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Republic of Mozambique: Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes— Data Module—Update

This Update to the Data Module of the Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes for the Republic of Mozambique was prepared by a staff team of the International Monetary Fund as background documentation for the periodic consultation with the member country. It is based on the information available at the time it was completed on August 1, 2005. The views expressed in this document are those of the staff team and do not necessary reflect the views of the government of the Republic of Mozambique or the Executive Board of the IMF.

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REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

**Update to the Report on the Observance of Standards
and Codes (ROSC)—Data Module**

Prepared by the Statistics Department

Approved by Robert W. Edwards and Abdoulaye Bio-Tchané

August 1, 2005

Contents

MOZAMBIQUE: UPDATE TO THE REPORT ON THE OBSERVANCE OF STANDARDS AND CODES (ROSC)—DATA MODULE

I. BACKGROUND

1.   At the request of the Mozambican authorities and with the strong support of the African Department (AFR), a mission[1] from the IMF Statistics Department visited Maputo during May 11- 17, 2005 to update the Data module of the Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC) prepared by a mission that visited Maputo in June 2002.

2.   The main objectives of this mission were to (1) review and document the actions taken by the authorities to address the issues raised by the 2002 Data ROSC mission for all macroeconomics statistics included in the ROSC exercise (national accounts, consumer price index, and government finance, monetary, and balance of payments statistics); (2) discuss with the authorities their plans for further improving the quality of the statistics; and (3) review Mozambique's current data dissemination practices against the recommendations of the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS).

3.   During its stay in Maputo, the mission met with the Acting Minister of Finance, the General Manager of the Bank of Mozambique, and the President of the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), and worked closely with the staff in these institutions responsible for the compilation of the relevant datasets.

II. MAIN FINDINGS OF THE MISSION

4.   The mission noted that significant efforts have been made to address the shortcomings identified by the 2002 ROSC mission, a clear indication of the increased awareness at all levels of the importance of compiling and disseminating statistics that follow international standards and good practices. The improvements in the institutional environment and the increased allocation of resources for the compilation of national accounts, balance of payments, and more recently, government finance statistics are addressing important weaknesses in the prerequisites for the quality of the statistics. The methodological soundness, accuracy, and reliability of the macroeconomic statistics are starting to show improvements as a result of these actions. However, the overall quality of macroeconomic statistics still hinders policy formulation and monitoring of economic development. Moreover, despite the increase in the budget resources allocated to the compilation of official statistics, continued high reliance on external funding raises concerns about the sustainability of the NIS' statistical programs.

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[1] Comprising Edgar Ayales (head) and Candida Andrade (both from STA). The mission worked closely with Mrs. Teixeira, Resident Advisor for the GDDS regional project for Lusophone African countries.

5.   The improvement in the overall quality of macroeconomic statistics in Mozambique has to be seen in the context of an extremely weak statistical infrastructure when the country became independent in 1975 and further deterioration during the ensuing protracted civil war. During recent years, the authorities have shown strong commitment to adhering to internationally accepted standards and good practices, as demonstrated by their decision to participate in the GDDS. Participation was formalized in November 2003, with the posting of the metadata on compilation and dissemination practices, and plans for statistical improvements on the IMF's Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB). Progress has been more evident since the launching of the IMF-sponsored regional project for strengthening the statistical capacity in Portuguese-speaking African countries.[2] Much remains to be done, but the Mozambican authorities' have developed comprehensive action plans to improve all statistical areas and these plans are being supported by technical and financial assistance from the IMF and bilateral donors.

6.   More specifically, source data and data collection programs for **national accounts** and the **consumer price index** have been strengthened by conducting surveys on business, household income and expenditure, and agriculture, and by updating the business register. Furthermore, more comprehensive and timely foreign trade data based on improved classification systems are being compiled. New surveys are also being undertaken on the informal sector, non-profit organizations, and labor force. In addition, the benchmark year for national accounts, and the weights for the CPI are being updated. The creation of a statistical unit in the MOF and the launching of the Integrated Management and Financial Information System (SISTAFE) will contribute significantly to enhance the analytical usefulness of **government finance statistics** in the near future. The analytical framework for compiling **monetary statistics** has been aligned with internationally accepted practices and the data are being derived exclusively from accounting records. The allocation of substantial additional resources to the compilation of **balance of payments statistics**, including the establishment of a specialized unit within the Research Department of the BOM and an interagency Working Group on External Trade Statistics, has led to improvements in trade data and the quality of the source data for balance of payments statistics.

7.   The mission also noted that important steps have been taken to enhance the relevance of, as well as the accessibility to, data and metadata across the various datasets. Metadata for all macroeconomic statistics, with different levels of detail, are disseminated in the publications and on the websites of the statistical agencies. Advanced release calendars are disseminated for national accounts and price statistics. Efforts are underway to disseminate advance release calendars and information on revisions policy and practices for all datasets.

8.   With respect to **data dissemination** practices in light of the GDDS recommendations, the mission found that despite the improvements in recent years, limitations in the coverage of most core comprehensive frameworks and indicators recommended still exist, including

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[2] The regional GDDS project for Lusophone African countries in being financed by the government of Japan.

the absence of a manufacturing or industrial production index and labor market indicators. In addition, data on public and publicly guaranteed external debt are not disseminated with the recommended breakdown. Most GDDS recommendations regarding periodicity and timeliness are met, except for (i) the periodicity of external trade data, and (ii) the timeliness of data on comprehensive central government operations and debt. Concerning extensions encouraged by the GDDS, exceptions to the recommended practices in terms of data coverage are the lack of quarterly GDP data, a monthly producer price index, data on private external debt not publicly guaranteed, a share price index, and disaggregation of labor data by age, sex, employment status, occupation, and industry.

9.   Appendices I-V provide more details on the actions taken by the authorities since the 2002 ROSC—Data Module was conducted, as well as the plans for improvements in all statistical areas included in the ROSC exercise. A target date for implementing each planned action is also provided. A summary of the main findings of the mission for each sector is presented below.

A. National Accounts

10.   During the past three years, progress has been made towards enhancing the quality of national accounts statistics, as part of NIS' detailed action plan to address weaknesses in all data quality dimensions. These efforts are being supported by long-term technical assistance from the IMF Statistics Department through a resident part-time advisor, and technical and financial assistance from the Scandinavian and the Italian Programs. Although current resources seem to be adequate for ongoing programs, continued high reliance on external funding raises concerns about the sustainability of the statistical programs. The implementation of the authorities' plans for improvement will require a strong commitment, the allocation of some additional budget resources, and the continuation of the technical and financial support of external partners.

11.   The main actions taken by NIS in the area of national accounts statistics, since the 2002 ROSC mission, include:

- Staff resources for national accounts compilation were increased by one third, computers and working conditions were updated, and training programs were strengthened. Studies to promote a more efficient use of resources are undertaken on a regular basis.
- A data quality management team was established in 2004 to provide guidance to NIS on data quality issues and to assess the quality of NIS' statistical products. Also, since 2002 NIS has conducted annual users' surveys to obtain feedback on the quality of statistics produced by NIS.
- There have been some improvements in the scope of national accounts and more substantial changes can be expected when the data based on the new benchmark year (2003) are compiled and disseminated.

