

ESCWA Statistics Division UNITED Nations Statistics Division

Short-Term Statistics

GLOSSARY

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الاحصاءات قصيرة الأجل

Short Term Statistics

Set 1: National Accounts

| القومية | الحسابات | ألأولي: | المجموعة |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | | | |

| Indicator | Definition | تعريف | المؤشر |
|-----------------|--|---|--------------------------------|
| 1.1 Quarterly | Quarterly national accounts (QNA) | تشكل الحسابات القومية الفصلية نظام سلاسل | الحسابات القومية |
| national | constitute a system of integrated | زمنية فصلية متكاملة منسقة من خلال إطار | الفصلية: تقدير |
| accounts: Flash | quarterly time series coordinated | المحاسبة. تعتمد الحسابات القومية الفصلية نفس مبادئ وتعاريف وبنية الحسابات القومية السنوية. | الناتج المحلي الأسالية من ت |
| GDP estimate | through an accounting framework. | مبادئ وتعاريف وبنية الحسابات القومية السنوية. من حيث المبدأ، تشمل الحسابات القومية الفصلية | الإجمالي قصيرة الأجل |
| | QNA adopt the same principles, | من حيث المبداء تسمن احصابات العومية العصية. سلسلة الحسابات والميز انيات العمومية الكاملة | الإنجال |
| | definitions, and structure as the | من نظام الحسابات القومية (SNA)؛ أما في | |
| | annual national accounts (ANA). In | الممارسة العملية، فإن الحسابات القومية الفصلية | |
| | principle, QNA cover the entire | عادةً ما تكون أقل اكتمالاً من تلك السنوية نظراً | |
| | sequence of accounts and balance | إلى القيود المفروضة على توافر البيانات، | |
| | sheets in the System of National | والوقت، والموارد. | |
| | Accounts (SNA); in practice, the | | |
| | constraints of data availability, time, | ان مؤشر الناتج المحلي الإجمالي قصير الأجل | |
| | and resources mean that QNA are | تقدير أولي للناتج المحلي الإجمالي على مدى | |
| | usually less complete than ANA. ¹ | الفترة المرجعية الأحدث وعادة ما يحسب على | |
| | | أساس نموذج إحصائي أو اقتصادي قياسي. يجب | |
| | A flash GDP estimate is an early | أن يصدر التقدير قبل تاريخ الإصدار الأول | |
| | estimate for GDP over the most recent | لبيانات الناتج المحلي الإجمالي الفعلية بفترة | |
| | reference period and is normally | زمنية ملحوظة. | |
| | calculated on the basis of a statistical | رغم أن تقديرات الناتج المحلى الإجمالي قصيرة | |
| | or econometric model. The flash GDP | رعم أن تعتيرات الثاني المعني أم جعاني تعتيره الأجل تحتسب باستخدام مجموعة من المعلومات | |
| | estimate should have a release date | أقل اكتمالاً من لمجموعة المستخدمة لتقديرات | |
| | appreciably earlier than the first release date of the actual GDP data. | الناتج المحلى الإجمالي التقليدية، غير انها تنتج | |
| | Telease date of the actual GDP data. | باستخدام نفس المنهجية المستخدمة لتقدير بيانات | |
| | Although flach CDB actimatos are | الناتج المحلي الإجمالي المنتظمة. يمكن للأساليب | |
| | Although flash GDP estimates are likely to be calculated using a more | الإحصائية أنٍ تساعد في تسوية الملاحظات غير | |
| | incomplete set of information than the | المكتملة مؤقتةً. | |
| | set used for traditional GDP estimates, | | |
| | they are produced using the same | عند الاقتضاء، يجب توفير المقاييس المعدلة | |
| | methodology that is employed for the | والغير معدلة موسمياً للتقديرات قصيرة الأجل الأحما الحمد تعالى الت | |
| | regular GDP estimates. Statistical | بالأسعار الجارية وبالكميات. | |
| | techniques can help in adjusting the | | |
| | temporary incomplete observations. ² , ³ | | |
| | | | |
| | Where appropriate, seasonally- | | |
| | unadjusted and seasonally-adjusted | | |
| | current price and volume measures of | | |
| | the flash estimates should be made | | |
| | available. | | |
| 1.0.45 (2024) 0 | terly National Accounts Manual: Concepts, Da | | |

¹ IMF. (2001). Quarterly National Accounts Manual: Concepts, Data Sources, and Compilation. Available on: http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/qna/2000/textbook/ch1.pdf

² Eurostat, (2013). Handbook on Quarterly National Accounts. available at:

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/KS-GQ-13-004

³ (The forthcoming Handbook on Rapid Estimates (Eurostat and United Nations) covers the topic in more detail- not yet published).

| 1.2 Quarterly | Quarterly national accounts (QNA) | تشكل الحسابات القومية الفصلية نظام سلاسل | الحسابات القومية |
|---------------|---|--|----------------------|
| national | constitute a system of integrated | زمنية فصلية متكاملة منسقة من خلال إطار | الفصلية: الإصدار |
| accounts: GDP | quarterly time series coordinated | المحاسبة. تعتمد الحسابات القومية الفصلية نفس | الكامل للناتج المحلي |
| full | through an accounting framework. | مبادئ وتعاريف وبنية الحسابات القومية السنوية. | الإجمالي |
| release | QNA adopt the same principles, | من حيث المبدأ، تشمل الحسابات القومية الفصلية | - |
| release | definitions, and structure as the | سلسلة الحسابات والميز انيات العمومية الكاملة | |
| | annual national accounts (ANA). In | من نظام الحسابات القومية (SNA)؛ أما في | |
| | principle, QNA cover the entire | الممارسة العملية، ان الحسابات القومية الفصلية | |
| | sequence of accounts and balance | عادةً ما تكون أقل اكتمالاً من تلك السنوية نظر أ | |
| | sheets in the System of National | إلى القيود المفروضية على توافر البيانات، | |
| | | والوقت، والموارد. عند الاقتضاء، يجب توفير | |
| | Accounts (SNA); in practice, the | المقاييس المعدلة والغير معدلة موسمياً للتقديرات | |
| | constraints of data availability, time, | بالأسعار الجارية وبالكميات. | |
| | and resources mean that QNA are | | |
| | usually less complete than ANA. | يوجد ثلاث مناهج لحساب الناتج المحلي | |
| | Where appropriate, seasonally- | الإجمالي (GDP): الناتج المحلي الإجمالي حسب | |
| | unadjusted and seasonally-adjusted | الإنفاق هو مجموع الاستخدامات النهائية للسلع | |
| | current price and volume measures of | والخدمات (كافة الاستخدامات باستثناء | |
| | the estimates should be made | الإستهلاك الوسيط) المقاسة بسعر الشراء، | |
| | available. | ناقص قيمة استيراد السلع والخدمات؛ الناتج | |
| | | المحلي الإجمالي حسب الانتاج هو مقياس كلي | |
| | There are three approaches to the | للإنتاج يساوي مجموع القيمة المضافة الإجمالية | |
| | calculation of gross domestic product | لجميع الوحدات المؤسسية المقيمة العاملة في | |
| | (GDP): GDP by expenditure is the sum | مجال الإنتاج (بالإضافة إلى أي ضرائب، | |
| | of the final uses of goods and services | وناقص أي دعم، على المنتجات غير المدرجة | |
| | (all uses except intermediate | في قيمة مخرجاتها)؛ والناتج المحلي الإجمالي | |
| | consumption) measured in purchasers' | حسب الدخل هو مجموع الدخل الأولي الموزع | |
| | prices, less the value of imports of | من قبل الوحدات المنتجة المقيمة. | |
| | goods and services; GDP by production | مستعم الأعاد الأستعاد فالمعالية المستعد المعالية | |
| | is an aggregate measure of production | تتكون الحسابات القومية الفصلية-الإصدار | |
| | equal to the sum of the gross value | الكامل للناتج المحلي الإجمالي من الإصدار | |
| | added of all resident institutional units | الكامل للناتج المحلي الإجمالي والمقسم تبعأ | |
| | engaged in production (plus any taxes, | لعناصر الإنفاق (المؤشر 1.2.1)، عناصر | |
| | and minus any subsidies, on products | الانتاج حسب النشاط الاقتصادي (المؤشر | |
| | | 1.2.2)، والدخل (المؤشر 1.2.3)، وحسابات | |
| | not included in the value of their | القطاع المؤسساتي الفصلية (المؤشر 1.2.4) | |
| | output); and GDP by income is the | التي تغطي سلسلة كاملة من الحسابات | |
| | sum of primary income distributed by | والميز انيات العمومية. | |
| | resident producer units. | en taka tita an f | |
| | | يجب أن يستخدم شرط الحد الأدنى لمجموعة | |
| | The quarterly national accounts- GDP | البيانات (MRDS) كمبدأ توجيهي للحد الأدنى | |
| | full release consists of the full GDP | من التقسيم للحسابات القومية الفصلية. | |
| | release with breakdown by | | |
| | expenditure components (indicator | | |
| | 1.2.1), production (indicator 1.2.2) | | |
| | components by economic activity, and | | |
| | income (Indicator 1.2.3), and the | | |
| | quarterly institutional sector accounts | | |
| | (indicator 1.2.4) covering the full | | |
| | sequence of accounts and balance | | |
| | sheets. ⁴ | | |

