequacy of systems capacity		
	Ability to raise funds		
	Competition (domestic)		
	Competition (overseas)		
	Statutory legislation		
	Other (please specify)		
12	How do you feel the competitiveness of your UK-based based overseas, over the <b>past three months</b> ?  improved	operations has changed vi	s-a-vis competitors n/a
	Other European competitors		
	Competitors outside Europe		

Over the p (please tic	ast three	months, how	w has the	e total value of y	our inter	net busines	ss changed	with custor	ners and su	ppliers?
(picase tie		increas	sed	stayed the same	e de	creased	n/a	1		•
		, 🗆						]		
If it has inc	reased, h	as this met	your exp	ectations?						
		higher t	han	met expectations	s lov	wer than	don't k	now		
	1				٠					
Do you kno	ow what p	ercentage c	of your b	usiness transact	ions with	customers	is initiated	via the inte	ernet?	
		yes		no		n/a				
a) If yes, w	hat perce	ntage of you	ur total c	ustomers uses y	our web-	based serv	rices? (pleas	e tick one l	box)	
<1 □	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-10
لــا	ليا	Ш	Ш					Ш		<u></u>
b) If yes, w 12 months	hat perce ? (please t	ntage of you	ur total c )	ustomers do yo	u expect 1	to use your	web-based	services o	er the next	
<1 □	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-10
L_J	Ш	LJ	Ш	L	LJ			Ш		Ŀ
Do you kno	w what p	ercentage o	f your bu	ısiness transact	ions with	suppliers i	s made via	the internet	?	
<1 □	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-10
-> 15	<u> </u>	لـا	╙.					Ш	□.	Ш
a) if yes, w	nat percei	ntage uses y	our web/ 21-30	-based services				_		
Ä	П	T-20	71-30	31·40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-10
		_					اللا		ш	لــا
b) If yes, w (please	hat percei tick one b	ntage do yo ox)	u expect	to be using you	r web-ba	sed service	s over the n	ext 12 mon	ths?	
<1	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-100
				Ļ				Ш		
Have you la	aunched a	n online bra	ind*?							
		yes		no	plar	nning to				
•	•	launched yo								
important)	,		please r	ank in order of i	importan	ce, where 1	= most imp	ortant and	8 = least	
Convention	al adverti	sing								
Convention		_							e e	
		ing (eg emai								
Advertising	on other	internet site	ac .							

	Advertising on portal sites			
	Television, press advertising			
	Acquired another organisation with a strong online brand			
	Other (please tick and specify)			
	* Online brand = different to your normal brand, tailored for use over make it more suitable for use over the internet.			
	What is the most critical barrier to e-business development? ( of importance, where 1 = most important and 13 = least impo	if you tick m rtant)	ore than one factor, please rank in order	
	Lack of security standards	now	over next 12 months	
	.  Lack of understanding (by your customers/suppliers)			
	Speed at which web services are available on new platforms (eg via TV, mobile telephones)			
	Speed at which the internet currently works (eg via landline and mobile telephones)			
	Too much regulation			
	Too little regulation			
	Availability of supervisory/managerial staff			
	Availability of professional staff		· ·	
	Culture within your company to innovate or take risks			
	Ability to form and manage alliances			
	Inadequate sources of information/advice			
	Other (please tick and specify)	🗆		
1	What strategies are you adopting to develop your e-business a rank in order of importance, where 1 = most important and 6 =	activities? (if = least impo	you tick more than one factor, please rtant)	
	Web enabling of current business activities			
	Extension of current activities			
	Establishing a greenfield site (ie new operating entity)			
	within the current organisation		•	
	Provision of funding for start-ups			
	New ventures through collaborative alliances (ie financial services activities, other activities outside			
	current core business) Other (please tick and specify)			
		_		
			,	
A	Name (please print)			
	Company (please print)			
	Address			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
-5≀				*******