- Efforts to improve source data and data collection programs include: (i) compilation of data on local governments; (ii) use of the results of surveys on business, household income and expenditure (2002/2003), and agriculture; and (iii) compilation of more comprehensive and timely foreign trade data, based on improved classification systems. Furthermore, new surveys are being undertaken on the informal sector, non profits organizations, and labor force.
- The business register established in 2004 improved the quality of the sample frames.
- The updating of the benchmark year (2003) incorporates the improvement of compilation processes and statistical techniques.
- There are ongoing efforts to estimate hidden and illegal activities, including shuttle trade.
- Collaboration between NIS, BOM, and Customs has been strengthened.
- NIS has intensified contacts with all users to assess their needs. For example, since 2002, NIS has conducted annual users' surveys to obtain feedback on the quality of its statistics.
- An advanced release calendar is already posted on the NIS website.
- Detailed metadata are posted on the NIS website and the DSBB.

12.   The NIS has plans for improving the quality of national accounts statistics, fully aligned with the *1993 SNA*. These efforts are being supported by technical assistance from the IMF Statistics Department and the Scandinavian and Italian Programs. These plans include:

- An assessment of the quality of NIS' main statistical products will be conducted by the Data Quality Management Group of the NIS by end-2005.
- Revised national accounts time series based on the new benchmark year (including preliminary annual estimates for 2005 and quarterly estimates for 2006) are expected to be disseminated by September 2006.
- Additional resources will be allocated to improve the timeliness and accuracy of source data, including response rates to surveys and merchandise trade statistics. (Starting in June 2005).
- Although some analysis of the direction and magnitude of revisions is done, the NIS plans to conduct more comprehensive studies and adequate documentation of revisions to better inform the compilation process. (December 2005).
- A unified sectorization matrix of all institutional units to be adopted by all data producing agencies within the National Statistical System (NSS) will be approved in May 2005. This matrix will be used in the compilation of all official statistics.
- The NIS plans to strengthen the procedures to routinely assess the accuracy of source data for national accounts, including GFS, BOP, and price statistics. These procedures will be done in coordination with BOM and MOF. (Starting in June 2005).
- NIS expects to disseminate to the public the policy for revising national accounts by end-2005.

- The formats used for disseminating national accounts statistics will be improved by September 2005. Further improvements will be made when the time series based on the new benchmark year are disseminated.
- Metadata posted on the NIS website and the DSBB will be updated more regularly, at least once a year. (Ongoing)

B. Consumer Price Index

13.	The overall quality of the CPI has improved significantly since 2002: coverage has been expanded, international classifications (COICOP) have been adopted, and source data have been improved substantially, among other. These efforts are being supported by financial and/or technical assistance from the IMF Statistics Department, and the Scandinavian and the Italian Programs. The impact of these measures will be fully reflected in the rebased CPI (based on December 2004) to be disseminated in July 2005. These improvements are being achieved in a context of limited resources. Additional resources and training will have to be allocated to ensure the sustainability of the program to enhance the quality of the CPI.

14.	Specifically, the main actions taken by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) to improve the quality of the CPI since the 2002 ROSC mission include:

- Computers and working conditions have been upgraded, but software continues to be outdated.
- A data quality management team was established in 2004 to provide guidance to NIS on data quality issues and to assess the quality of NIS' statistical products. Also, since 2002 NIS has conducted annual users' surveys to obtain feedback on the quality of statistics produced by NIS.
- The coverage of the CPI has been expanded to cover the three largest cities (Maputo, Beira, and Nampula). NIS disseminates the indices for each city and the aggregate index. Prices are being collected for seven additional cities to further expand the CPI coverage.
- Source data for the CPI has improved significantly: a household income and expenditure survey (HIES) was conducted in 2002/2003, a census of establishments was conducted in 2003, and the business register was established in 2004.
- CPI weights were updated to reflect the household consumption expenditure derived from the 2002-2003 HIES; COIPOC classifications were fully introduced.
- Coordination between CPI and NA compilers has been strengthened, particularly with regards to classifications and weighting.
- An advanced release calendar is already posted on the NIS website.
- Detailed metadata are posted on the NIS website and the DSBB.
- Support services are available to users. Contact information and a list of publications are provided on the website and publications.

15. The NIS has plans for improvements leading to full observance of international best practices in all data quality dimensions. These efforts are being supported by technical assistance from the IMF Statistics Department and the Italian Program. These plans include:

- Training programs will be strengthened, in particular in the provinces. (Ongoing)
- An assessment of the quality of NIS' main statistical products will be conducted by the Data Quality Management Group of the NIS by end-2005.
- NIS plans to adopt a random sampling technique to select the outlets for price collection by July 2006.
- NIS plans to acquire more modern software to permit improvements in statistical techniques. (December 2006)
- NIS plans to gradually increase the coverage of the aggregate CPI up to 10 cities, depending upon the analysis of the information being collected. (By end-2006)
- NIS plans to disseminate a CPI with a new base period (December 2004) and using COICOP classifications in July 2005.
- Metadata posted on the NIS website and the DSBB will be updated more regularly, at least once a year. (Ongoing)

C. Government Finance Statistics

16. Some progress has been made in implementing the recommendations of the 2002 ROSC mission in the area of GFS, as awareness of the importance of compiling statistics that follow international standards has increased at all levels. This increased awareness led to the allocation of more resources to the statistical functions at the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and the creation of a statistical unit in the MOF. The Integrated Management and Financial Information System (SISTAFE) was launched in late 2004, and is being progressively expanded. These actions will contribute significantly to enhance the analytical quality of GFS in the near future.

17. Specifically, the main actions taken by the MOF to improve the quality of GFS since the 2002 ROSC mission include:

- The Department of Economic Studies and Government Finance Statistics (DESGFS) was established within the Treasury in 2003 with the responsibility of compiling government finance statistics (GFS). Currently, the DESGFS has four professionals and two support staff.
- Following the establishment of a system for donor reporting in 2002, statistical reporting on foreign aid has improved. However, substantial foreign aid data are still not included in the budget execution data.
- As a result of the launching of SISTAFE, there has been some progress in the concepts and definitions, scope, and classification and sectorization used for compiling GFS, in line with the *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001 (GFSM 2001)*.

- Dissemination formats for GFS were improved and more disaggregated data are disseminated to the public.
- Detailed metadata are posted on the NIS website and on the DSBB.

18.   The MOF has plans for improvements, which will be supported by technical assistance from the IMF. These plans include:

- The MOF will seek the formal delegation of authority from NIS to compile and disseminate GFS. To the end, DESGFS will have to be recognized as a data producing agency within the National Statistical System. (December 2005)
- The MOF will work with IMF technical assistance missions in compiling GFS and developing a migration path to the *GFSM 2001*. This technical assistance will have a training component. (The first mission is scheduled for July 2005)
- The coverage of GFS source data will be expanded to include all autonomous agencies and the local governments (*autarquias locais*). (December 2006)
- In coordination with the BOM, MOF will reconcile external debt data with creditors on a more frequent basis. (September 2005)
- It is expected that the adoption of SISTAFE will permit the derivation of comprehensive GFS automatically and reduce significantly the lags in disseminating annual GFS. (June 2006)
- The NSS unified sectorization matrix of institutional units will be adopted in the compilation of GFS. (June 2006)
- Metadata posted on the NIS website and the DSBB will be updated more regularly, at least once a year. (Ongoing)
- MOF plans to establish a website, disseminate a statement on the revision policy and an advance release calendar, and provide a hyperlink to the GFS metadata posted on the NIS website. (December 2005)

D. Monetary Statistics

19.   Since 2002, the BOM has made substantial progress towards compiling monetary statistics in accordance with the *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual* (*MFSM).* These efforts are being supported by technical assistance from the IMF Statistics Department. Data are now being derived exclusively from accounting records. However, there is room for improvement, in particular regarding the format for disseminating the data.