⁴ United Nations, (2008). System of National Accounts 2008. Available on: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/SNA2008.pdf

| 1.2.1 by expenditure | The minimum requirement data set (MRDS) ⁵ should be used as a guideline for the minimum breakdown for the quarterly national accounts. GDP by expenditure is calculated as follows: GDP = final consumption expenditure by Household and by non-profit institutions serving households + government final consumption expenditure + gross fixed capital formation + changes in inventories + acquisitions less disposals of valuables + exports of goods and services - imports of goods and services | يتم احتساب الناتج المحلي الإجمالي حسب الإنفاق كما يلي: الناتج المحلي الإجمالي = والمؤسسات غير الهادفة للربح التي تخدم الأسر المعيشية + نفقات الاستهلاك النهائي للحكومة + إجمالي تكوين رأس المال الثابت + التغير ات في المخزون + عمليات الاستحواذ ناقص التخلص من المقتنيات الثمينة + الصادر ات من السلع والخدمات - الوار دات من السلع و الخدمات. | الناتج المحلي الإجمالي حسب الإنفاق |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 1.2.2 by production | GDP by production is calculated as follows:: GDP = Total gross value added at basic prices + Taxes less subsidies on products where gross value added (GVA) at basic prices = Output at basic prices less Intermediate consumption. | يتم احتساب الناتج المحلي الإجمالي حسب الانتاج كما يلي: الناتج المحلي الإجمالي = مجموع القيمة المضافة الإجمالية بالأسعار الأساسية + الضر ائب ناقص أي دعم على المنتجات؛ حيث أن القيمة المضافة الإجمالية بالأسعار الأساسية الوسيط. | الناتج المحلي الإجمالي حسب الانتاج |
| 1.2.3 by income | GDP by income is calculated as follows: GDP = Compensation of employees + gross operating surplus and mixed income + taxes less subsidies on production and imports. | يتم احتساب الناتج المحلي الإجمالي حسب الدخل كما يلي: الناتج المحلي الإجمالي = تعويضات العاملين + فائض التشغيل الإجمالي والدخل المختلط + الضرائب ناقص أي دعم على الإنتاج والواردات. | الناتج المحلي الإجمالي حسب الدخل |
| 1.3 Quarterly sector accounts | The quarterly sector accounts consist of the SNA sequence of accounts by institutional sector (i.e. Non-financial corporations, Financial corporations, General government, Households, and Non-profit institutions serving | نتألف حسابات القطاع الفصلية من سلسلة حسابات SNA حسب القطاع المؤسساتي (أي، الشركات غير المالية، والشركات المالية، والحكومة العامة، والأسر المعيشية، والمؤسسات غير الهادفة للربح التي تخدم الأسر المعيشية). | حسابات القطاع الفصلية |

⁵ The minimum requirement data set (MRDS) is defined in the United Nations' Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts (http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/CN.3/2011/6).

| households | (NPISHs)). ⁶ |
|------------|-------------------------|
|------------|-------------------------|

Set 2: Production and Turnover

المجموعة الثانية: الانتاج والمبيعات

| Indicator | Definitions | تعريف | المؤشر |
|---|--|---|---|
| 2.1 Production index for industry, by major division (mining, manufacturing , electricity, water, etc.) | The industrial production index measures changes over time in the price-adjusted output of industry. The theoretical aim of the IPI is to reflect short-term developments in value added. The scope of the industrial sector is defined to cover, in terms of ISIC Rev. 4, section B (mining and quarrying), section C (manufacturing), section D (electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply) and section E (water collection, treatment and supply, sewerage, waste collection and remediation activities). ⁷ The industrial production index is widely used as a short-term economic indicator in its own right because of the impact that fluctuations in the level of industrial activity have on the remainder of the economy. | يقيس مؤشر الإنتاج الصناعي التغيرات عبر الزمن في إنتاج الصناعة المعدل حسب الأسعار. الهدف النظري من مؤشر الإنتاج الصناعي هو المضافة. تم تعريف نطاق القطاع الصناعي المشاه، حسب التصنيف الصناعي الدولي الموحد-التنقيح 4، القسم B (قطاع الصناعات الاستخراجية)، القسم C (الصناعات التحويلية)، القسم D (الكهرباء والغاز والبخار وإمدادات تكييف الهواء) و القسم E (جمع ومعاجة وامدادات المعالجة). المعالجة). يستخدم مؤشر الإنتاج الصناعي بشكل واسع كمؤشر اقتصادي قصير المدى في حد ذاته بسبب أثر التقلبات في مستوى النشاط الصناعي على الاقتصاد ككل. | مؤشر الإنتاج الصناعي، حسب القسم الرئيسي والتعدين، والكهرباء، والمياه، الخ) |
| 2.2 Production index for construction | The production index for construction measures changes over time in the price adjusted output of construction (Section F of ISIC Rev. 4). It provides a measure of the volume trend in value added over a given reference period. ⁸ | يقيس مؤشر الإنتاج للبناء التغيرات عبر الزمن في إنتاج البناء المعدل حسب الأسعار (القسم F من التصنيف الصناعي الدولي الموحد، التنقيح 4). ويوفر المؤشر مقياسا لحجم الاتجاه في القيمة المضافة على مدى فترة مرجعية محددة. | مؤشر الإنتاج للبناء |

⁶ IMF. (2001) Quarterly National Accounts Manual: Concepts, Data Sources, and Compilation (paragraph 4.30). Available on: <u>http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/qna/2000/textbook/ch4.pdf</u>.

<u>Additional reading:</u> Eurostat, (2008). Manual on Sources and Methods for Quarterly Financial Accounts for General Government. Available on: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5902321/KS-RA-08-006-EN.PDF/48a7fd51-f5a0-4839-8e06-ada6be941b63?version=1.0

Eurostat, (2010). Quarterly Non-Financial Sector Accounts - European Inventory of Sources and Methods. Available on http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/499359/6294062/Quarterly-non-financial-sector-accounts-European-inventory-sources-and-methods-(ESA95).pdf/fd0aaf9b-fa6a-484d-8dbb-89156e88c50f

Eurostat, (2011). Manual on Quarterly Non-Financial Accounts for General Government. Available on: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5921617/KS-RA-11-017-EN.PDF/037b2cea-0b6c-4c62-9533-45850d5a210d

⁷ UNSD. (2010). Recommendations for the Index of Industrial Production. Available on: <u>http://unstats.un.org/unsd/industry/docs/F107_web_unedited.pdf</u>