Is competition increasingly coming from corporates currently positioned outside financial services?	Is competition increasingly coming from corporates	, At
If no, where do you see your competition coming from in the next twelve months?  Your sector of FS  E-businesses	is competition increasingly coming from corporates c	urrently positioned outside financial services?
Vour sector of FS E-businesses E-banks Credit card institutions Banks Insurance companies Other (please tick and specify)	n . n	11/a
Your sector of FS  E-businesses  E-banks  Credit card institutions  Banks  Insurance companies  Other (please tick and specify)		<u>.</u>
E-businesses  E-banks  Credit card institutions  Banks  Insurance companies  Other (please tick and specify)	If no, where do you see your competition coming from	n in the next twelve months?
E-banks  Credit card institutions  Banks  Insurance companies  Other (please tick and specify)	Your sector of FS	
Credit card institutions  Banks  Insurance companies  Other (please tick and specify)	E-businesses -	
Banks Insurance companies Other (please tick and specify)	E-banks	
Insurance companies  Other (please tick and specify)	Credit card institutions	
Basic data section How many employees are covered by this return?  (a) 1 – 49 (b) 50 – 199 (c) 200 – 4,999 (d) 500 – 1,999 (e) 2,000 – 4,999 (f) 5,000 and over  Please indicate the nature of the business covered by this return (Please tick one box only, If you wish to reply for more than one activity, please telephone the CBI Business Survey Unit on 020 7395 8104/8244, for extra copies of this questionnaire).  (a) Banking (b) Finance houses and other lending institutions (c) Building societies (d) General insurance (e) Life insurance (f) Insurance brokers (g) Fund management (including pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts) (h) Securities trading/stockbroking (i) Commodity brokers (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital) (k) Other financial institutions	Banks +	·
Basic data section How many employees are covered by this return?  (a) 1 – 49 (b) 50 – 199 (c) 200 – 499 (d) 500 – 1,999 (e) 2,000 – 4,999 (f) 5,000 and over  Please indicate the nature of the business covered by this return (Please tick one box only. If you wish to reply for more than one activity, please telephone the CBI Business Survey Unit on 020 7395 8104/8244, for extra copies of this questionnaire).  (a) Banking (b) Finance houses and other lending institutions (c) Building societies (d) General insurance (e) Life insurance (f) Insurance brokers (g) Fund management (including pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts) (h) Securities trading/stockbroking (i) Commodity brokers (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital) (k) Other financial institutions	Insurance companies	
How many employees are covered by this return?  (a) 1 – 49  (b) 50 – 199  (c) 200 – 499  (d) 500 – 1,999  (e) 2,000 – 4,999  (f) 5,000 and over  Please indicate the nature of the business covered by this return (Please tick one box only. If you wish to reply for more than one activity, please telephone the CBI Business Survey Unit on 020 7395 8104/8244, for extra copies of this questionnaire).  (a) Banking  (b) Finance houses and other lending institutions  (c) Building societies  (d) General insurance  (e) Life insurance  (f) Insurance brokers  (g) Fund management (including pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts)  (h) Securities trading/stockbroking  (i) Commodity brokers  (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital)  (k) Other financial institutions	Other (please tick and specify)	
(a) 1 – 49 (b) 50 – 199 (c) 200 – 499 (d) 500 – 1,999 (e) 2,000 – 4,999 (f) 5,000 and over  Please indicate the nature of the business covered by this return (Please tick one box only. If you wish to reply for more than one activity, please telephone the CBI Business Survey Unit on 020 7395 8104/8244, for extra copies of this questionnaire).  (a) Banking (b) Finance houses and other lending institutions (c) Building societies (d) General insurance (e) Life insurance (f) Insurance brokers (g) Fund management (including pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts) (h) Securities trading/stockbroking (i) Commodity brokers (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital) (k) Other financial institutions	Basic data section	
(b) 50 – 199 (c) 200 – 499 (d) 500 – 1,999 (e) 2,000 – 4,999 (f) 5,000 and over  Please indicate the nature of the business covered by this return (Please tick one box only. If you wish to reply for more than one activity, please telephone the CBI Business Survey Unit on 020 7395 8104/8244, for extra copies of this questionnaire).  (a) Banking (b) Finance houses and other lending institutions (c) Building societies (d) General insurance (e) Life insurance (f) Insurance brokers (g) Fund management (including pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts)  (h) Securities trading/stockbroking (i) Commodity brokers (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital) (k) Other financial institutions	How many employees are covered by this return?	
(c) 200 – 499  (d) 500 – 1,999  (e) 2,000 – 4,999  (f) 5,000 and over  Please indicate the nature of the business covered by this return (Please tick one box only. If you wish to reply for more than one activity, please telephone the CBI Business Survey Unit on 020 7395 8104/8244, for extra copies of this questionnaire).  (a) Banking  (b) Finance houses and other lending institutions  (c) Building societies  (d) General insurance  (e) Life insurance  (f) Insurance brokers  (g) Fund management (including pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts)  (h) Securities trading/stockbroking  (i) Commodity brokers  (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital)  (k) Other financial institutions	(a) 1 – 49	