20.   Specifically, the main actions taken by the BOM since the 2002 ROSC mission include:

- Monetary statistics are derived exclusively from accounting records.
- In the process of adopting the new standardized forms for reporting monetary statistics to the IMF, all monetary statistics are being derived electronically. This system is being tested and it is expected that the new time series, based on the BOM mainframe, will be released by end-2005.

- Detailed metadata are posted on the NIS website and the DSBB. Also, the BOM website has a hyperlink to the DSBB.
- The BOM *Quarterly Bulletin* includes some methodological notes, including information on breaks in series.
- Although no formal feedback is sought from users, the BOM has an active outreach program, including seminars to the media and interested users.
- Support services are available to users. Contact information and a list of publications are provided on the BOM website and *Quarterly Bulletin.*

21.   The BOM has plans to fully adopt the *MFSM* in the compilation and dissemination of monetary statistics. These efforts are being supported by technical assistance from the IMF Statistics Department, and include:

- The BOM plans to include a user survey in the *Quarterly Bulletin* and on its website. (September 2005)
- Establish an internal committee to work on data quality issues. (December 2005)
- The NSS unified sectorization matrix of all institutional units will be adopted by the BOM and other depository corporations. (September 2005)
- An advanced release calendar will be disseminated. (September 2005)
- Metadata posted on the NIS website and the DSBB will be updated more regularly, at least once a year. (Ongoing)
- Although data formats and dissemination means improved considerably since 2002, the BOM plans to fully adapt the dissemination formats to those recommended in the *MFSM*. (September 2005)

E.   Balance of Payments Statistics

22.   The creation of a balance of payments (BOP) unit within the Research and Statistics Department of the BOM with substantial additional resources has resulted in improvements in the overall quality of BOP statistics. In particular, data sources were significantly expanded and improved. The establishment of an interagency Working Group on External Trade Statistics contributed significantly to improvements in the coverage and classification of trade data. These efforts are being supported by technical assistance from the IMF Statistics Department.

23.   Specifically, the main actions taken by the BOM since the 2002 ROSC mission include:

- An interagency Working Group on External Trade Statistics was created in 2003 to promote the compilation and dissemination of more comprehensive and accurate external trade statistics.

- In 2002, the NIS delegated to the BOM the responsibility for compiling and disseminating BOP and, thus, the authority to request relevant information from any public or private entity. The BOP surveys state that penalties can be applied for nonreporting or for reporting inaccurate data.

- The BOM established the Balance of Payments Unit within the Research and Statistics Department in September 2004 and four new staff were allocated to the compilation of BOP statistics, which represents an increase of more than fifty percent over the staff level in 2002.

- The source of BOP statistics is currently identified in all publications. The BOM *Quarterly Bulletin* includes explanatory notes on mayor changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques. However, these explanations are only done when data are released.

- The BOM is expanding the enterprises surveys to major direct investment enterprises, as well as major transportation, communications, and tourism, to improve the coverage of services and financial account. The improved register of foreign investment and private debt will also facilitate expanded coverage.

- The gradual improvement of source data, such as trade data, monthly bank surveys on foreign exchange transactions, and enterprises surveys are reducing the classification problems in services and other investments. The breakdown and coverage of Customs data are improving through quality control procedures. More staff resources are allowing the analysis and adjustment to source data, as well as the reduction in lags in responses, including the lag in Customs data.

- BOP staff maintains regular dialogue with major data providers (banks and enterprises) to query amounts that appear to be misclassified and ensure correct reporting. Some estimates are made for missing observations. Estimates are made on smuggling and travel, based on exchange rate transactions through exchange houses.

- The BOM released a BOP time series for 1980-2003, reclassified according to the *BPM5*. Starting in 2004, data are compiled and disseminated according to the *BPM5*.

- Detailed metadata are posted on the NIS website and the DSBB. The BOM *Quarterly Bulletin* includes some methodological notes, including information on breaks in series.

- Support services are available to users. Contact information and a list of publications are provided on the website and the BOM *Quarterly Bulletin.*

24.   The BOM has comprehensive plans to improve the quality of balance of payments statistics. These efforts are being supported by technical assistance from the IMF Statistics Department and include:

- A revised Exchange Law, which formally adopts the *BPM5* residency criterion, is expected to be approved by the Parliament in late 2005. However, in practice, the BOM already applies the *BPM5* residency criterion for BOP compilation.

- Coverage of current and capital transfers to the private sector will improve with the results of the NIS census for NGOs that was conducted in 2004/2205 covering data for 2003/2004.
- In coordination with the MOF, BOM will reconcile external debt data with creditors on a more frequent basis. (September 2005)
- BOM plans to establish a revisions policy (December 2005) and undertake studies of BOP revisions to inform the statistical process. These studies will be disseminated to the public. (May 2006)
- The BOM will conduct surveys among users of BOP statistics and will seek users' feedback on its website and the *Quarterly Bulletin*. (December 2005)
- The BOM plans to strengthen the procedures to routinely assess the accuracy of source data for BOP in coordination with NIS, including the National Accounts Department. (Starting in June 2005)
- The NSS unified sectorization matrix of all institutional units will be adopted in the compilation of the BOP statistics. (September 2005)
- The BOM plans to disseminate an advanced release calendar for BOP. (September 2005)
- BOM plans to establish an internal committee to work on data quality issues and to conduct surveys among users of BOP statistics. (December 2005)

III. GENERAL DATA DISSEMINATION SYSTEM

25.   Mozambique began participating in the GDDS in November 2003. This step reflected the authorities' commitment to adhering to internationally accepted standards and good practices. The mission reviewed Mozambique's current data dissemination practices against the recommendations of the GDDS for macroeconomic statistics.[3] The main findings of the mission with respect to the coverage, periodicity, and timeliness of the data dimension are described below and more detailed information is provided in Appendix VI.

Data dimension

26.   The mission found that despite the improvements in recent years, limitations in the coverage of most core comprehensive frameworks and indicators recommended in the GDDS still exist, including the absence of a manufacturing or industrial production index and labor market indicators. In addition, data on public and publicly guaranteed external debt are not disseminated with the recommended breakdown.

27.   Most GDDS recommendations regarding periodicity and timeliness are met, except for (i) the periodicity of external trade data, and (ii) the timeliness of data on comprehensive central government operations and debt.

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[3] A detailed description of the GDDS can be found on the IMF's Data Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB) on the Internet at http://www.dsbb.imf.org.

28. Concerning extensions encouraged by the GDDS, exceptions to the recommended practices in terms of data coverage are the lack of quarterly GDP data, a monthly producer price index, data on private external debt not publicly guaranteed, a share price index, and disaggregation of labor data by age, sex, employment status, occupation, and industry.

Quality dimension

29. The quality dimension of the GDDS is particularly important, given that the primary focus is on improvements in data quality over time. The assessment of quality by users requires the dissemination of (i) documentation on methodology and data sources, and (ii) component detail and reconciliation with related data.

30. Documentation on the methodology and data sources for macroeconomic statistics is posted on the NIS website and on the IMF's Data Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB). Nonpublished (but nonconfidential) data are made available to the public upon request. Despite improvements in data coverage, sectorization, classification, and accounting procedures since 2002, data reconciliation across sectors cannot be fully achieved.

Integrity dimension

31. The GDDS recommends the disclosure of the legal framework for the collection, compilation, and dissemination of data, including the provisions for the confidentiality of respondents' data.

32. The terms and conditions under which most official statistics are compiled and disseminated in Mozambique provide a legal framework that supports the integrity of the statistical system. This information is contained in the metadata disseminated. There is no internal governmental access to statistics prior to their release to the public.