⁸ Eurostat. (2011). Guidelines for compiling the monthly Index of Production in Construction. Available on: <u>http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5917069/KS-RA-11-018-EN.PDF</u>

| 2.3 Turnover index for retail trade | Retail Trade Index refers to the index of deflated turnover for retail trade which shows the monthly activity in the volume and value of the retail trade sector. It is a short-term indicator for final domestic demand. The scope of retail trade index includes the activities listed in Division 47, section G, of ISIC Rev.4 (Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles). | يشير هذا المؤشر إلى الرقم القياسي المنكمش لحجم التداول لتجارة التجزئة الذي يظهر النشاط الشهري في الحجم والقيمة لقطاع التجارة بالتجزئة. وهو مؤشر قصير المدى للطلب المحلي النهائي. يشمل نطاق الرقم القياسي لتجارة التجزئة الأنشطة المدرجة في الشعبة 47، القسم G، من التصنيف الصناعي الدولي الموحد- التنقيح 4 (تجارة التجزئة، باستثناء المركبات المحركات والدراجات النارية). | مؤشر التداول لتجارة التجزئة |
|---|--|---|---|
| 2.4 Turnover index for industry by major division | The turnover indicator in industry represents the development of sales in industry. The turnover index for industry shows the changes over time in the activity of industries in value and volume. The scope of the industrial sector is defined to cover, in terms of ISIC Rev. 4, section B (mining and quarrying), section C (manufacturing), section D (electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply) and section E (water collection, treatment and supply, sewerage, waste collection and remediation activities). ⁹ | يظهر الرقم القياسي لحجم التداول في الصناعة تطور المبيعات في صناعة؛ فهو يبين التغيرات عبر الزمن في الحجم والقيمة في الأنشطة الصناعية. تم تعريف نطاق القطاع الصناعي ليشمل، حسب التصنيف الصناعي الدولي الموحد-التنقيح 4، القسم B (قطاع الصناعات الاستخراجية)، القسم القسم D (الصناعات التحويلية)، القسم D (الكهرباء والغاز والبخار وإمدادات تكييف الهواء) والقسم B (جمع ومعاجة وامدادات المياه، وشبكة المجاري، وجمع النفايات، وأنشطة المعالجة). | مؤشر التداول للصناعة حسب القسم الرئيسي |
| 2.5 Turnover index for other services by major division (excluding financial services and non- commercial services) | The index of turnover of (other) services measures the development of turnover over time in the services industries in value and volume with the exception of financial services (Section K of ISIC Rev. 4) and non-commercial services (intended to refer to Section O of ISIC Rev. 4). ¹⁰ The index is used is to analyze business cycle trends in the service industry and as input for national accounts statistics. | يقيس الرقم القياسي لحجم التداول للخدمات الأخرى تطور حجم التداول عبر الزمن من حيث الحجم والقيمة في قطاعات الخدمات باستثناء الخدمات المالية (القسم K من التصنيف الصناعي الدولي الموحد-التنقيح 4) والخدمات غير الدولي الموحد-التنقيح 4). الدولي الموحد-التنقيح 4). الاقتصادية في قطاع الخدمات وكمدخل في إحصاءات الحسابات القومية. | الرقم القياسي لحجم التداول للخدمات الأخرى (باستثناء الخدمات المالية والخدمات غير التجارية) |
| 2.6 New orders index for industry by major ISIC division (for those that | The index of new orders received (domestic and non-domestic) is a business cycle indicator which represents the nominal value of the new orders placed during a certain reference month in an industry. | ان الرقم القياسي للطلبات الجديدة الواردة (المحلية و غير المحلية) مؤشر دورة اقتصادية يظهر القيمة الاسمية للطلبات الجديدة التي وضعت خلال شهر مرجعي معين في صناعة ما. الغرض من مؤشرات اللطلبات الجديدة هو أن | الرقم القياسي للطلبات الجديدة الواردة للصناعة حسب الأقسام الرئيسية للتصنيف الصناعي الدولي |

⁹ UNSD. (2010). Recommendations for the Index of Industrial Production. Available at: <u>http://unstats.un.org/unsd/industry/docs/F107_web_unedited.pdf</u>

¹⁰ The breakdown for other services by division is available on: <u>http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=27</u>

Additional reading: Eurostat. "Methodology of short-term business statistics" publication (paragraph 9.1 page 81). Available at: <u>http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1916593/1917176/KS-BG-06-001-EN.pdf/973bf1c8-e598-4228-9d18-2f7704a95e45</u>

| work on | The nurnose of the new orders | تكون بمثابة مؤشر مبكر، أي أن تعطى مؤشرا | الموحد (لتلك |
|---|---|--|--|
| work on order) | The purpose of the new orders indicators is to serve as a leading indicator, i.e. to give a short-term indication of future developments in production and turnover of industries working to orders. New orders exclude VAT and other deductible taxes or the sale of capital assets but include all invoiced charges (e.g. for transport and packaging – with the exception of packaging that might be returned after the delivery). They typically cover industries working mainly on the basis of orders – in particular textile, pulp and paper, chemical, metal, capital goods and durable consumer goods industries. The scope of the industrial sector is defined to cover section B (mining and quarrying), section C (manufacturing), and section D (electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply) and section E (water collection, treatment and supply, sewerage, waste collection and remediation activities) in ISIC Rev. 4. ¹¹ | على قصير المدى عن التطور ات المستقبلية في الإنتاج وحجم التداول في الصناعات التي تعمل على نظام الطلبات. تستثني الطلبات جديدة الضر ائب المقتطعة أو مبيع الأصول الرأسمالية، ولكن تشمل جميع الرسوم المفوترة (مثل النقل القبلة والتعليف - باستثناء التعبئة والتغليف القابلة للرد بعد التسليم). و عادة ما تشمل الطلبات - ولا سيما صناعات المنسوجات الطلبات - ولا سيما صناعات المنسوجات والورق والكيماويات والمعادن والسلع الرأسمالية القطاع الصناعي ليشمل، حسب التصنيف والسلع الاستهلاكية المعمرة. تم تعريف نطاق الصناعات التو يليمل محمد، التقليم B القطاع الصناعي الولي الموحد-التنقيح 4، القسم B الصناعات التحويلية)، القسم C والعاز والبخار وإمدادات تكييف الهواء) والقسم والغاز والبخار وإمدادات المياه، وشبكة المجاري، وجمع النفايات، وأنشطة المعالجة). | الصناعات التي تعمل على الطلب) |
| 2.7 New orders index for construction (building permits or housing starts) | New orders indicators provide a measure of the value of orders received by the unit classified to the construction industry during the reference period. The indices for building permits are business cycle indicators providing information on the development of granted building permits. Short-term statistics provide two types of indices for building permits. The so-called "dwelling index" simply reflects the evolution in terms of the number of dwellings. A second indicator, the "floor area index" reflects the development of the useful floor area for which the building permits are issued (where the useful floor area cannot be ascertained, an alternative size measure may be used). The building permits index for the number of permits covers one- | تقيس مؤشر ات الطلبات الجديدة قيمة الطلبات الواردة من الوحدة التي تم تصنيفها لصناعة البناء خلال الفترة المرجعية. الأرقام القياسية لتصاريح بناء هي مؤشر ات الدورة الاقتصادية توفر معلومات حول تطور رخص البناء الممنوحة. الأرقام القياسية لتر اخيص البناء. يعكس ما يسمى الأرقام القياسية لتر اخيص البناء. يعكس ما يسمى المساكن. ويعكس المؤشر الثاني، "الرقم القياسي المساكن. ويعكس المؤشر الثاني، "الرقم القياسي التي تصدر بشأنها تر اخيص البناء (عندما لا يمكن التأكد من المساحة المفيدة، يتم استخدام التر اخيص المباني المساحة المفيدة والمباني المكنية ذي مسكن واحد ولكنه لا يشمل ليس المباني السكنية المخصصة المجمعات (كمساكن المسنين على سبيل المراني المكنية مسكنين أو أكثر من مسكن، المحتمعات (كمساكن المسنين على سبيل المركزي للمنتجات (20 CPC Ver. 2). ويغطي الرقم القياسي لتر اخيص البناء من المساحة المركزي للمنتجات (CPC Ver. 2). ويغطي المركزي المنتجات (CPC Ver. 2). ويغطي والمباني الكن جميع أنواع المباني السكنية المركزي المنتجات (CPC Ver. 2). ويغطي | الرقم القباسي للطلبات الجديدة الواردة للبناء والمساكن قيد الإنشاء) |