(d) 500 – 1,999  (e) 2,000 – 4,999  (f) 5,000 and over  Please indicate the nature of the business covered by this return (Please tick one box only. If you wish to reply for more than one activity, please telephone the CBI Business Survey Unit on 020 7395 8104/8244, for extra copies of this questionnaire).  (a) Banking  (b) Finance houses and other lending institutions  (c) Building societies  (d) General insurance  (e) Life insurance  (f) Insurance brokers  (g) Fund management (including pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts)  (h) Securities trading/stockbroking  (i) Commodity brokers  (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital)  (k) Other financial institutions	(b) 50 – 199	
(e) 2,000 – 4,999  (f) 5,000 and over  Please indicate the nature of the business covered by this return (Please tick one box only, If you wish to reply for more than one activity, please telephone the CBI Business Survey Unit on 020 7395 8104/8244, for extra copies of this questionnaire).  (a) Banking  (b) Finance houses and other lending institutions  (c) Building societies  (d) General insurance  (e) Life insurance  (f) Insurance brokers  (g) Fund management  (including pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts)  (h) Securities trading/stockbroking  (i) Commodity brokers  (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital)  (k) Other financial institutions	(c) 200 – 499	
Please indicate the nature of the business covered by this return (Please tick one box only. If you wish to reply for more than one activity, please telephone the CBI Business Survey Unit on 020 7395 8104/8244, for extra copies of this questionnaire).  (a) Banking  (b) Finance houses and other lending institutions  (c) Building societies  (d) General insurance  (e) Life insurance  (f) Insurance brokers  (g) Fund management (including pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts)  (h) Securities trading/stockbroking  (i) Commodity brokers  (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital)  (k) Other financial institutions	(d) 500 – 1,999	
Please indicate the nature of the business covered by this return (Please tick one box only. If you wish to reply for more than one activity, please telephone the CBI Business Survey Unit on 020 7395 8104/8244, for extra copies of this questionnaire).  (a) Banking  (b) Finance houses and other lending institutions  (c) Building societies  (d) General insurance  (e) Life insurance  (f) Insurance brokers  (g) Fund management (including pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts)  (h) Securities trading/stockbroking  (i) Commodity brokers  (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital)  (k) Other financial institutions	(e) 2,000 – 4,999	
copies of this questionnaire).  (a) Banking  (b) Finance houses and other lending institutions  (c) Building societies  (d) General insurance  (e) Life insurance  (f) Insurance brokers  (g) Fund management (including pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts)  (h) Securities trading/stockbroking  (i) Commodity brokers  (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital)  (k) Other financial institutions	(f) 5,000 and over	
(b) Finance houses and other lending institutions  (c) Building societies  (d) General insurance  (e) Life insurance  (f) Insurance brokers  (g) Fund management     (including pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts)  (h) Securities trading/stockbroking  (i) Commodity brokers  (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital)  (k) Other financial institutions		this return (Please tick one box only. If you wish to reply usiness Survey Unit on 020 7395 8104/8244, for extra
(c) Building societies (d) General insurance (e) Life insurance (f) Insurance brokers (g) Fund management (including pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts) (h) Securities trading/stockbroking (i) Commodity brokers (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital) (k) Other financial institutions	(a) Banking	
(d) General insurance  (e) Life insurance  (f) Insurance brokers  (g) Fund management (including pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts)  (h) Securities trading/stockbroking  (i) Commodity brokers  (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital)  (k) Other financial institutions	(b) Finance houses and other lending institution	ns 🗌
(e) Life insurance  (f) Insurance brokers  (g) Fund management (including pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts)  (h) Securities trading/stockbroking  (i) Commodity brokers  (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital)  (k) Other financial institutions	(c) Building societies	
(f) Insurance brokers  (g) Fund management (including pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts)  (h) Securities trading/stockbroking  (i) Commodity brokers  (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital)  (k) Other financial institutions	(d) General insurance	
(g) Fund management (including pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts)  (h) Securities trading/stockbroking  (i) Commodity brokers  (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital)  (k) Other financial institutions	(e) Life insurance	П
(including pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts)  (h) Securities trading/stockbroking  (i) Commodity brokers  (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital)  (k) Other financial institutions	. (f) Insurance brokers	П
(h) Securities trading/stockbroking  (i) Commodity brokers  (j) Private equity (formerly venture capital)  (k) Other financial institutions	(g) Fund management (including pension funds, unit trusts and inv	restment trusts)
(j) Private equity (formerly venture capital)  (k) Other financial institutions		
(k) Other financial institutions  Space for comments on points not covered by your replies	(i) Commodity brokers	
(k) Other financial institutions  Space for comments on points not covered by your replies	(j) Private equity (formerly venture capital)	
		$\bar{\Box}$
		_
	Space for comments on points not covered by your replies	
· ·		
<u> </u>		