Access dimension

33. Dissemination of official data is an essential feature of statistics as a "public good." Ready and equal access, including by market participants, are fundamental principles for the statistics to be regarded as a public good. The access dimension entails two practices that facilitate ready and equal access to data: (i) simultaneous release to all parties, and (ii) dissemination of advance release calendars.

34. Statistics are released simultaneously to all parties. Advance release calendars are disseminated only for statistics compiled and disseminated by the NIS.

Table 1. Mozambique—ROSC DATA MODULE UPDATE FOR NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS

(Compiling Agency: National Institute of Statistics (NIS))

	Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO = Practice Largely Observed LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Practice Not Observed	
Element	**Comments on Assessment of 2002 Data ROSC[4]**	**Status as of May 2005 and Future Plans for Improvement[5]**
0. **Pre-requisites of quality**		
0.1 Legal and institutional environment		
0.2 Resources	Shortage of human and financial resources. Mechanisms to measure the alternative cost of the use of resources do not exist. (LNO)	Current resources seem to be adequate for ongoing programs, but not for developmental work. Staff resources for national accounts compilation were increased by one third, computers and working conditions were updated, and training programs were strengthened. However, additional resources would be required for improving source data, in particular external trade data and business surveys (Starting in June 2005). Studies to promote a more efficient use of resources are undertaken on a regular basis. Continued high reliance on external funding raises concerns about the sustainability of the statistical programs.
0.3 Quality Awareness	No specific procedures exist to provide guidance on quality. (LO)	A data quality management team was established in 2004 to provide guidance to NIS on data quality issues and to assess the quality of NIS' statistical products. The data quality assessment is expected to take place by end-2005. Also, since 2002 NIS has conducted annual users' surveys to obtain feedback on the quality of statistics produced by NIS.
1. **Integrity**		
1.1 Professionalism		
1.2 Transparency	No advance notice of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques is given to the public. (LO)	Although some information on changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques is provided on NIS' website, this is mostly done ex-post and not in advance of data release.
1.3 Ethical standards		

[4] Comments are provided only for those elements that were rated "Largely Observed" (LO) or "Largely not Observed" (LNO) during the 2002 ROSC mission. The 2002 assessment rating is shown in parenthesis after the comments. No comments are provided for those elements that were rated "Observed" (O.)

[5] An indicative deadline is provided (in parenthesis) following the description of the plans for improvement for each element.

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Element	Comments on Assessment of 2002 Data ROSC[4]	Status as of May 2005 and Future Plans for Improvement[5]
2. Methodological soundness		
2.1 Concepts and definitions		
2.2 Scope	Some productive activities and intangible assets not covered. (LO)	Although there have been some improvements in the scope of national accounts, more substantial changes can be expected when the data based on the new benchmark year (2003) are compiled. Revised national accounts time series based on the new benchmark year (including preliminary annual estimates for 2005 and quarterly estimates for 2006) are expected to be disseminated by November 2006.
2.3 Classification/ Sectorization		
2.4 Basis for recording	Government data are recorded on a cash basis, and not adjusted to accrual basis. (LO)	Data on government operations continue to be compiled on a cash basis, and not adjusted to accrual basis.
3. Accuracy and reliability		
3.1 Source data	There is no comprehensive data collection program by economic activities. Unreliable sample frames. Delays in data from statistical surveys. (LNO)	Ongoing efforts to improve source data and data collection programs include: (i) compilation of data on local governments; (ii) use of the results of surveys on business, household income and expenditure, and agriculture; and (iii) compilation of more comprehensive and timely foreign trade data, based on improved classification systems. Furthermore, new surveys are being undertaken on the informal sector, non profit organizations, and labor force. The establishment of the business register improved the quality of the sample frames. However, despite closer collaboration between NIS, BOM, and Customs, additional efforts are needed to improve the timeliness and accuracy of source data, including increasing response rate of surveys.
3.2 Statistical techniques	Hidden and illegal activities are not incorporated. (LO)	The updating of the benchmark year will incorporate the improvement in compilation processes and statistical techniques. Also, there are ongoing efforts to estimate hidden and illegal activities, including shuttle trade.

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(Compiling Agency: National Institute of Statistics (NIS))

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Element	Comments on Assessment of 2002 Data ROSC[4]	Status as of May 2005 and Future Plans for Improvement[5]
3.3 Assessment and validation of source data	Routine assessment of the annual business survey is not carried out. (LO)	Surveys and censuses are assessed regularly for coverage, sampling error, and response error, among other. NIS plans to strengthen the procedures to routinely assess the accuracy of source data for national accounts, including GFS, BOP, and price statistics. These procedures will be done in coordination with BOM and MOF. (Starting in June 2005)
3.4 Assessment and validation of intermediate data and outputs		
3.5 Revision studies	The studies and analyses of revisions carried out to inform the statistical process are not undertaken on a routine basis. (LO)	Some analysis of the direction and magnitude of revisions is done. However, the NIS plans to conduct more comprehensive studies and adequate documentation of revisions on a more regular basis. (Starting in December 2005)
4. Serviceability		
4.1 Relevance	There is not a permanent initiative to evaluate whether the programs meet the needs of users. (LNO)	NIS has intensified contacts with all users to assess their needs. For example, since 2002, NIS has conducted annual users' surveys to obtain feedback on the quality of its statistics.
4.2 Timeliness and periodicity	Final data are disseminated only with a two-year lag. (O)	Although the timeliness of preliminary data meets GDDS recommendations (6-months), data are disseminated only on a very aggregated level and subject to substantial revisions. More detailed provisional data are disseminated with a 10-month lag. Final data continues to be disseminated only with a two-year lag.
4.3 Consistency	Limited consistency between national accounts and other data sets. (LO)	Coordination among statistical agencies has improved since 2002. Ongoing efforts to improve intersectoral consistency of data will be facilitated with the adoption of the new benchmark year. A unified sectorization matrix of all institutional units to be adopted by all data producing agencies within the National Statistical System (NSS) will be approved in June 2005. This matrix will be used in the compilation of all official statistics. The adoption of this matrix will contribute to enhance intersectoral consistency of data. Furthermore, the NIS plans to strengthen the procedures to verify intersectoral consistency of statistics.

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Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO = Practice Largely Observed LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Practice Not Observed

Element	Comments on Assessment of 2002 Data ROSC[4]	Status as of May 2005 and Future Plans for Improvement[5]
4.4 Revision policy and practice	Public is not informed of revision policies. Studies and analyses of revisions are not made public. (LO)	NIS expects to disseminate to the public the revisions policy by end-2005.
5. Accessibility		
5.1 Data accessibility	No analysis of current-period is included. Dissemination media and formats are adequate only for the final version. Statistics are not released on a pre-announced schedule. (LO)	An advanced release calendar is already posted on the NIS website. The formats used for disseminating national accounts statistics will be improved by September 2005. Further improvements will be made when the time series based on the new benchmark year are disseminated.
5.2 Metadata accessibility	Metadata are scarce and outdated. (LNO)	Detailed metadata are posted on the NIS website and the DSBB. However, efforts will be made to update the metadata more regularly, at least one a year. (Ongoing)
5.3 Assistance to users	Catalogues of publications, documents, and other services are not widely available. (LNO)	Support services are available to users. Contact information and a list of publications are provided on the website and publications.