¹¹ UNSD, (2010). Recommendations for the Index of Industrial Production . Available on: <u>http://unstats.un.org/unsd/industry/docs/F107_web_unedited.pdf</u>

| | dwelling residential buildings and residential buildings with two or more dwellings but not residential buildings for communities (e.g. residences for the elderly) with the scope of Group 531 of the central product classification (CPC Ver. 2). The building permits index of useful floor area covers all types of residential buildings and also other buildings, for example hotels, shops, warehouses, industrial buildings, schools and hospitals. ¹² | و المستودعات والمباني الصناعية والمدارس والمستشفيات. | |
|--|---|--|---|
| 2.8 Commodity production (as relevant at country level data on commodity productions and other indicators of economic activity) | Commodity production refers to the volume and value of production of the relevant products by an economic unit whether as primary or secondary production. Commodity production can be measured as total production or sold production. <i>Total production</i> refers to the actual production carried out during the survey time period that has been sold, put into stock (changes in inventories) or used for further processing. <i>Sold production</i> refers to the production carried out at some point in time, which has been sold (or invoiced) during the reference period. | يشير مؤشر إنتاج السلع إلى كمية وقيمة إنتاج المنتجات المعنية من قبل وحدة اقتصادية ما، سواء كان إنتاج أولي أو الثانوي. ويمكن قياس مؤشر إنتاج السلع كإجمالي الإنتاج أو الإنتاج المباع. خلال فترة المسح والذي تم بيعه، أو وضعه في المخازن (التغيرات في المخزون) أوالذي تم استخدامه لمزيد من المعالجة. يشير الإنتاج المباع إلى الإنتاج المنفذ خلال وقت محدد من الزمن، والذي تم بيعه (أو فوترته) خلال الفترة المرجعية. | مؤشر إنتاج السلع (ذات صلة على مستوى بيانات البلاد وغير ها من مؤشر ات النشاط الاقتصادي) |
| 2.8.1 Agricultural products 2.8.2 Minerals | Production of agricultural products refers to the total production or sold production, in volume and value, of agricultural products which are defined by the scope of Division 01 (Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening) of CPC Ver. 2. Production of Minerals refers to the Total production or Sold production, in volume and value, of mineral | يشير انتاج المنتجات الزراعية الى إجمالي الإنتاج أو الإنتاج المباع، بالكمية والقيمة، من المنتجات الزراعية المعرفة من خلال نطاق القسم 01 من التصنيف المركزي للمنتجات CPC (منتجات الزراعة والبستنة). يشير انتاج المعادن الى إجمالي الإنتاج أو الإنتاج المباع، بالكمية والقيمة، من المنتجات المعدنية المعرفة من خلال نطاق الأقسام 11 الى 16 من | المنتجات الزراعية المعادن |
| 2.8.3 New car registrations | products which are defined by the scope of Division 11 to 16 of CPC Ver. 2. Registration of new cars refers to the registration to authorities of new passenger cars which cover motor cars and other motor vehicles principally | التصنيف المركزي للمنتجات CPC Ver. 2. يشير مؤشر تسجيل السيارات الجديدة الى تسجيل سيارات الركاب الجديدة لدى السلطات ويشمل السيارات والمركبات الآلية الأخرى المصممة أساساً لنقل الأشخاص (باستثناء مركبات النقل العام والمركبات المصممة خصيصاً للسفر على | تسجيل السيارات الجديدة |

¹² Eurostat Statistics Explained. Available on: <u>http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Classification_of_types_of_construction_(CC)</u>

| 2.8.4 New commercial vehicle registrations | designed for the transport of persons (except public-transport type vehicles, vehicles specially designed for travelling on snow, and golf cars and similar vehicles). This corresponds to Subclass 49113 of CPC Ver.2. Registration of new commercial vehicles refers to the registrations to authorities of new commercial cars which include: Public-transport type passenger motor vehicles (Subclass 49112 of CPC Ver.2), and road tractors and semi-trailer combinations | الثلج، وسيارات الغولف ومركبات مماثلة أخرى). هذا التعريف يتوافق مع الفئة الفرعية 49113 من التصنيف المركزي للمنتجات CPC . Ver. 2 . Ver. 2 الجديدة لدى السلطات ويشمل: مركبات التجارية الألية المخصصة لالنقل العام (الفئة الفرعية الألية المخصصة لالنقل العام (الفئة الفرعية وجميع أنواع المركبات شبه المقطورة (الفئة الفرعية 1911 من CPC Ver.2)، السيارات القاطرة الفرعية 1911 من CPC Ver.2). تستبعد المقطورات دون قوة محركة والجرارات الزراعية. | تسجيل المركبات التجارية الجديدة |
|---|--|---|------------------------------------|
| | (Subclass 49111 of CPC Ver.2). Trailers without motive power and farm tractors are excluded. | | |
| 2.8.5 Tourist arrivals | Tourist arrivals refer to the Inbound tourism/Arrivals. <i>Inbound tourism</i> comprises the activities of a non- resident visitor within the country of reference on an inbound tourism trip. ¹³ <i>Arrivals</i> measure the flows of international visitors to the country of reference: each arrival corresponds to one inbound tourism trip. If a person visits several countries during the course of a single trip, his/her arrival in each country is recorded separately. Arrivals data should correspond to inbound visitors by including both tourists and same-day non-resident visitors. ¹⁴ | يشير مؤشر السياح الوافدين الى السياحة الوافدة و الوصول. تشمل السياحة الوافدة أنشطة الزائر غير المقيم داخل البلد المرجعي في رحلة سياحة و افدة. أما مؤشر الوصول فيقيس تدفقات الزوار مع رحلة سياحة وافدة واحدة. اذا قام شخص بزيارة عدة بلدان خلال رحلة واحدة، يتم تسجيل وصوله(ها) في كل بلد على حدة. يجب أن تتوافق بيانات الوصول مع بيانات الزوار الوافدين عبر شمل كل من السياح والزائرين غير المقيمين ليوم الواحد . | السياح الوافدين |

Set 3: Price Indicators

المجموعة الثالثة: مؤشرات الأسعار

| Indicator | Definition | تعريف | المؤشر |
|--------------------------|---|--|------------------|
| 3.1 Consumer price index | Consumer price indices (CPIs) are index numbers that measure changes in the prices of goods and services purchased or otherwise acquired by households, which households use directly, or | الأرقام القياسية لأسعار المستهلكين هي أرقام قياسية تقيس التغيرات في أسعار السلع والخدمات التي تم شراؤها، أو الحصول عليها من قبل الأسر، والتي تستخدمها الأسر المعيشية مباشرة، أو بطريقة غير مباشرة، | الرقم القياسي |

¹³ United Nations. (2008). International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008. Available on: <u>http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/Seriesm/SeriesM_83rev1e.pdf</u>

¹⁴ World Tourism Organization, (2015). Methodological Notes to the Tourism Statistics Database. Available on: <u>http://statistics.unwto.org/news/2015-03-05/methodological-notes-tourism-statistics-database</u>

| | | indirectly, to satisfy their own needs and wants. ¹⁵ | لتلبية احتياجاتهم ور غباتهم. | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 3.2 Produce index | r price | Producer price indices measure the rate of change in the prices of goods and services bought and sold by producers. An output producer price index measures the rate of change in the prices of products sold as they leave the producer. An input producer price index measures the rate of change in the prices of the inputs of goods and services purchased by the producer. ¹⁶ | نقيس الأرقام القياسية لأسعار المنتجين معدل التغير في أسعار السلع والخدمات المشتراة و المباعة من قبل المنتجين. يقيس الرقام القياسي لأسعار المنتجان التي تباع لأنها تغادر يد المنتج. ويقيس ملرقام القياسي لأسعار المنتجين للمدخلات معدل التغير في أسعار المدخلات من السلع والخدمات التي تم شراؤها من قبل المنتج. | الرقم القياسي لأسعار المنتجين |
| Import and Export Price | 3.3 Import price index (MPI) | An import price index measures changes, over a period, at constant quality, of a certain quantity of goods and services provided by non-residents to residents of a given economic territory (usually country). | الرقم القياسي لأسعار الواردات يقيس التغيرات، على مدى فترة محددة، في كمية معينة من السلع والخدمات، على مستوى ثابت من النوعية، المقدمة من قبل غير المقيمين إلى السكان المقيمين في إقليم اقتصادي معين (عادة البلد). | الرقم القياسي لأسعار الواردات |
| indicators (XMPI or UVI) | 3.4 Export price index (XPI) | An export price index measures changes, over a period, at constant quality, of a certain quantity of goods and services provided by residents to non-residents of a given economic territory (usually country). | الرقم القياسي لأسعار الصادرات يقيس التغيرات، على مدى فترة محددة، في كمية معينة من السلع والخدمات، على مستوى ثابت من النوعية، المقدمة من قبل السكان المقيمين إلى غير المقيمين في إقليم اقتصادي معين (عادة البلد). | الرقم القياسي لأسعار الصادر ات |
| | Unit value indices (UVI) | UVI measure changes, over a period, of the ratios between values and quantities of goods provided, either by non-residents to residents ("imports UVI"), either by residents to non-residents ("export UVI"), relying on customs statistics. They provide imports and exports price indicators, but not price indices, as they cannot manage a constant quality. | مؤشرات قيمة الوحدة تقيس التغيرات على مدى فترة معينة، في النسب بين قيمة البضائع وكمية البضائع المقدمة سواء من قبل غير المقيمين للمقيمين (مؤشر قيمة وحدة (مؤشر قيمة وحدة التصدير)، بالاعتماد على إحصاءات الجمارك. وهذه المؤشرات توفر مؤشرات أسعار الواردات والصادرات، ولكن ليس الأرقام القياسية للأسعار، نظراً لعدم قدرتهم على الحفاظ على نفس المستوى من النوعية. | مؤشرات قيمة الوحدة |