附錄二、27<sup>th</sup> CIRET研討會資料

# 27th CIRET Conference 2004 - Warsaw, Poland Session Table

# Wednesday, 15th Thursday, 16th Friday, 17th

Time	Wednesday - September 15		
Short-tern	hort-term Economic Surveys and Indicators:		
•	BTS: Business Tendency Surveys (including Investment Surveys)  CLI: Composite and Leading Indicators  CS: Consumer Surveys  Analysis: Use of Survey Data or Cyclical Indicators for Micro- or Macroeconomic Analysis  Special Topic: Economic Situation in Countries of Central and Eastern Europe		
	09:30 Registration		
09:30	10:00 to 11:00 Opening Session Main Auditorium (1st floor)		
to 11:00	Welcoming Address of local Organizer and CIRET President		
	Invited Lecture by Prof. Victor Zarnowitz "Growth, Business Cycles and the Indicators: A Global and Historical Perspective"		
	Special Topic (1/5) Main Auditorium (1st floor)		
	Zbigniew Matkowski		
11:30 to	BTS - Analysis (1/6) Aula V (3rd floor)		
13:00	Marco Malgarini		
	CLI - Analysis (1/2) Aula VI (3rd floor)		
	Franz-Josef Klein		
	Special Topic (2/5) Main Auditorium (1st floor)		
	Bernd Schips		
14:00 to	BTS - Analysis (2/6) Aula V (3rd floor)		
15:30	Marco Malgarini		
	CLI - Analysis (2/2) Aula VI (3rd floor)		

Time	Wednesday - September 15
	Ronny Nilsson
	Special Topic (3/5) Room 316 (3rd floor)
	Piotr Boguszewski
16:00 to	BTS - Analysis (3/6) Aula V (3rd floor)
17:30	András Vértes
	CLI - New Indicators (1/3) Aula VI (3rd floor)
	Peter Weiss
19:00	Welcome Dinner

# top Wednesday, 15th Thursday, 16th Friday, 17th

Time	Thursday - September 16		
Short-tern	nort-term Economic Surveys and Indicators:		
•	BTS: Business Tendency Surveys (including Investment Surveys) CLI: Composite and Leading Indicators CS: Consumer Surveys Analysis: Use of Survey Data or Cyclical Indicators for Micro- or Macroeconomic Analysis Special Topic: Economic Situation in Countries of Central and Eastern Europe		
	08:45 Last Registration		
	CS - Analysis (1/2) Room 316 (3rd floor)		
09:00	Giuseppe Parigi		
to 10:30	BTS - Analysis (4/6) Aula V (3rd floor)		
10.30	Karl Heinrich Oppenländer		
	CLI - Firms and Policy Decisions (1/1) Aula VI (3rd floor)		
	Jacek Prokop		
11:00	CS - Analysis (2/2) Room 316 (3rd floor)		
to 12:30	Maria Drozdowicz-Biec		
	BTS - Analysis (5/6) Aula V (3rd floor)		

Time	Thursday - September 16
	Hélène Erkel-Rousse
	CLI - New Methods (1/1) Aula VI (3rd floor)
	Maria Podgórska
	CS - New Methods (1/1) Room 316 (3rd floor)
	Marek Rekowski
14:00 to	BTS - Analysis (6/6) Aula V (3rd floor)
15:30	Izabella Zagozdzinska
	CLI - New Indicators (2/3) Aula VI (3rd floor)
	Maria Podgórska
	Special Topic (4/5) Room 316 (3rd floor)
	Elzbieta Adamowicz
16:00 to	BTS - New Methods (1/3) Aula V (3rd floor)
17:30	Winfried Stier
	CLI - New Indicators (3/3) Aula VI (3rd floor)
	Wieslawa Przybylska-Kapuscinska
18:00	CIRET General Assembly Aula V (3rd floor)