Table 2. Mozambique—ROSC DATA MODULE UPDATE FOR CONSUMER PRICE STATISTICS
(Compiling Agency: National Institute of Statistics (NIS))

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO = Practice Largely Observed LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Practice Not Observed		
Element	**Comments on Assessment of 2002 Data ROSC[6]**	**Status as of May 2005 and Future Plans for Improvement[7]**
0. Pre-requisites of quality		
0.1 Legal and institutional environment		
0.2 Resources	The computers and software used for compiling and analyzing the data are outdated. (LO)	Computers and working conditions have been upgraded, but software continues to be outdated. Current staff resources seem adequate for ongoing programs, but the excessive reliance on foreign financing raises concerns about the sustainability of these programs. Training programs need to be strengthened, in particular in the provinces. (Ongoing)
0.3 Quality Awareness	Special teams for monitoring quality indicators do not exist. (LO)	A data quality management team was established in 2004 to provide guidance to NIS on data quality issues and to assess the quality of NIS statistical products. The data quality assessment is expected to take place by end-2005. Also, since 2002 NIS has conducted annual users' surveys to obtain feedback on the quality of statistics produced by NIS.
1. Integrity		
1.1 Professionalism		
1.2 Transparency		
1.3 Ethical standards		
2. Methodological soundness		
2.1 Concepts and definitions		

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[6] Comments are provided only for those elements that were rated "Largely Observed" (LO) or "Largely not Observed" (LNO) during the 2002 ROSC mission. The 2002 assessment rating is shown in parenthesis after the comments. No comments are provided for those elements that were rated "Observed" (O.)

[7] An indicative deadline is provided (in parenthesis) following the description of the plans for improvement for each element.

Table 2. Mozambique—ROSC DATA MODULE UPDATE FOR CONSUMER PRICE STATISTICS

(Compiling Agency: National Institute of Statistics (NIS))

Element	Comments on Assessment of 2002 Data ROSC[6]	Status as of May 2005 and Future Plans for Improvement[7]
2.2 Scope	The official CPI covers only Maputo. The CPI is an urban price index. (LO)	The coverage of the CPI has been expanded to cover the three largest cities (Maputo, Beira, and Nampula). NIS disseminates the indices for each city and the aggregate index. NIS plans to gradually increase the coverage of the aggregate CPI up to 10 cities, depending upon the analysis of the information being collected. (By end-2006)
2.3 Classification/ Sectorization	The classification system used by the NIS is outdated and differs from the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). (LNO)	NIS plans to disseminate a CPI with a new base period (December 2004) and based on COICOP classifications in July 2005.
2.4 Basis for recording		
3. Accuracy and reliability		
3.1 Source data	The NIS does not carry out a census of establishments. A comprehensive business register to provide the basis for sample surveys does not exist. (LNO)	Source data for the CPI has improved significantly: a household income and expenditure survey (HIES) was conducted in 2002/2003, a census of establishments was conducted in 2003, and the business register was established in 2004.
3.2 Statistical techniques	Lack of adjustments for changes in quality, treatment of seasonal products, basket update to include new products, and relatively low coverage in CPI of household final consumption expenditure for urban areas. (LO)	Despite some improvements, the current software does not permit substantial improvements in statistical techniques. NIS is exploring the possibility of acquiring more modern software. (December 2006)
3.3 Assessment and validation of source data	For the price survey, sampling errors are not available due to the judgmental nature of the selection of outlets. (LO)	NIS plans to adopt a random sampling technique to select the outlets for price collection by July 2006.
3.4 Assessment and validation of intermediate data and outputs		
3.5 Revision studies		

Table 2. Mozambique—ROSC DATA MODULE UPDATE FOR CONSUMER PRICE STATISTICS
(Compiling Agency: National Institute of Statistics (NIS))

	Element	Comments on Assessment of 2002 Data ROSC[6]	Status as of **May 2005 and Future Plans for Improvement**[7]
		Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO = Practice Largely Observed LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Practice Not Observed	
4.	**Serviceability**		
4.1	Relevance	Conferences and meetings with users or other professional groups are scarce. (LO)	Since 2002 NIS has conducted annual users' surveys to obtain feedback on the quality of statistics produced by INE. Also, a specific user survey for the CPI will be conducted in May 2005.
4.2	Timeliness and periodicity		
4.3	Consistency		
4.4	Revision policy and practice		
5.	**Accessibility**		
5.1	Data accessibility	Statistics are not released in a preannounced schedule. (LO)	An advanced release calendar is already posted on the NIS website.
5.2	Metadata accessibility	The metadata are not disseminated in a manner that facilitates their access (e.g., NIS website). (LNO)	Detailed metadata are posted on the NIS website and the DSBB. However, efforts will be made to update the metadata more regularly, at least once a year. (Ongoing)
5.3	Assistance to users	Catalogues of publications and other services are not widely available. (LO)	Support services are available to users. Contact information and a list of publications are provided on the website and publications.

Table 3. Mozambique—ROSC DATA MODULE UPDATE FOR GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS

(Compiling Agency: Ministry of Finance (MOF))

	Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO = Practice Largely Observed LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Practice Not Observed	
Element	**Comments on Assessment of 2002 Data ROSC[8]**	**Status as of May 2005 and Future Plans for Improvement[9]**
0. Pre-requisites of quality		
0.1 Legal and institutional environment	Legal environment not conducive to ensure reporting on all foreign grants. (LO)	Following the establishment of a system for donor reporting in 2002, statistical reporting on foreign aid has improved. However, some data are still not included in the budget execution data. The MOF will seek the formal delegation of authority from NIS to compile and disseminate government finance statistics (GFS). To this end, DESGFS will have to be recognized as a data producing agency within the National Statistical System. (December 2005)
0.2 Resources	Insufficient resources (staff, financial and computing). No dedicated staff to compile GFS. (LNO)	The Department of Economic Studies and Government Finance Statistics (DESGFS) was established within the Treasury in 2003 with the responsibility of compiling GFS. Currently, the DESGFS has four professionals and two support staff. Substantial training in the compilation of GFS will be required.
0.3 Quality Awareness	Uneven awareness of importance of using international standards for fiscal statistics. (LO)	Senior and technical staff at the MOF are aware of the importance of analytically sound GFS that follow international standards and have requested training and technical assistance.
1. Integrity		
1.1 Professionalism		
1.2 Transparency	Access to data by government officials prior to release not formally identified. (LO)	No government officials outside the MOF have access to the data prior to their release.
1.3 Ethical standards		
2. Methodological soundness		

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[8] Comments are provided only for those elements that were rated "Largely Observed" (LO) or "Largely not Observed" (LNO) during the 2002 ROSC mission. The 2002 assessment rating is shown in parenthesis after the comments. No comments are provided for those elements that were rated "Observed" (O.)

[9] An indicative deadline is provided (in parenthesis) following the description of the plans for improvement for each element.