Set 4: Labour market indicators

المجموعة الرابعة: مؤشرات القوى العاملة

| Indicator | Definition | تعريف | المؤشر |
|---------------------|--|--|---------|
| 4.1 Unemployment | Persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age who were | الأشخاص في حالة البطالة هم جميع من هم في سن يجيز لهم العمل، ولكنهم لا يعملون، وقد قاموا | البطالة |

¹⁵ Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice. Available at: <u>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---</u> <u>stat/documents/presentation/wcms_331153.pdf</u>

¹⁶ Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice. Available at: http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/ppi/2010/manual/ppi.pdf

| not in employment, carried out take up employment given a job opportunity, where: (a) "not in employment" is assessed with respect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment" is assessed with respect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment? (b) to "seek employment" refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the last four weeks or one month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up business or agricultural undertaking. This includes also part-time, informal, temporary, seasonal or casual employment, within the national territory or abroad. Examples of such activities are: | | |
|--|--|---|
| specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity, where: (a) "not in employment" is assessed with respect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment; (b) to "seek employment" refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the last four weeks or one month, fort the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking. This includes also part-time, informal, temporary, seasonal or casual employment, within the national territory or abroad. Examples of such activities are: | not in employment, carried out | |
| (i) "البلغة العن الفراني الفراني المرابقة الفراني الفرانية المرابقة العن الفرانية المرابقة الفرانية المرابقة العن المرابقة المرابقة المرابقة المرابقة العن المرابقة المرا | activities to seek employment during a | - - |
| Encludy of the sect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment; (b) to "seek employment" refers to any activity when carried out, during as pecified recent period comprising the justification of the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking. This includes also part-time, informal, temporary, seasonal or casual employment, within the national territory or abroad. Examples of such activities are: (i) transing for financial resources, applying for permits, licences; (ii) looking for land, premises, machinery, supplies, farming inputs; (iii) seeking the assistance of friends, relatives or other types of intermediaries; (iv) registering with or contacting public or private employment services; (v) applying to molyment services; (v) applying to romother types of intermediaries; (v) applying to romother types and types and type and type and type and type and type and type and ty | | |
| a) "Inter given by bo opportunity, where: (a) "not in employment" is assessed with respect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment; (b) to "seek employment" refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the last four weeks or one month, for the purpose of finding alob of setting bo of setting of bo setting, for services, applying for permits, licences; (i) arranging for financial resources, applying for permits, licences; (ii) locking for land, premiss, machinery, supplies, farming inputs; (iii) locking for land, premiss, farchers; (iv) ergistering with or contacting public or private employment services; (v) applying to employers directly, checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets or other stypes of intermediaries; (vi) applacing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements; (vii) pacing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online; (vii) pacing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites on itik of the audi lickie lickie | | |
| (a) "not in employment" is assessed with respect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment; (b) to "seek employment" refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the last four weeks or one month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking. This includes also part-time, informal, temporary, seasonal or casual employment, within the national territory or abroad. Examples of such activities are: (i) arranging for financial resources, applying for permits, licences; (ii) oracia [b leaking in puts; (iii) permits, licences; (iii) adult, premises, machinery, supplies, farming inputs; (iii) specified to event private employment services; (iv) pregistering with or contacting public or private employment services; (v) or applying to employers directly, checking at worksits, farms, factory gates, markets or other assembly places; (v) adding to employers directly, checking at worksits, include saids for the case of the case is baid. Index is the said of the section advertisements; index as a set is baid. Index is babaid. Index is baid. Index is baid. Index is baid. Index is | | |
| (h) (h) The imployment is assessed with respect to the sastessed is the data for the measurement of employment; (h) to "seek employment" refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the last four weeks or one month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up business or agricultural undertaking. This includes also part-time, informal territory or abroad. Examples of such activities are: (i) acay lick is is to the set of finding, is of set or is of leave is the site of the set of the s | | |
| with respect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment; (b) to "seek employment" refers to any activity when carried out, during a basiness or agricultural undertaking. This includes also part-time, informal, temporary, seasonal or casual employment, within the national territory or abroad. Examples of such activities are: (i) arranging for financial resources, applying for permits, licences; (ii) looking for land, premises, matchise ry, supplies, farming inputs; (iii) looking for land, premises, machinery, supplies, farming inputs; (iv) registering with or contacting public or private employment services; (v) applying to employers directly, checking at worksits, farms, factory gates, markets or or ther assembly places; (vi) placing or undating résimes and the quest limada timed at setting up a business and the work activity isfel, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial irsust fuel and the set of distinguish between search activites index a setting up a business and the work activity isfel, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial irsust fuel (is class and the work activity isfel, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial irsus (i) linkinguice fuel bab. Jo texic (i) and the setting up a business and the work activity isfel, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial irsust the neater prize is a contex is a point by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial irsustion in the particulation in the particulation in the particulation in the particulation is a contex in the particulation in the particulation in the particulation in the particulation is a contex in the particulation is a contex in the particulation is a contex in the particulation in the particulation is a contex in the particulation is a contex in the particulation in the particulation is a con | | |
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| د) "متاحين حاليا": تعد بمتابة أختبار استعداد لبدء عمل ما في الوقت الحاضر، ثم تقييمه بالنسبة الى عمل ما في الوقت الحاضر، ثم تقييمه بالنسبة الى (i) تبعا للظروف الوطنية، يجوز تمديد الفترة (vi) placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements; (vii) placing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online; (vi) placing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online; (c) the point when the enterprise starts to exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial inمهرارات أو إعادة التدريب على اكتساب | employment services; | |
| advertisements; (vi) placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements; (vii) placing or updating résub beiven social networking sites online; (vii) placing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online; (vii) placing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online; (c) the point when the enterprise starts to exist should be used to initiquish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial inaklen: i fale i saice itircy; (vii) placing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online; inity i fale i saice i fale i fale i saice i fale | | |
| الفترة المرجعية القصيرة المستخدمة لقياس العمل: (i) تبعا للظروف الوطنية، يجوز تمديد الفترة المرجعية لتشمل فترة قصيرة لاحقة لا تتجاوز (vi) placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements; (vii) placing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online; (vii) placing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online; (c) the point when the enterprise starts to exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial inday.(ب) المشاركين في خطط تدريب على اكتساب | directly, checking at worksites, | |
| (vi) placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements; (vii) placing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online; (vii) placing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online; (vii) placing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online; (c) the point when the enterprise starts to exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial ubalt(n) lhail (2xi or and the starts for exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial manuf(n) loain(2xi or and the the anterprise's registration to operate or by when financial | farms, factory gates, markets | |
| newspaper or online job advertisements; (vii) placing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online; (vii) uuueêeei land uureêei land u | or other assembly places; | (i) تبعا للظروف الوطنية، يجوز تمديد الفترة |
| advertisements; (vii) placing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online; (c) the point when the enterprise starts to exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the Work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial المهارات أو إعادة التدريب على اكتساب | (vi) placing or answering | المرجعية لتشمل فترة قصيرة لاحقة لا تتجاوز |
| (vii) placing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online; (i) الذين سيبدؤون العمل مستقبلياً: و هم الأشخاص "غير العاملين" و "المتاحين حالياً" ولكن لم يقوموا (c) the point when the enterprise starts to exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial (vii) placing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online; (c) the point when the enterprise starts to exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial | | |
| تذرج في مؤشر البطالة الحالات التالية: أ) الذين سيبدؤون العمل مستقبلياً: و هم الأشخاص "غير العاملين" و "المتاحين حالياً" ولكن لم يقوموا "غير العاملين" و "المتاحين حالياً" ولكن لم يقوموا "غير العاملين" و "المتاحين حالياً" ولكن لم يقوموا "خير العاملين" و المتاحين حالياً" ولكن لم يقوموا "خير العاملين" و "المتاحين حالياً" ولكن لم يقوموا المقار لحن في غضون فترة قصيرة لمهارات أو إعادة التدريب خمن برامج تعزيز المهارات أو إعادة التدريب خمن برامج تعزيز | advertisements; | حالات البطالة بين المجمو عات السكانية المختلفة. |
| أ) الذين سيبدؤون العمل مستقبلياً: و هم الأشخاص "غير العاملين" و "المتاحين حالياً" ولكن لم يقوموا (c) the point when the enterprise starts to exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to عن ثلاثة أشهر ؛ (c) the point when the enterprise aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial المهارات أو إعادة التدريب ضمن برامج تعزيز | (vii) placing or updating | |
| "غير العاملين" و "المتاحين حالياً" ولكن لم يقوموا "بالبحث عن عمل" لأنه سبق لهم أن اتخذوا ترتيبات لبدء العمل في غضون فترة قصيرة المعلم في غضون فترة قصيرة من وقت الانتظار لاحقة، معينة وفقا للمدة العامة من وقت الانتظار للدء عمل جديدة في السياق الوطني عن ألا تزيد لله enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial المهارات أو إعادة التدريب ضمن برامج تعزيز | résumés on professional or | |
| البالبحث عن عمل" لأنه سبق لهم أن اتخذوا نترتيبات لبدء العمل في غضون فترة قصيرة لاحقة، معينة وفقا للمدة العامة من وقت الانتظار لاحقة، معينة وفقا للمدة العامة من وقت الانتظار للبدء عمل جديدة في السياق الوطني عن ألا تزيد لله enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial المهارات أو إعادة التدريب ضمن برامج تعزيز | social networking sites online; | |
| ترتيبات لبدء العمل في غضون فترة قصيرة distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial المهارات أو إعادة التدريب ضمن برامج تعزيز | (c) the point when the enterprise | |
| لاحقة، معينة وفقا للمدة العامة من وقت الانتظار لبدء عمل جديدة في السياق الوطني عن ألا تزيد work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial المهارات أو إعادة التدريب ضمن برامج تعزيز | starts to exist should be used to | |
| لبدء عمل جديدة في السياق الوطني عن ألا تزيد عن ثلاثة أشهر؛ ب) المشاركين في خطط تدريب على اكتساب المهارات أو إعادة التدريب ضمن برامج تعزيز | distinguish between search activities | |
| عن ثلاثة أشهر؛ ب) المشاركين في خطط تدريب على اكتساب المهارات أو إعادة التدريب ضمن برامج تعزيز | aimed at setting up a business and the | |
| ب) المشاركين في خطط تدريب على اكتساب المهارات أو إعادة التدريب ضمن برامج تعزيز | work activity itself, as evidenced by | a a . |
| المهارات أو إعادة التدريب ضمن برامج تعزيز | the enterprise's registration to | . |
| | operate or by when financial | |
| | resources become available, the | C |
| | | |

