SECTOR PAPER ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRIES

VOORBURG GROUP MEETING 2009 - OSLO

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September 2009

INTRODUCTION

› Telecommunications : dynamic service industry with rapid changes in regulation, technology and customer movement to new services…so a challenge for statisticians

› Many papers presented in VG meetings :
  – Örebro 2001
  – Tokyo 2003
  – Ottawa 2004
  – Aguascalientes 2008

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION

› Progress with the new classification ISIC Rev 4 for the division 61 Telecommunications

› The commonality of activities classified in this division is the transmission of content, without being involved in its creation. The breakdown in this division is based on the type of infrastrusture operated :

- • 6110 - Wired telecommunications activities
- • 6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities
- • 6130 - Satellite telecommunications activities
- • 6190 - Other telecommunications activities

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION

› Various classification system now fairly harmonised
  – ISIC rev 4 (61) = NACE Rev 2 (61) = NAICS (517)

› Mainly 6110 and 6120 in this division

› Possible blurring of some industry lines inside division 61or with IT industries

PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION

› Product classifications are not harmonized to the same degree

› Breakdown according to technical criteria

› CPC rev 2 : 15 subclasses

– 841 Telephony and other telecommunications services

– 842 Internet communication services

– 8463 Broadcasting, programming and programme distribution services

› CPA 2008 : 24 items

– directly linked with NACE industry classification

– slightly different with CPC

TURNOVER STATISTICS

› Administrative data often used

  – Tax data for aggregated data

  – Very detailed data from the regulation authority when possible

› Different sources of data

  – short term for trends

  – annual for level

  – … with some understandable discrepancies

INSEE

TURNOVER STATISTICS
Main issues

› Precise definition needed

 –Possible in a statistical survey

 –Approximate definition in tax data

› Collection classification for turnover according to market structures followed for monitoring needs by the regulation authority

 –For example : local, long distance, Internet,../ type of market (residential, business, wholesale,…)

 –Less detailed and quite different from CPC or CPA… but a good trade-off…

INSEE

SERVICES PRODUCER PRICE INDICES

› Unit value method now the standard and more preferred method > rate method > bill method

- –Some countries originally adopted the rate method and thereafter moved to the unit value
- –Lower the response burden : business interest in revenue on a quantity basis including discount
- –Takes into account frequent changes in invoicing system
- –May takes into account changes in productivity

› Mostly detailed data from the regulation authority with a market-oriented classification

SERVICES PRODUCER PRICE INDICES
Main issues

› To obtain data from the regulation authority

› To obtain data for very homogeneous subgroups in order to track all price-determining factors in line with new markets development (higher data transmission rates for Internet,…) but then quite different from the CPC

› Move from BtoB or B to All ?

› For quality adjustment, frequent updating of the weighting structure for Laspeyres index

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