# top Wednesday, 15th Thursday, 16th Friday, 17th

Time	Friday - September 17	
Short-tern	n Economic Surveys and Indicators:	
•	BTS: Business Tendency Surveys (including Investment Surveys)	
•	CLI: Composite and Leading Indicators	
•	CS: Consumer Surveys	
•	Analysis: Use of Survey Data or Cyclical Indicators for Micro- or Macroeconomic Analysis	
•	Special Topic: Economic Situation in Countries of Central and Eastern Europe	
09:00	Special Topic (5/5) Room 316 (3rd floor)	
to 10:30	Ryszard Barczyk	

Time	Friday - September 17					
	BTS - New Methods (2/3) Aula V (3rd floor)					
	Gernot Nerb					
	LMA - Labour Market Analysis (1/1) Aula VI (3rd floor)					
	Paolo Carnazza					
	Ad hoc Short-term Economic Surveys (2/2) Room 322 (3rd floor)					
	Jean-Jacques Vanhaelen					
	BTS - New Surveys (1/1) Room 316 (3rd floor)					
	Jussi Mustonen					
	BTS - New Methods (3/3) Aula V (3rd floor)					
11:00 to	Gernot Nerb					
12:30	BTS - Selected Topics (1/1) Aula VI (3rd floor)					
	Jürgen Kröger					
	Ad hoc Short-term Economic Surveys (1/2) Room 322 (3rd floor)					
	Jean-Jacques Vanhaelen					
	Closing Session Main Auditorium (1st floor)					
14:30	Invited Lecture by Prof. Leszek Balcerowicz					
to 16:00	President of the National Bank of Poland					
	"Postcommunist Transition in a Comparative Perspective"					
	Closing Address of local Organizer and CIRET President					
19:00	Reception and Farewell Dinner					

top Wednesday, 15th Thursday, 16th Friday, 17th

# OECD WORKSHOP ON BUSINESS AND CONSUMER TENDENCY SURVEYS, WARSAW, 14 SEPTEMBER 2004

# Location: Aula VII, room no 320, third floor Warsaw School of Economics, Al. Niepodległości 162, Warsaw

### **AGENDA**

# Workshop objective

The main objective of the one day workshop will be to further work on the priority tasks identified at the joint European Commission - OECD Workshop on International Development of Business and Consumer Tendency Surveys held in Brussels in November 2003. The meeting is envisaged as an intermediate process leading up to more in-depth studies on many of the areas of future work identified at the November 2003 meeting to be addressed at the next joint EC-OECD Workshop that may be held in the second half of 2005.

09.30 - 09.45	Welcome, introductions and background	OECD (Denis Ward)
	<ul> <li>Expansion of BTS/COS data and metadata in MEI database</li> </ul>	
	• Release of second issue of OECD/CIRET Journal of Business Cycle Measurement and Analysis	

# Session 1 – Proposals for sharing information

Aims:

To promote harmonization and facilitate best practice through the sharing of information on business tendency and consumer opinion surveys between international organization and national institutes. The facility envisaged is a portal that would provide access to the following:

- existing international guidelines and recommendations;
- questionnaires used by national institutes;
- summary metadata describing key elements of national institute surveys;
- links to selected examples of good national practice;
- data presented in a common format for countries and regional aggregates;
- links to papers from meetings organized by the OECD, European Commission and CIRET.

Key points for discussion in this session will be finalization of the kind of information be shared and their form and format.

09.45 – 11.00	Background to issue of sharing information	
	Presentation of BTS/COS portal	OECD (Ronny Nilsson)
	Discussion	
	Meeting conclusions and recommendations	

11.00 – 11.20 Coffee break

#### Session 2 – BTS/COS metadata standards

#### Aims:

To enhance the transparency of current national practices in the collection, compilation and dissemination of business tendency and consumer opinion survey data through the availability of appropriate metadata. Metadata provided by various national institutes should contain common items to facilitate comparisons of national practice.

Documentation is already available at the international level on metadata for statistics in general so it is advisable to start from existing material and international metadata standards currently being developed and to discuss the extent these <u>require</u> modifications, respecification or extension for the kind of data disseminated by business and consumer survey providers.