| | necessary infrastructure or materials | العاملين" وغير "المتاحين حالياً" ولم يقوموا | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | are in place or the first client or order | "بالبحث عن عمل" لأن لديهم عرض عمل يبدأ | |
| i | is received, depending on the context; | خلال فِترة قصيرة لاحقة لا تزيد عن ثلاثة أشهر | |
| | (d) "currently available" serves as a | عموماً؛ | |
| | test of readiness to start a job in the | ج) الأشخاص "غير العاملين" الذين سعوا من | |
| | present, assessed with respect to a | أجل الهجرة والعمل لقاء أجر أو ربح في الخارج | |
| | short reference period comprising that | ولكن لا زالوا ينتظرون الفرصية للمغادرة. | |
| | used to measure employment: | | |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | (i) depending on national | وقد تتباين التعاريف الوطنية المستخدمة من بلد | |
| | circumstances, the reference | إلى آخر فيما يتعلق بالأدني والأقصى للعمر ، | |
| | | والفترات المرجعية، والمعيار للباحثين عن عمل، | |
| | period may be extended to | ومعاملة الأشخاص المسرحين مؤقتاً من العمل | |
| | include a short subsequent | والأشخاص الذين يبحثون عن عمل لأول مرة. | |
| | period not exceeding two | | |
| | weeks in total, so as to ensure | | |
| | adequate coverage of | | |
| | unemployment situations | | |
| | among different population | | |
| | groups. | | |
| | | | |
| | Included in unemployment are: | | |
| (| (a) future starters defined as persons | | |
| | "not in employment" and "currently | | |
| 1 | available" who did not "seek | | |
| | employment", as specified in | | |
| | paragraph 47, because they had | | |
| | already made arrangements to start a | | |
| | job within a short subsequent period, | | |
| - | set according to the general length of | | |
| | waiting time for starting a new job in | | |
| | the national context but generally not | | |
| | greater than three months; | | |
| | (b) participants in skills training or | | |
| | retraining schemes within | | |
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| | | | |
| 1 | the opportunity to leave. ¹⁷ | | |
| | | | |
| | The national definitions used vary | | |
| 4 7 6 6 7 7 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 | employment promotion programmes, who on that basis, were "not in employment", not "currently available" and did not "seek employment" because they had a job offer to start within a short subsequent period generally not greater than three months; (c) persons "not in employment" who carried out activities to migrate abroad in order to work for pay or profit but who were still waiting for the opportunity to leave. ¹⁷ | | |

¹⁷ The resolutions of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (paragraphs 47 and 48). Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf

| 4.2 Unemployment rate | from one country to another as regards inter alia age limits, reference periods, criteria for seeking work, treatment of persons temporarily laid off and of persons seeking work for the first time. ¹⁸ The unemployment rate gives the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force (total number of people employed plus unemployed). ¹⁹ | يحسب معدل البطالة كنسبة مئوية من عدد العاطلين عن العمل على القوى العاملة (مجموع عدد العاملين بالإضافة إلى العاطلين عن العمل). | معدل البطالة |
|---|---|--|---|
| 4.3 Employment total and by economic activity | Persons in employment are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. They comprise: (a) employed persons "at work", i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour; (b) employed persons "not at work" due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexitime and compensatory leave for overtime). "For pay or profit" refers to work done as part of a transaction in exchange for remuneration payable in the form of wages or salaries for time worked or work done, or in the form of profits derived from the goods and services produced through market transactions, specified in the most recent international statistical standards concerning employment- related income. (a) It includes remuneration in cash or in kind, whether actually received or not, and may also comprise additional components of cash or in-kind income. (b) The remuneration may be payable directly to the person performing the work or indirectly to a household or family member. ²⁰ | الأشخاص في حالة العمالة هم جميع من هم في سن يجيز لهم العمل و الذين كانو ايشار كون في زيم خلال فترة مرجعية قصيرة، وتضم هذه الفئة: (أ) الأشخاص العاملين "في مكان العمل"، أي الأقل؛ الأقل؛ (ب) الأشخاص العاملين "غسر الموجودين في الأقل؛ (ب) الأشخاص العاملين "غسر الموجودين في بسبب ترتيبات أوقات العمل (مثل العمل بنظام مكان العمل" بسبب غياب مؤقت من وظيفة أو رب التعريبات، وساعات العمل المرنة، و الإجازة الورديات، وساعات العمل المرنة، و الإجازة التعويضية عن العمل الإضافي). التعويضية عن العمل الإضافي). المنجز ، أو على شكل أرباح ناتجة من السلع و الخدمات المنتجة عن طريق معاملات السوق، المنجز ، أو على شكل أرباح ناتجة من السلع و الحددة في المعايير الإحصائية الدولية الأخيرة و الحددة في المعايير الإحصائية الدولية الأخيرة و المحددة في المائين و التوظيف. المائرة الدخل المتعلق بالتوظيف. و المحددة و العائية، سواء تم مكونات إضافية من الدخل النقدي أو العيني. الشخص الذي ينجز العمل أو بطريقة غير مباشرة إلى مكونات إضافية من الدخل النقدي أو العيني. و المناه الأبين و فعاً التصنيف الصناعي الأشخاص الغامات العائلة. و الأشخاص العاملين و فعاً التصنيف الصناعي الدولي الموحد. | العمالية، الإجمالية وحسب النشاط الاقتصادي |

¹⁸ International Labour Organization. Available at: <u>http://laborsta.ilo.org/applv8/data/c3e.html</u>

