Data confrontation and data sharing – an Irish perspective

http://www.cso.ie
Outline

1. Context - ESS Vision 2020


3. Exchange of confidential microdata
1) ESS Vision 2020

"The exchange of confidential micro data will proceed in domains where there is a clear business case for improving the quality or efficiency of both European and national statistics and all pre-requisites have been satisfied".
ESS Vision 2020 - rewards

- Enhanced quality - reduction of asymmetries
- Increased efficiency
- Reduced burden

- Measurement of cross border phenomena
- Increase relevance of official statistics describing those phenomena
ESS Vision 2020 - risks

- Respondent trust
  - The more sensitive the microdata, the higher the reputational risk

- Sharing of data with ONAs
  - Dual mandate institutions (regulatory / supervisory)

- National circumstances need to be taken into account
## 2) Mirror-data exercise – U.S. FDI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. Investment 2014</th>
<th>$ bn</th>
<th>€ bn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Investment Flows</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Stock Position</td>
<td>310.0</td>
<td>233.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Flows:** 20% of total US flows to Europe to end Q3 2015

**Stocks:** from 6.2% in 2004 to 11.1% of 2014 total

Mirror-data exercise – U.S. FDI

- Irish BoP FDI attributed to country of immediate investing economy, rather than ultimate beneficial owner.

- Total U.S. FDI apportioned through holding companies: 16% in 2003, increased to 48% by 2014
## Mirror-data exercise – U.S. FDI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Inward FDI flows (€ bn)</th>
<th>Inward FDI positions (€ bn)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>33.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>61.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offshore centres</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>40.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>28.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>217.4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. BEA</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>233.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3) Exchange of confidential microdata

- Structure of the Irish economy
- Loss of engagement or trust
- Informed consent
Structure of the Irish economy

Imports, Exports & Trade Balance (2014. € billion)

Exports
- Goods: 113
- Services: 102

Imports
- Goods: 71
- Services: 109

Net Exports:
- Other services
- Business services
- Royalties/licences
- Computer services
- Insurance / financial services
- Other foods
- Machinery / equip.
- Chemicals
- Fuel
- Food
Structure of the Irish economy

MNE concentration - top 10 Exporting Companies (2014, € billion)
Structure of the Irish economy

Importance of Top 50 enterprises 2011

- **Turnover**
  - Top 50: 35%
  - Other enterprises: 65%

- **Gross Value Added**
  - Top 50: 41%
  - Other enterprises: 59%

- **Gross Operating Surplus**
  - Top 50: 61%
  - Other enterprises: 39%
Structure of the Irish economy

Importance of Top 50 enterprises 2012

Contribution of large enterprises to Gross Value Added (GVA) in Ireland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GVA (€bn)</th>
<th>Number of enterprises</th>
<th>% contribution to GVA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All enterprises</td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>185,530</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 50 enterprises</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 10 enterprises</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Structure of the Irish economy

**SIMSTAT – Ireland’s concentrated economy**

### Goods exports 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of exporters by size rank</th>
<th>Value of exports (€000)</th>
<th>Share of total Intrastat goods exports (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top 5</td>
<td>17,078,024</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 10</td>
<td>21,072,414</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 20</td>
<td>25,629,514</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 50</td>
<td>32,702,468</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 75</td>
<td>35,489,565</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exporters: 1,809**

### Goods imports 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of importers by size rank</th>
<th>Value of imports (€000)</th>
<th>Share of total Intrastat goods imports (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top 5</td>
<td>3,501,717</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 10</td>
<td>5,660,511</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 50</td>
<td>14,039,379</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 95</td>
<td>18,170,715</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Importers: 7,080**
Loss of engagement or trust

- Respondent confidence and trust
- Ability to compile key economic indicators
- Informed consent
- Legal framework – CSO experience
Conclusions

- We can’t stand still, we need to make progress
- Must make sure the first step is in the right direction
- A comprehensive cost / benefit analysis from a quantitative and qualitative perspective is necessary
- Can we make progress without sharing confidential microdata (LCU, VIES, BEPS etc.)