11.20 – 12.30	Presentation of draft metadata standards for both: . metadata content; and . recommended practices for the dissemination of metadata	OECD (Denis Ward)
	Discussion	
	Meeting conclusions and recommendations	

12.30 – 14.00 Lunch

# Session 3 - Future development work on key issues

### Aims:

Initial discussions on three priority areas of future work to be undertaken over the next 12 months, the priority areas being: (1) improvement of response rates and minimization of respondent load; (2) seasonal adjustment; and (3) harmonization of survey operation and technical design. More specifically:

• exchange of ideas through brief presentations on recent work in these areas by national institutes and international organizations. This would include stock taking of existing material/analysis as background and input for future work.

# <u>Participants</u> are therefore requested to review work they may have done in these areas in preparation for the discussion.

formulation of a process for undertaking future work through the actual creation of task forces
comprising representatives from EU and non-EU national institutes, the OECD, EC and CIRET.
Outcomes will include the membership of the task forces and agreement on process for communication
between members, etc.

14.00 - 14.10	Introduction by session chair	OECD (Denis Ward)
14.10 - 14.40	Ongoing work on guidelines for the seasonal adjustment	European Commission
	of BCS data in the EU	_

# Session 3 – (continued) Future development work on key issues

14.40 – 15.40	Stock taking of existing material/analysis as background for future work on key issues. Identification of best practices in priority areas which could go on the portal.  Discussion	All participating countries
15.40 – 16.00	Coffee break	
16.00 – 17.00	Organisation of task forces in priority areas, and discussion of their terms of reference, membership and communication issues  Discussion  Meeting conclusions and recommendations	OECD (Richard McKenzie)

# $Session \ 4-Meeting \ conclusion \ and \ wrapup$

17.00 – 17. 15	Review of meeting conclusions and recommendations for:	OECD (Denis Ward)	
	Sharing information		
	Metadata standards		
	Development work on key issues		
	Other business		

# OECD WORKSHOP ON BUSINESS AND CONSUMER TENDENCY SURVEYS, WARSAW, 14 SEPTEMBER 2004

#### DRAFT WORKSHOP OUTCOMES AND FUTURE WORK

- 1. The OECD Workshop kindly hosted by the Warsaw School of Economics, brought together 50 delegates from government agencies and private institutes covering most regions of the world.
- 2. The primary Workshop objective was to progress work on priority tasks identified at the joint European Commission OECD Workshop on International Development of Business Tendency Surveys (BTS) / Consumer Opinion Surveys (COS) held in Brussels in November 2003. The outcomes and recommendations of this work will be discussed at a longer meeting scheduled for October November 2005 (refer Section (d) below). The 2004 OECD Workshop comprised three substantive sessions. The first two sought feedback from delegates on initial OECD infrastructure development work on:
  - a web portal for business tendency and consumer opinion surveys and statistics; and
  - draft BTS / COS metadata standards.

The final session involved the creation of task forces and the firming up of their terms of references for work to be undertaken over the next 12 months in three priority areas: improvement of response rates, minimisation of respondent load; seasonal adjustment; and harmonisation of survey operation and technical design.

3. This draft report summarises the main meeting conclusions and outlines initial proposals for future work for consideration by participants at both the September 2004 OECD Workshop and the joint 2003 European Commission – OECD Workshop in Brussels. Comments and feedback are sought from all delegates by Friday, 15 October 2004. Following incorporation of any further input a detailed work program covering the next 12 months will be prepared by the OECD in cooperation with the European Commission and CIRET.

# a. Draft BTS / COS web portal

- 4. During this session the OECD demonstrated a draft web portal (available at <a href="http://www.oecd.org/std/bt-coi/coordination">http://www.oecd.org/std/bt-coi/coordination</a>) intended to promote harmonisation and facilitate best practice through sharing information about business tendency and consumer opinion surveys and statistics from these surveys between international organisations and statistical institutes. The portal provides a gateway to:
  - existing and draft international guidelines and recommendations;
  - questionnaires used by national institutes;
  - summary metadata describing key elements of national surveys;
  - selected country data and regional aggregates presented in a common format;
  - papers and relevant meetings organised by the OECD, the European Commission and CIRET;
  - selected best practice;
  - selected websites;
  - terminology.
- 5. The portal presents a structured overview or template of BTS / COS and is a resource for agencies either currently running surveys in these fields or intending to develop such surveys. Once established, the template will be populated with information and links over time. A further aim of the

portal is to provide a link to experience / standards to relevant quantitative statistics, in particular, with regard to terminology, best practice on issues of survey operations and data and metadata exchange.