Table 3. Mozambique—ROSC DATA MODULE UPDATE FOR GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS
(Compiling Agency: Ministry of Finance (MOF))

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO = Practice Largely Observed LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Practice Not Observed

Element	Comments on Assessment of 2002 Data ROSC[8]	Status as of May 2005 and Future Plans for Improvement[9]
2.1 Concepts and definitions	Detailed concepts and definitions not fully aligned with international standards. (LO)	The launching of the Integrated Management and Financial Information System (SISTAFE) in late 2004 has permitted some progress towards the adoption of the methodology and compilation procedures recommended by the *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001 (GFSM 2001)*. Technical assistance to be provided by the IMF's Statistics Department starting in July 2005 will assist the authorities in developing a migration path to the *GFSM 2001*.
2.2 Scope	Coverage excludes off-budget operations (part of foreign grants and own resources). (LNO)	Following the establishment of a system for donor reporting in 2002, statistical reporting on foreign aid has improved. MOF plans to expand GFS coverage to include all foreign aid, autonomous agencies, and the local governments (*autarquias locais*). (December 2006)
2.3 Classification/ Sectorization	Sectorization differs from international standards. (LO)	GFS currently follow more closely international classifications systems. However, there is room for improving the economic classification of the disseminated GFS. The NSS unified sectorization matrix of institutional units will be adopted in the compilation of GFS. (June 2006)
2.4 Basis for recording		GFS are recorded on a cash basis only.
3. Accuracy and reliability		
3.1 Source data	Collection programs not comprehensive. (LO)	Despite some progress, the MOF will further improve the collection of data on foreign aid (December 2006)
3.2 Statistical techniques		
3.3 Assessment and validation of source data	Insufficient information to validate all source data. (LO)	Procedures are in place to cross check source data with secondary sources.
3.4 Assessment and validation of intermediate data and outputs		
3.5 Revision studies	Informal studies only. (LNO)	No formal revision studies are carried out.

Table 3. Mozambique—ROSC DATA MODULE UPDATE FOR GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS
(Compiling Agency: Ministry of Finance (MOF))

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO = Practice Largely Observed LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Practice Not Observed

Element	Comments on Assessment of 2002 Data ROSC[8]	Status as of May 2005 and Future Plans for Improvement[9]
4. Serviceability		
4.1 Relevance	Statistics are mainly produced for government use. Other users' needs not monitored. (LO)	Feedback is sought only from users of statistics in the public sector.
4.2 Timeliness and periodicity	Timeliness of annual accounts does not meet GDDS recommendations. (LO)	Quarterly preliminary data are disseminated within three months of the end of the reference period. Final annual data are disseminated 18 months after the end of the reference period. It is expected that the adoption of SISTAFE will reduce significantly these lags. (June 2006)
4.3 Consistency	Problems in inter-temporal consistency. Different institutional coverage in the government finance and the monetary statistics hinders data reconciliation. (LO)	Differences in classification and sectorization hamper the reconciliation of monetary and GFS data. It is expected that the adoption of the NSS unified sectorization matrix will contribute to enhance intersectoral consistency of statistics. Furthermore, the MOF plans to establish regular procedures to verify intersectoral consistency of statistics.
4.4 Revision policy and practice	Revisions done on a cumulative basis, not transparent. Preliminary data not identified, although well known to main users. (LO)	The MOF plans to communicate to the public the policy for revising GFS. (December 2005)
5. Accessibility		
5.1 Data accessibility	Layout focus on budget monitoring needs. No time series are published. Formats not easily comparable across countries; no electronic dissemination. (LNO)	Dissemination formats for GFS were improved and more disaggregated data are disseminated to the public. MOF expects to disseminate data following the *GFSM 2001* and establish a website in the near future. (December 2005)
5.2 Metadata accessibility	Documentation only available in the budget reports and dispersed legislation. Differences from international standards not identified. (LNO)	Detailed metadata are posted on the NIS website and the DSBB. However, efforts will be made to update the meta data more regularly. (Ongoing)

Table 3. Mozambique—ROSC DATA MODULE UPDATE FOR GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS
(Compiling Agency: Ministry of Finance (MOF))

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO = Practice Largely Observed LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Practice Not Observed

Element	Comments on Assessment of 2002 Data ROSC[8]	Status as of May 2005 and Future Plans for Improvement[9]
5.3 Assistance to users	No catalogue of publications and other services. No contact person identified. Assistance to users not publicized. (LNO)	MOF plans to include contact information and a list of publications in the website to be established and in the publications. (December 2005)

Table 4. Mozambique—ROSC DATA MODULE UPDATE FOR MONETARY STATISTICS

(Compiling Agency: Bank of Mozambique (BOM))

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO = Practice Largely Observed LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Practice Not Observed

Element	Comments on Assessment of 2002 Data ROSC[10]	Status as of May 2005 and Future Plans for Improvement[11]
0. Pre-requisites of quality		
0.1 Legal and institutional environment		
0.2 Resources		
0.3 Quality Awareness	The BOM does not follow a proactive policy to obtain feedback from users. No formal mechanism exists to inform the public about data quality issues. (LO)	BOM has an active outreach program, including seminars for the media and interested users. However, formal feedback from users is not sought. The BOM plans to include a users' survey in the *Quarterly Bulletin* and on the website. (September 2005.) The BOM has plans to establish an internal committee on data quality issues. (December 2005)
1. Integrity		
1.1 Professionalism		
1.2 Transparency	Changes in methodology, source data and statistical techniques are not announced in advance. (LO)	The BOM *Quarterly Bulletin* includes explanatory notes on major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques. However, these explanations are only done when data are released.
1.3 Ethical standards		
2. Methodological soundness		
2.1 Concepts and definitions	The analytical framework used is outdated. (LO)	Although monetary data are already compiled following to a large extent the *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM)*, the disseminated data have not been adjusted to reflect the recommendations of this Manual.
2.2 Scope		

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[10] Comments are provided only for those elements that were rated "Largely Observed" (LO) or "Largely not Observed" (LNO) during the 2002 ROSC mission. The 2002 assessment rating is shown in parenthesis after the comments. No comments are provided for those elements that were rated "Observed" (O.)

[11] An indicative deadline is provided (in parenthesis) following the description of the plans for improvement for each element.

Table 4. Mozambique—ROSC DATA MODULE UPDATE FOR MONETARY STATISTICS
(Compiling Agency: Bank of Mozambique (BOM))

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO = Practice Largely Observed LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Practice Not Observed

Element	Comments on Assessment of 2002 Data ROSC[10]	Status as of May 2005 and Future Plans for Improvement[11]
2.3 Classification/ Sectorization	Residency criterion is not applied fully, and sectorization of a number of institutional units (i.e., Social Security) needs to be improved. (LO)	Residency criteria follows *BPM5*. Sectorization will further improve with the adoption of the NSS unified sectorization matrix. (September 2005)
2.4 Basis for recording		
3. Accuracy and reliability		
3.1 Source data	Off-balance sheet records on foreign correspondent banks are used, instead of accounting data. (LO)	Monetary statistics are derived exclusively from accounting records.
3.2 Statistical techniques	BOM balance sheet data are entered manually. This can be a source of error and a time-consuming process. (LO)	Data for other depository corporations are derived electronically, but data for the BOM are still derived manually. However, in the process of adopting the new standardized forms for reporting monetary statistics to the IMF, the data are being derived electronically. This system is being tested and it is expected that the new time series, based on the BOM mainframe, will be released by end-2005.
3.3 Assessment and validation of source data		
3.4 Assessment and validation of intermediate data and outputs		
3.5 Revision studies	Main discrepancies are investigated and corrected, but revision studies are not conducted on a routine basis. (LO)	Monetary data are revised on an infrequent basis and the BOM considers unnecessary to conduct revision studies.
4. Serviceability		
4.1 Relevance	No established process of consulting users' needs is in place. (LO)	Feedback from users is not sought on a systematic basis. However, the BOM plans to include a user survey in the *Quarterly Bulletin* and on the website in the near future.

