Governance Meetings

10th ICP Executive Board Meeting

The 10th meeting of the ICP 2011 Executive Board took place on January 24, 2014, at the World Bank in Washington DC to confirm the due diligence undertaken for the ICP 2011; ensure quality global results; and agree upon an action plan towards the release of the final global results.

Meeting discussions related to activities since the 9th Board meeting; review of the ICP 2011 preliminary global results; and the release of the ICP 2011 final global results.

At the meeting, the Board agreed that the due diligence and depth of work conducted since the 9th Board meeting diligently ensures the quality of ICP estimates, but stressed that the final stages of the ICP 2011 must be as transparent as possible. Additionally, the Board agreed to delay the release of the final ICP 2011 results and final report.

2nd Results Review Group Meeting

The 2nd meeting of the ICP 2011 Results Review Group was held from February 10-11, 2014 at the World Bank in Washington, DC. The purpose of the meeting was to review the results from the final computations of the global PPPs and real expenditures. The data review included an assessment of the effect of changes in methodology between 2005 and 2011, a final review of the linking methods and the resulting tables of ICP 2011 results, and a discussion regarding the results of major economies.

The Review Group also discussed issues regarding the use of PPPs for establishing international poverty lines as affected by the level differences between the 2005 and 2011 PPPs. Additionally, there was a discussion of how to reconcile benchmark PPPs with time series PPPs based on GDP growth rates.

11th ICP Executive Board Meeting

The 11th meeting of the ICP 2011 Executive Board took place on March 2, 2014 in New York to review and discuss the final ICP 2011 global results; provide feedback on the outline of the ICP 2011 final report; and determine a date for publication of the ICP 2011 final global results.

At the meeting, the Board endorsed the ICP 2011 results and agreed that they were ready for publication. The Board agreed to a two-step approach for releasing the ICP 2011 global results. Summary results along with key documentation will be released on April 30, 2014, followed by a comprehensive report that will include the full set of results and more comprehensive documentation in the summer of 2014.

11th ICP Regional Coordinators’ Meeting

The 11th Meeting of the ICP 2011 Regional Coordinators was held on March 3, 2014 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The meeting revolved around the implications of the 11th Executive Board meeting decisions; and regional and global publication and communication plans. A plan was established to achieve final results according to the publication deadlines.

45th Session of the UNSC

The 45th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from March 4-7, 2014. On March 6, 2014 the Commission discussed the report from the ICP and the progress in the implementation of the 2011 round.

The Commission applauded the efforts made by the ICP and advised the program to establish the Friends of the Chair group to carry out the evaluation of the 2011 round, for review at the 46th or 47th Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2015 or 2016. The session may be viewed at: http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/watch/45th-meeting-statistical-commission-forty-fifth-session/3302568545001
Bank corporate objectives and work program?

The World Bank aims to end extreme poverty by 2030 and promote shared prosperity for the poorest 40 percent in every developing country. Without the underlying data to show what is happening to the poor, we could not track progress toward meeting these goals. The data needed for defining and monitoring the Bank’s twin-goals require improved household surveys, National Accounts, and price indices and of course improved and timely PPPs.

Currently, the Bank uses PPPs for the international poverty headcount index by converting the nominal value of poverty lines measured in local currencies to USD. With the release of the 2011 PPP results, the Bank may revise its estimates of global poverty which is currently based on an extrapolation of the 2005 ICP PPPs. Historically, when the 2005 ICP results were released, the poverty line was revised to $1.25 per day from $1.08. Furthermore, the World Development Indicators currently utilize PPPs extrapolated from 2005 and will be updated with the 2011 results once they are published.

3. What are your expectations from the ICP 2011 results?

My expectation is that the ICP 2011 results would be very valuable to both academics and policy makers. The ICP is producing improved Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs), real expenditures, and price level indices for GDP and its main aggregates for 199 participating countries/economies. The improved quality and larger country coverage from the 2005 benchmark make this round better than ever. I anticipate that the analytical findings included in the final report and the documentation of the impacts of the new innovations introduced in the ICP 2011 will serve as guidance in further refining the future data collected for PPPs, resulting in both methodological and operational improvements. Given that the program still has room for improvements, it is also great that the weaknesses and limitations of the estimates will be explained.

4. How do you envision the future of PPP estimation in the light of the problems arising from the comparison between consecutive benchmarks and extrapolated PPPs?

As the demand for PPPs and ICP data grows, it becomes more evident that the program needs to be a more regular source of information for data users. Demand calls for time-limited price data collection based on a reoccurring schedule such as the rolling benchmark approach. At the 45th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, country representatives specified that ICP activities at the country level should be mainstreamed in the regular statistical program through properly designed national strategies for the development of statistics. This would lead to integrating CPI and ICP as well as ICP and national accounts compilation. The integration of ICP and CPI would allow prices needed for international comparisons to be directly retrieved from CPI databases, which would minimize the additional efforts of collecting prices for regional or global core items.

The program should continue to evolve over time and in effort to track and better understand the underlying factors, the ICP should also look into further research on poverty-specific PPPs. Looking at the possibilities ahead, the program can have a positive impact on improving National Accounts expenditures; collaborating with household survey work; and contributing to harmonizing CPIs.