 ¹⁹ The resolutions of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (paragraph 73). Available at: <u>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</u>
 ²⁰ The resolutions of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (paragraphs 27 and 28). Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf

| | refers to the distribution of the employed according to employed persons according to ISIC. | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| 4.4 Hourly wage rate | Hourly wage rate refers to the basic remuneration received per hour. Wage rates should include basic wages, cost-of-living allowances and other guaranteed and regularly paid allowances, but exclude overtime payments, bonuses and gratuities, family allowances and other social security payments made by employers. ²¹ | يشير معدل الأجر بالساعة للأجر الأساسي المتلقى في الساعة. وينبغي أن تتضمن معدلات الأجور الأجور الأساسية، بدلات تكلفة المعيشة وغير ها من البدلات المكفولة والمدفوعة بانتظام، ولكن تستثني مدفوعات العمل الإضافي والمكافآت والهبات والتعويضات العائلية ومدفوعات الضمان الاجتماعي الأخرى المقدمة من قبل أرباب العمل. | معدل الأجر بالساعة |
| 4.5 Hours of work | Hours actually worked is the time spent in a job for the performance of activities that contribute to the production of goods and/or services during a specified short or long reference period. Hours actually worked applies to all types of jobs (within and beyond the SNA production boundary) and is not linked to administrative or legal concepts. 1. Hours actually worked measured <i>within the SNA production boundary</i> includes time spent directly on, and in relation to, productive activities; down time; and resting time. (a) "Direct hours" is the time spent carrying out the tasks and duties of a job. This may be performed in any location (economic territory, establishment, on the street, at home) and during overtime periods or other periods not dedicated to work (such as lunch breaks or while commuting). (b) "Related hours" is the time spent maintaining, facilitating or enhancing productive activities such as: (i) cleaning, repairing, preparing, designing, administering or maintaining tools, instruments, processes, | ساعات العمل الفعلية هو الوقت الذي تم قضاءه في العمل لأداء الأنشطة التي تساهم في إنتاج أو طويلة محددة. تنطبق على ساعات العمل الفعلية جميع أنواع الوظائف (داخل وخارج حدود إنتاج نظام الحسابات القومية SNA) وليست مرتبطة بمفاهيم إدارية أو قانونية. 1. تشمل ساعات العمل الفعلية المقاسة ضمن مرتبطة بمفاهيم إدارية أو قانونية. الذي تم قضاءه مباشرة على، وفيما يتعلق ب، حدود إنتاج نظام الحسابات القومية SNA الوقت الذي تم قضاءه مباشرة على، وفيما يتعلق ب، الراحة. (أ) "الساعات المباشرة": الوقت الذي تم قضاءه أي مكان (الإقليم الاقتصادي، الإنشاء، في في تنفيذ مهام وو اجبات الوقت الذي تم قضاءه السارع، في البيت) وخلال فتر ات العمل الإضافي أو فترات أخرى ليست مكرسة للعمل (مثل استراحة الغداء أو أثناء التنقل). أو فترات أخرى ليست مكرسة للعمل (مثل الانتاجية. ينبغي أن تشمل أنشطة مثل: وحساءه في الحفاظ على، تسهيل أو تعزيز الأنشطة (ب) "الساعات ذات علاقة": الوقت الذي تم وسيانة المعدات والأدوات والعمليات الانتاجية. ينبغي أن تشمل أنشطة مثل: وصيانة المعدات والأدوات والعمليات (i) تنظيف، وإصلاح، وإعداد، وتصميم، وإدارة، والإجراءات أو موقع لعمل نفسه؛ تغيير الملاس (ii) النظار الأعمال، العمل إذارة وضع ملابس العمل)؛ إز الة التلوث أو الغسيل؛ والإجراءات أو موقع لعمل نفسه؛ تغيير الملاس زوانه المحدات والأدوات والعمليات (ii) انتظار الأعمال، العملاء أو المصدر ؛ من السوق أو المصدر ؛ (iv) العمل عد الطلب، سواء كان بأجر أو بدون مراحة؛ من السوق أو المصدر ؛ من السوق أو المصدر ؛ من السوق أو المصدر ؛ من السوق أو المصدر ؛ من الموق أو المصدر ؛ من الموق أو المصدر ؛ من السوق أو المصدر ؛ من الموق أو المصدر ؛ من الموق أو المصدر ؛ من الموق أو المصدر ؛ من الموق أو المصدر المن المال من المانون الماسية) مراحة؛ | ساعات العمل |

²¹ International Labour Organization. Resolution concerning an integrated system of wages statistics, adopted by the Twelfth International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Available at: <u>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---</u> <u>stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087496.pdf</u>

| procedures or the work | تندرج الحالة الأخيرة في ساعات العمل الفعلية، | |
|---|--|--|
| location itself; changing time | حسب مقدرة الأشخاص على القيام بالأنشطة | |
| (to put on work clothes); | والتنقل (أي ألّا تكون محظورة). مُنذ اللحظة التي | |
| decontamination or washing | يتم استدعاء الشخص العمل مجدداً، تعتبر ساعات | |
| up time; | العمل ساعات مباشرة؛ | |
| (ii) purchasing or transporting | (v) التنقل بين مواقع العمل، للوصول إلى | |
| goods or basic materials | المشاريع الميدانية، ومناطق الصيد، والمهامات | |
| to/from the market or source; | والمؤتمرات أو للقاء الزبائن أو العملاء (مثل | |
| (iii) waiting for business, | خدمات البيع من الباب إلى الباب والأنشطة | |
| customers or patients, as part | المتنقلة)؛ | |
| of working-time arrangements | (vi) دورات التدريب وتعزيز المهارات التي | |
| and/or that are explicitly paid | تتطلبها الوظيفة أو وظيفة أخرى في الوحدة | |
| for; | الاقتصادية نفسها، في أو بعيداً عن مكان العمل. | |
| (iv) on-call duty, whether | في وظيفة عمل بأجر ، قد تقدم هذه الدورات من | |
| | قبل رب العمل أو من قبل وحدات أخرى. | |
| specified as paid or unpaid, | ج) "فترات التوقف عن العمل": باعتبار ها متميزة | |
| that may occur at the work | عن "الساعات المباشرة" و "الساعات ذات | |
| location (such as health and | علاقة"، الوقت الذي لا يستطيع الشخص في المنشقة تأسق ما مسيمية ما أن الألات أ | |
| other essential services) or | الوضيفة تأدية عمله بسبب عطل في الألات أو | |
| away from it (for example | توقف العملية، والحوادث، ونقص في الإمدادات أسلالية: أسيد بالتدية على السلمي | |
| from home). In the latter case, | أو الطاقة أو عدم القدرة على الولوج إلى الإنترنت، وما إلى ذلك؛ ولكنه يبقى متاحاً للعمل. | |
| it is included in hours actually | الإنترنت، وما ربي ذلك؛ وتحله يبغى مناكا للعمل. هذا الوقت لا يمكن تجنبه أو يعتبر أصيلاً في | |
| worked depending on the | مدا الوقت ? يمكن حجب أو يعبير الصير في العمل ويشمل انقطاعات مؤقتة ذات طابع تقنى أو | |
| degree to which persons' | العمل ويشمل الفضاعات موقت دات كابع لفلي او مادي أو اقتصادي. | |
| activities and movements are | مادي او المصادي. د) "أوقات الراحة": تشمل فترات قصيرة من | |
| restricted. From the moment | ل) "وقت الراحة"، تشمل عراق تعريق من الراحة، الارتياح أو المرطبات بما في ذلك الشاي | |
| when called back for duty, the | أو القهوة أو استراحات الصلاة التي تمارس | |
| time spent is considered as | عموماً عرفاً أو وفقاً لعقد حسب المعابير المعترف | |
| direct hours of work; | بها و/أو الظروف الوطنية. | |
| (v) travelling between work | | |
| locations, to reach field | يستثنى من ساعات العمل الفعلية المقاسة ضمن | |
| projects, fishing areas, | حدود إنتاج نظام الحسابات القومية SNA الوقت | |
| assignments, conferences or | الذي لم يعمل فيه أي خلال الأنشطة التالية: | |
| to meet clients or customers | (أ) ٱلإجازة السنوية والعطل الرسمية والإجازات | |
| (such as door-to-door vending | المرضية والإجازة الوالدية أو إجازة | |
| and itinerant activities); | الأمومة/الأبوة وإجازات أخرى لأسباب شخصية | |
| (vi) training and skills | أو عائلية أو لقضاء واجب مدني. يحسب هذا | |
| enhancement required by the | الوقت كجزء من ساعات الغيابٌ عن العمل؛ | |
| job or for another job in the | (ب) الوقت الذي يتم قضاءٍ في التنقل بين العمل | |
| same economic unit, at or | والمنزل عندما لايتم تنفيذ أي نشاط إنتاجي | |
| away from the work location. | للعمل؛ أو للعمل بأجر ، حتى اذا كان مدفوع من | |
| In a paid-employment job this | رب العمل؛ | |
| may be given by the employer | (ج) الوقت الذي تم قضاءه بالقيام بأنشطة تعليمية | |
| or provided by other units. | متميزة عن الأنشطة المشمولة في 1 (ب) (vi) | |
| (c) "Down time", as distinct from | (أعلاه)؛ للعمل بأجر ،المأذون به، المدفوع أو | |
| "direct" and "related hours", is time | المقدم من رب العمل؛ | |
| when a person in a job cannot work | (د) فترات استراحة أطول والتي يجب تمييز ها | |
| due to machinery or process | عن اوقات الاستراحة القصيرة حين لا يتم إجراء | |
| breakdown, accident, lack of supplies | أي نشاط إنتاجي (مثل استراحة الوجبات أو | |
| or power or Internet access, etc., but | الاستراحة الطبيعية خلال الرحلات الطويلة)؛ | |
| continues to be available for work. | للعمل بأجر ، حتى اذا كان مدفوع من رب العمل. | |
| This time is unavoidable or inherent to | | |
| | تشمل ساعات العمل الفعلية المقاسة خارج | |
| | | |