Table 4. Mozambique—ROSC DATA MODULE UPDATE FOR MONETARY STATISTICS
(Compiling Agency: Bank of Mozambique (BOM))

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO = Practice Largely Observed LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Practice Not Observed

Element	Comments on Assessment of 2002 Data ROSC[10]	Status as of May 2005 and Future Plans for Improvement[11]
4.2 Timeliness and periodicity		
4.3 Consistency	Different institutional coverage in the monetary and government finance statistics hinders data reconciliation. (LO)	It is expected that the adoption of the NSS unified sectorization matrix will contribute to enhance intersectoral consistency of statistics. Furthermore, the BOM plans to strengthen the procedures to verify intersectoral consistency of statistics.
4.4 Revision policy and practice	Users are not informed that the BOM does not conduct routine data revisions. (LO)	BOM plans to post on the website the revisions policy in the near future.
5. Accessibility		
5.1 Data accessibility	There is no publicly announced advanced release calendar. (LO)	Although data formats and dissemination means improved considerably since 2002, there is still room for improvement. The BOM plans to fully adapt the dissemination formats to those recommended in the *MFSM*. (September 2005.) The BOM plans to disseminate an advance release calendar. (September 2005)
5.2 Metadata accessibility	Metadata is not available. The *Quarterly Statistical Bulletin* does not contain a section with methodological notes, including breaks in series, to facilitate the understanding of monetary statistics by the public. (LNO)	Detailed metadata are posted on the NIS website and the DSBB. However, efforts will be made to update the data more regularly, at least once a year. (Ongoing.) The BOM *Quarterly Bulletin* includes some methodological notes, including information on breaks in series. The BOM will disseminate an advance release calendar.. (September 2005)
5.3 Assistance to users	No contact person is identified. Catalogue of publications and other services to users are not available in the website. (LO)	Support services are available to users. Contact information and a list of publications are provided on the website and the BOM *Quarterly Bulletin*.

Table 5. Mozambique—ROSC DATA MODULE UPDATE FOR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS
(Compiling Agency: Bank of Mozambique (BOM))

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO = Practice Largely Observed LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Practice Not Observed

Element	Comments on Assessment of 2002 Data ROSC[12]	Status as of May 2005 and Future Plans for Improvement[13]
0. Pre-requisites of quality		
0.1 Legal and institutional environment	No clear responsibility for compiling and disseminating external trade data. Need to reinforce legal mandate and/or measures to ensure timely reporting. (LO)	NIS is responsible for compiling and disseminating external trade statistics. In May 2003, an interagency Working Group on External Trade Statistics was created to promote the timely production and dissemination of external trade statistics with the quality needed for balance of payments compilation, national accounts, and other studies and macroeconomic analysis. Under the framework of the Law of the National Statistical System (7/96 of July 5), in September 2002 NIS delegated to the BOM the responsibility for compiling and disseminating BOP. Currently, the BOM has the authority to demand information from any public or private entity. The BOP surveys state that penalties can be applied for non-reporting or for reporting inaccurate data.
0.2 Resources	Staff, financial, and computing resources are inadequate. (LNO)	The BOM communication No. 15/2004 of July 27 created the Balance of Payments Service within the Research and Statistics Department. Four new staff joined the BOP Unit, which represents more that fifty percent increase over the staff level in 2002. The BOP unit has started the process of computerizing the BOP compilation process in the BOM mainframe. However, the individual computers of the staff have not yet been upgraded.
0.3 Quality Awareness	No formal processes in place to focus on data quality. No regular procedures to provide guidance on data quality. No feedback obtained from users. (LO)	With the additional staff resources, the staff will now be able to focus more on data quality and data verification. The BOM plans to establish an internal committee to work on data quality issues and to conduct surveys among users of BOP statistics. (December 2005)

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[12] Comments are provided only for those elements that were rated "Largely Observed" (LO) or "Largely not Observed" (LNO) during the 2002 ROSC mission. The 2002 assessment rating is shown in parenthesis after the comments. No comments are provided for those elements that were rated "Observed" (O.)

[13] An indicative deadline is provided (in parenthesis) following the description of the plans for improvement for each element.

Table 5. Mozambique—ROSC DATA MODULE UPDATE FOR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS
(Compiling Agency: Bank of Mozambique (BOM))

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO = Practice Largely Observed LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Practice Not Observed

Element	Comments on Assessment of 2002 Data ROSC[12]	Status as of May 2005 and Future Plans for Improvement[13]
1. Integrity		
1.1 Professionalism		
1.2 Transparency	Products not identified in most of the publications. No advance notice is given of revisions or changes in methodology. (LO)	The source of BOP statistics is identified in all publications. The BOM *Quarterly Bulletin* includes explanatory notes on mayor changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques. However, these explanations are only done when data are released.
1.3 Ethical standards		
2. Methodological soundness		
2.1 Concepts and definitions	The residency criteria not totally consistent with *BPM5*. (LO)	A revised Exchange Law, which formally adopts the *BPM5* residency criterion, is expected to be approved by the Parliament in late 2005. However, in practice, the BOM already applies the *BPM5* residency criterion for BOP compilation.
2.2 Scope	Coverage for services, current and capital transfers are limited. Direct investment information from enterprises not complete. Not complete coverage of private external debt and/or arrears. (LNO)	The BOM is expanding the enterprises surveys to major direct investment enterprises, as well as major transportation, communications, and tourism enterprises, to improve the coverage of services and financial account. The improved register of foreign investment and private debt would also facilitate expanded coverage. Coverage of current and capital transfers to the private sector could improve with the results of the NIS census for NGOs that was conducted in 2004/2005 with data covering 2003/2004. (Ongoing)
2.3 Classification/ Sectorization	Classification problems in services and other investments. (LO)	The gradual improvement of the basic data sources, such as trade data, monthly bank surveys on foreign exchange transactions, and enterprises surveys are reducing the classification problems in services and other investments.
2.4 Basis for recording		
3. Accuracy and reliability		

Table 5. Mozambique—ROSC DATA MODULE UPDATE FOR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS
(Compiling Agency: Bank of Mozambique (BOM))

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO = Practice Largely Observed LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Practice Not Observed

Element	Comments on Assessment of 2002 Data ROSC[12]	Status as of May 2005 and Future Plans for Improvement[13]
3.1 Source data	Primary data sources are insufficient. Specific procedures to adjust data not adequate. Lags in information provided by all sources. (LO)	BOP source data are being strengthened. The breakdown and coverage of Customs data are improving through quality control procedures. It is expected that the BOM register of foreign investment and private debt will improve in the short-term. More staff resources are allowing the analysis and adjustment to source data. Lags in responses are being addressed with the additional staff resources. The lag in Customs data has been reduced.
3.2 Statistical techniques	Compilation method does not facilitate verification of errors. No estimation techniques are employed to adjust data for missing observations. No estimates on shuttle trade. (LNO)	The BOM maintains regular dialogue with major data providers (banks and enterprises) to query amounts that appear to be misclassified and ensure correct reporting. Some estimates are made for missing observations, such as services provided from abroad to government projects paid directly abroad. Estimates are made on smuggling and travel, based on exchange rate transactions through exchange houses.
3.3 Assessment and validation of source data	Verification of reported statistics is limited. Surveys not assessed for adequacy. (LO)	Verification of reported statistics is improving gradually, as reporters and compilers of BOP understand better the BOP methodology. Training seminars are being organized to this effect.
3.4 Assessment and validation of intermediate data and outputs	Behavior of series is crosschecked with related series/indicators only sporadically. (LO) No reconciliation of data with bilateral donors or international organizations	The increase of BOP staff will allow for more frequent and in-depth crosschecking with related series/indicators. BOP staff meets regularly with NIS and MOF to cross-check consistency of data. MOF will reconcile external debt data with creditors on a more frequent basis. (September 2005)
3.5 Revision studies	Revision studies are not carried out to inform the statistical process. (LNO)	In a context of computerization of the BOP compilation process and increased staff resources, BOM plans to undertake studies of BOP revisions to inform the statistical process.
4. Serviceability		
4.1 Relevance	There is no process of consultation with users. (LNO)	The BOM has a plan to conduct surveys among users of BOP statistics and will seek users' feedback on its website and *Quarterly Bulletin*. (December 2005)
4.2 Timeliness and periodicity		