- 6. There was strong support at the Workshop for the portal and delegates believed that it would be a useful resource by facilitating ready access to the issues / information outlined above. Discussion at the meeting centred on the feasibility of maintaining the portal and in this regard there was also strong support for the OECD, European Commission and CIRET to work together to avoid duplication of effort with respect to the portal and the content of their respective websites. All three international organisations at the Workshop agreed to cooperate in this area. One suggestion involved exploring the possibility of segmenting the portal in a way that each respective international organisation would assume responsibility of maintaining one or more individual segments. The OECD agreed to pursue this approach with the Commission and CIRET. Other suggestions raised during the discussion entailed:
  - reviewing the initial structure of the portal to make it more intuitive. In particular, there is a
    perceived need to give more visibility to access to data and metadata, both in a standardised format
    (though there is a need to identify process for agreeing on a common presentation format) and
    through links to the web pages of individual national institutes. Available data could also be
    formatted by sector;
  - providing access to long-time series for which there was a strong demand by analysts. Such users
    also sought access to detailed data which in many instances is not collected by international
    organisations. Long time series for key aggregates could be located on an international
    organisation database in a standard format or by link to national institute websites depending on
    the dissemination policy of individual organisations. Access to detailed aggregates could also be
    made available through such national links;
  - providing as much information as possible in a common language such as English. However, delegates also stressed the need for questionnaires to be available in national languages. In recognition of the cost of translating information into a common language, the availability of information such as metadata in national language was considered far more preferable than not making available any information;
  - maintaining a list of relevant national institute websites and contacts. Where possible links to specific relevant web pages should be provided rather than just the home page.
- 7. Finally, there was strong support for the portal to go "live" as soon as possible, following the incorporation of suggestions made by delegates attending the Workshop. The initial design and content of the portal would subsequently evolve over time as new issues, etc, emerged.

#### b. Draft metadata standards

- 8. This session presented draft BTS / COS metadata<sup>1</sup> standards which comprised:
  - a small set of recommended good practice for the compilation and dissemination of metadata;
  - recommendations on the use of standardised terminology and definitions both for terms specific to BTS / COS and for terms in common with quantitative statistics;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The International Standards Organisation (ISO) definition of metadata is "data that defines and describes other data". Metadata in the context of the Workshop paper is more akin to the term statistical metadata defined by the United Nations Statistical Commission as "...... Information on data – and about processes for producing and using data. Metadata describe statistical data and – to some extent – processes and tools involved in the production and usage of data.

- a preliminary list of common metadata items (refer Annex to this report).
- 9. The standards presented at the Workshop generally align with existing standards where they exist or with standards currently being developed. Most of these standards have been, or are being, developed for quantitative statistics, though in the main they are also relevant for BTS / COS statistics. The Workshop was an opportunity to identify and insert any aspects specific to qualitative statistics into metadata standards currently being developed<sup>2</sup>.
- 10. In summary, recommended good practice for the compilation and dissemination of metadata require statistical agencies compiling BTS /COS statistics to:
  - compile metadata that will enable users to understand the strengths and limitations of survey data and to assess the relevance of the data to their particular needs;
  - ensure that users have ready access to metadata through its dissemination via a range of different media, in particular, on the internet. Ideally, metadata on the web should be available free of charge even if the actual statistics they describe are subject to an organisation's price regime;
  - keep their metadata up to date and incorporate changes in definitions, classifications and methodology;
  - adopt good practice for ensuring the stability of URLs (Uniform Resource Locators) or provide links between old and new URLs that will redirect users to the new address<sup>3</sup>;
  - provide contact information (email address, etc) where further information about concepts, definitions and statistical methodology may be obtained.
- 11. With regards to the adoption of common terminology, the paper presented at the Workshop recommended, as a starting point, the terms specific to BTS / COS contained in the glossary of the OECD publication, *Business Tendency Surveys: A Handbook* (available at <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/61/31837055.pdf">http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/61/31837055.pdf</a>) and the terms and definitions describing different metadata items contained in the Metadata Common Vocabulary (MCV) developed within the SDMX initiative (refer footnote 2).
- 12. Following discussion of proposals for metadata standards at the Workshop the OECD undertook to:
  - place them as preliminary standards on the portal, and invite further comment by a specified date;
  - map the content of existing lists of metadata items for BTS / COS (e.g. in the OECD Handbook, and in the recent European Commission request for metadata) in order to identify and resolve any inconsistencies. This exercise and subsequent proposals would also take account of the capacity of smaller institutes to provide metadata to international organisations. Similarly, there is also the

<sup>2</sup> In the main such standards are being developed by Eurostat, IMF and the OECD through the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) initiative (refer <a href="http://www.SDMX.org">http://www.SDMX.org</a>) and by the UNECE, Eurostat, OECD METIS forum).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) document "Cool URLs don't change" outlines good practice for maintaining URL. Available at http://www.w3.org/Provider/Style/URI.

need to allow for the provision of metadata in stages over time, rather than all at once. Finally, there is also a need to ensure consistency with metadata standards being developed for quantitative statistics.