Table 5. Mozambique—ROSC DATA MODULE UPDATE FOR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS
(Compiling Agency: Bank of Mozambique (BOM))

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO = Practice Largely Observed LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Practice Not Observed

Element	Comments on Assessment of 2002 Data ROSC[12]	Status as of May 2005 and Future Plans for Improvement[13]
4.3 Consistency	Large errors and omissions are not investigated. Series are reconstructed when changes are made, but these data and explanations have not been made public. Inconsistencies in sectorization and classification of transactions across data sets. (LO)	The improvement of the basic sources of data has reduced errors and omissions. The BOM released a BOP time series for 1980-2003, reclassified according to the *BPM5*. Starting in 2004, data are compiled and disseminated according to the *BPM5*. It is expected that the adoption of the NSS unified sectorization matrix will contribute to enhance intersectoral consistency of statistics. (September 2005.) Furthermore, the BOM plans to strengthen the procedures to verify intersectoral consistency of statistics in collaboration with NIS. (Starting in June 2005)
4.4 Revision policy and practice	No formal revision policy. Analyses of revisions are not made public. (LNO)	The BOM plans to disseminate the revisions policy in the publications and website. (December 2005)
5. Accessibility		
5.1 Data accessibility	Improvement needed by including time series on the website and in hardcopy publications. No pre-announced schedule for data release. (LO)	BOM disseminates data for BOP going back to 1980 on the website. BOM plans to disseminates an advance release calendar (September 2005) and revision studies (May 2006).
5.2 Metadata accessibility	No documentation on changes to *BPM5* new methodology is available to users. (LNO)	Detailed metadata are posted on the NIS website and the DSBB. The BOM *Quarterly Bulletin* includes some methodological notes, including information on breaks in series..
5.3 Assistance to users	No contact person is identified. (LO)	Support services are available to users. Contact information and a list of publications are provided on the BOM website and *Quarterly Bulletin*.

Table 6. Mozambique: Overview of Current Practices Regarding Coverage, Periodicity, and Timeliness of Data Compared to the General Data Dissemination System[14]

GDDS Data Category	Coverage (meets GDDS)	Periodicity		Timeliness	
		GDDS	Mozambique	GDDS	Mozambique
COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK[15]					
Real sector: National Accounts	Yes	A	A	10-14 mths	Preliminary: 6 mths Provisional: 10 mths Final: 24 mths
Fiscal sector: Central govt. operations	Yes	A	A	6-9 mths	18 mths[16]
General govt. operations	*Yes*	*A*	*A*	*6-9 mths*	18 mths
Central govt. debt	Yes	A	A	6-9 mths	18 mths
Financial sector: Broad money survey	Yes	M	M	2-3 mths	1 month
External sector: Balance of payments	Yes	A	Q, A	6-9 mths	Q, A: 2 mths
DATA CATEGORIES AND INDICATORS					
Real Sector					
GDP (nominal and real)	Yes	*Q*, A	A	6-9 mths	Preliminary: 6 mths Provisional: 10 mths Final: 24 mths
Gross national income, capital formation, saving[17]	*Yes*	*Q, A*	*A*	*6-9 mths*	*Provisional: 10 moths Final: 24 mths*
Manufacturing or industrial production index/indices.	No[18]	M	--	6-12 wks	--
Primary commodity, agricultural, or other indices, as relevant	Yes[19]	As relevant	Q, A	6-12 wks	Q: 45 days A: 45-50 days
Consumer price index	Yes[20]	M	M	1-2 mths	Up to 10 days[21]
Producer price index	*No*	*M*	--	*1-2 mths*	--
Employment	No[22]	A	--	6-9 mths	--
Unemployment	No[22]	A	--	6-9 mths	--
Wages/earnings (all sectors)	No[22]	A	--	6-9 mths	--
Disaggregation by age, sex, employment status, occupation, and industry	*No*[22]	*A*	--	*6-9 mths*	--

[14] Italics indicate encouraged categories.

[15] With the exception of monetary statistics, the coverage of Mozambique's comprehensive frameworks is not complete.

[16] Preliminary data are disseminated 4-5 months after the end of the reference period.

[17] Data on savings were disseminated only through 1998.

[18] NIS compiles only turnover indices by economic activity, but not a production index.

[19] NIS compiles indices for selected products, including fish and agricultural products.

[20] Refers to the CPI for Maputo. NIS also compiles CPIs for Beira and Nampula, as well as an aggregate for the three cities.

[21] This timeliness refers to the CPI for Maputo. The CPIs for Beira, Nampula, and the aggregated are disseminated 20, 25, and 30 days after the end of the reference period, respectively.

[22] Data are being compiled and expected to be disseminated by end-2005. Currently only employment indices are compiled and disseminated.

GDDS Data Category	Coverage (meets GDDS)	Periodicity		Timeliness	
		GDDS	Mozambique	GDDS	Mozambique
Fiscal Sector					
Central govt. budgetary aggregates: revenue, expenditure, balance, and financing with breakdowns (debt holder, instrument, currency), as relevant	Yes	Q	Q	1 qtr	45 days
Interest payments	*Yes*	*Q*	*Q*	*1 qtr*	*45 days*
Central govt. debt: domestic and foreign debt, with appropriate breakdowns (debt holder, instrument, maturity, currency), as relevant	Yes	Q, A	A	1-2 qtrs	4 Q
Government guaranteed debt	*NA*	*Q, A*	*NA*	*1-2 qtrs*	*NA*
Financial Sector					
Broad money and credit aggregates	Yes	M	M	1-3 mths	1 months
Central bank aggregates	Yes	M	M	1-2 mths	1 months
Short- and long-term govt. security rates, policy variable rate	Yes[23]	M	M	High frequency publication	Daily on BOM website
Money or interbank market rates and a range of deposit and lending rates	*Yes[24]*	*M*	*Daily*	*High frequency publication*	*Same day in the newspaper*
Share price index, as relevant	*NA*	*M*	*NA*	*High frequency publication*	*NA*
External Sector					
Balance of payments aggregates	Yes	Q, A	A, Q	6 mths	A, Q: 2 mths
Public and publicly guaranteed external debt outstanding, with maturity breakdown	No	Q	--	1-2 qtrs	--
Public and publicly guaranteed external debt service schedule [25]	No	Twice yearly	--	3-6 mths	--
Private external debt not publicly guaranteed and debt service schedule	*No*	*A*	*--*	*6-9 mths*	*--*
Gross official reserves denominated in U.S. dollars	Yes	M	M	1-4 wks	4 weeks
Reserve-related liabilities	*Yes*	*M*	*M*	*1-4 wks*	*4 weeks*
Total exports and total imports	Yes	M	Q	8-12 wks	2 mths
Major commodity breakdowns with longer time lapse	*Yes*	*M*	*A, Q*	*8-12 wks*	*2 mths*
Exchange rates: sport rates	Yes	Daily	Daily	High frequency publication	Same day in the newspapers

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[23] Extended Facility Borrowing Rate.

[24] Maputo Interbank Offering Rate (MIBOR).

[25] The BOM disseminates public external debt by creditor but not by maturity. Data on maturity are compiled but not disseminated. The BOM compiles a public debt service schedule but does not disseminate it. There is no publicly guaranteed debt.