#### c. Creation of task forces to work on priority tasks

- 13. For this session the OECD presented initial terms of reference for three tasks forces proposed to be created to undertake work over the next twelve months on the three priority areas identified at the joint Workshop in Brussels in November 2003:
  - improvement of response rates, minimisation of respondent load;
  - seasonal adjustment of survey data;
  - harmonisation of survey operation and technical design.
- 14. There was strong support for the creation of these tasks forces and several suggestions for improvement to the terms of reference for each were made at the meeting. The list below shows those countries who indicated at the Workshop in Warsaw their willingness to be involved in the work of each task force. In response to this report, institutes are requested to confirm their commitment and forward the names and contact details of their nominated representatives for the taskforces to the OECD as soon as possible. Countries not listed below are also invited to join a taskforce and nominate their representative(s), in particular, those who were not present at the Workshop in Warsaw but had indicated their interest in feedback to the previous report of the 2003 Workshop in Brussels.
- Improvement of response rates, minimisation of respondent load

Austria, Germany, Italy, Russian Federation, Sweden, South Africa, United States, European Commission, OECD

- Seasonal adjustment of survey data

Poland, European Commission, OECD

- Harmonisation of survey operation and technical design

Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, European Commission, OECD

15. In order to facilitate the commencement of work by these task forces the OECD will disseminate revised terms of reference based on the outcomes of the Workshop in Warsaw to nominated institute representatives together with a draft work program for further comment in order to finalise planning for each task force. The OECD will also contact some organisations to assess their willingness to lead a task force (or specific aspects of task force work), outlining at the same time the support the Organisation would be able to provide in this process.

## d. Proposed 2005 joint European Commission – OECD Workshop

16. It is envisaged that a joint European Commission – OECD BTS / COS Workshop will be held over a two day period in Brussels at the end of October or beginning of November 2005. This meeting will be held back-to-back with the Commission's Workshop of EU countries. The focus of the joint2005

Workshop will be presentation of the reports and recommendations of task forces together with presentations by national institutes on relevant recent experience on any of the task force topics.

# e. OECD contact for further information

17. Please do not hesitate to contact Denis Ward (<u>denis.ward@oecd.org</u>) if you require further information or clarification about any issue outlined above.

Statistics Directorate OECD Paris

27 September 2004

# METADATA STANDARDS FOR BUSINESS TENDENCY AND CONSUMER OPINION SURVEYS - PRELIMINARY LIST OF COMMON METADATA ITEMS

Top level <sup>1</sup>	Child level <sup>1,2</sup>
Source	Contact person and organisation
Source	Types of <u>Data sources used</u> (household, estab/enterprise survey)
	Name of collection / source used
	Source periodicity
	Date input last received from source
Data characteristics and collection	Unit of measure used
	Power code
	<u>Variables collected</u>
	Sampling
	Reporting unit
	<u>Periodicity</u>
	Reference period
	Base period
	Date last updated
	Non-response
	Link to Release calendar
	Contact person
	Other data characteristics and collection
Statistical population and scope of the data	Statistical population
	Geographic coverage
	Sector coverage
	Institutional coverage
	Item coverage
	Population coverage
	Product coverage
	Other coverage
Chatistical assessment and also if actions and	Variatatistical amounts and
Statistical concepts and classifications used	Key statistical concepts used
	Classification(s) used
Manipulation and dissemination	Aggregation & consolidation.
•	Estimation
	<u>Imputation</u>
	Transformations
	Validation
	Index type
	Weights
	Seasonal adjustment
	Other manipulation & adjustments
	Dissemination format(s)
Other aspects	Recommended uses and limitations
Other aspects	Quality comments
	Other comments
	Other comments

<sup>1.</sup> Top and Child level headings underlined equate with those currently proposed for use by IMF and Eurostat in their metadata dissemination

models.

2. A further elaboration of this list allows possible differentiation between information on departures from existing international guidelines and recommendations and information on series breaks, and information that only describes current concepts and practices.