| the job and involves temporary | حدود إنتاج نظام الحسابات القومية SNA الوقت |
|--|--|
| interruptions of a technical, material | الذي تم قضاءه مباشرة على، وفيما يتعلق ب، |
| or economic nature. | أنشطة إنتاجية (مثل الخدمات المنتجة والمستهلكة |
| (d) "Resting time" is time spent in | داخل الأسرة المنزلية عينها وأنشطة العمال |
| short periods of rest, relief or | المتطوعين في الأسر التي تنتج الخدمات |
| refreshment, including tea, coffee or | للاستعمال النهائي من قبل الأسرة)؛ فترات |
| prayer breaks, generally practiced by | التوقف عن العمل وفترات الراحة القصيرة. |
| custom or contract according to | (أ) "الساعات المباشرة": الوقت الذي تم قضاءه |
| established norms and/or national | في تنفيذ مهام وواجبات الوظيفة والتي قد تشمل: |
| circumstances. | اعداد الوجبات، ورعاية أفراد الأسرة؛ تنظيف |
| | وصيانة المنزل، والأراضي، والملابس والمعدات |
| 2. Hours actually worked measured | المنزلية؛ شراء ونقل البضائع للأسرة، ونقل أفراد الأبير مناطبة المنتجبة الإبارينية |
| within the SNA production boundary | الأسرة، والمحاسبة والإدارة المنزلية. () الله اجابت ذات جلاة تاليه المقتر الذهبة |
| excludes time not worked during | (ب) "الساعات ذات علاقة": الوقت الذي تم قضاءه في الحفاظ على، تسهيل أو تعزيز الأنشطة |
| activities such as: | فصاءة في الحفاظ على، تشهيل أو تعرير الأنشطة الإنتاجية. ينبغي أن تشمل أنشطة مثل السفر للقاء |
| (a) Annual leave, public holidays, sick | الإشخاص، وانتظار شخص في رعاية احد، أو |
| leave, parental leave or | التدريب اللازم للحصول على الوظيفة. |
| maternity/paternity leave, other leave | الشريب الحرم لتحصون على الوطيع. ج) "فترات التوقف عن العمل": أقل أهمية لوظيفة |
| for personal or family reasons or civic | ج) حرب عوف على محمل بمن عمل عوالي المنابع عوفي المنابع حدود نظام الحسابات القومية لأن استبدال |
| duty. This time not worked is part of | مهمة أسرة واحدة إلى أخرى يمكن أن يكون |
| absence from work hours; | نې د سرد ر. د <i>ېلې سری پ</i> لی ان پری فورياً. |
| - | د) د) "أوقات الراحة": تشمل فترات قصيرة من |
| (b) Commuting time between work | الراحة، الارتياح أو المرطبات بما في ذلك الشاي |
| and home when no productive activity | أو القهوة أو استراحات الصلاة. |
| for the job is performed; for paid | |
| employment, even when paid by the | 4 يستثنى من ساعات العمل الفعلية المقاسة خار ج |
| employer; | حدود إنتاج نظام الحسابات القومية SNA الوقت |
| (c) Time spent in educational activities | الذي لم يعمل فيه أي خلال أنشطة مثل الواجب |
| distinct from the activities covered in | المدنَّى والأنشطة التَّربوية غدا من التدريب الذي |
| 1(b)(vi) (see above); for paid | تم تغطَّيته في 3 (ب) (أعلاه). |
| employment, even when authorized, | |
| paid or provided by the | |
| employer; | |
| (d) Longer breaks distinguished from | |
| short resting time when no productive | |
| activity is performed (such as meal | |
| breaks or natural repose during long | |
| trips); for paid employment, even | |
| when paid by the employer. | |
| | |
| 3. Hours actually worked measured | |
| beyond the SNA production boundary | |
| includes time spent directly on, and in | |
| relation to, productive activities (such | |
| as services produced and consumed | |
| within the same household and | |
| activities of volunteer workers in | |
| households that produce services for | |
| own final use by the household); down | |
| time; and short resting time. | |
| (a) "Direct hours" is the time spent | |
| | |
| carrying out the tasks and duties of | |

| | |
|---|--|
| the job, which may include: preparing | |
| meals, care for members of the | |
| household; cleaning and maintaining | |
| the house, grounds, clothes and | |
| household equipment; purchasing and | |
| transporting goods for the household, | |
| transporting household members, | |
| household accounting and | |
| management. | |
| (b) "Related hours" is the time spent | |
| maintaining, facilitating or enhancing | |
| productive activities, and comprises | |
| activities such as travelling to meet | |
| persons, waiting for persons in one's | |
| care, or training required for the job; | |
| (c) "Down time" is less relevant for a | |
| job beyond the SNA boundary because | |
| substitution of one household task for | |
| another can be more immediate. | |
| (d) "Resting time" is time spent in | |
| short periods of rest, relief or | |
| refreshment, including tea, coffee or | |
| prayer breaks. | |
| | |
| 4. Hours actually worked measured | |
| beyond the SNA production boundary | |
| excludes time not worked during | |
| activities such as civic duty and | |
| educational activities other than the | |
| training covered in 3(b) (see above). ²² | |

Set 5: External sector indicators

المجموعة الخامسة: مؤشرات القطاع الخارجي

| Indicator | Definition | تعريف | المؤشر |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 5.1.1 Exports and imports (goods) | Exports of goods comprise goods leaving the statistical territory of a country. In the general trade system, the definition of the statistical territory coincides with its economic territory. Imports of goods are goods which add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory. ²³ Note: The special trade system is in use | تشمّل صادرات السلع البضائع المغادرة الإقليم الإحصائي للدولة. في نظام التجارة العام، يتطابق تعريف الإقليم الإحصائي مع الإقليم الاقتصادي. الواردات من السلع هي السلع التي تضيف إلى رصيد الموارد المادية للدولة عن طريق الدخول إلى الإقليم الاقتصادية. يشكل الإقليم الإحصائي جزء معين من الإقليم الاقتصادي، بحيث لا يتم تضمين تدفقات معينة من السلع في إحصاءات الصادرات أوالواردات لبلد | الصادر ات والواردات (السلع) |

 ²² The resolutions of the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (paragraph 11). Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_112455.pdf
 ²³ United Nations, (2010). International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions (IMTS 2010). Available at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/eg-imts/IMTS%202010%20(English).pdf

| | | | 1 |
|--|---|--|---|
| 5.1.2 Exports | when the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory, so that certain flows of goods are not included in either import or export statistics of the compiling country. Countries may apply various definitions of special trade. | التجميع. قد تطبق الدول تعاريف مختلفة للتجارة الخاصة. تعرّف التجارة الدولية في الخدمات مثل التجارة | الصادر ات |
| and imports (services) | defined as trade in services is defined as trade in services in the conventional sense of transactions (exports and imports) between residents and non-residents of an economy. The term services covers a heterogeneous range of intangible products and activities. ²⁴ | في الخدمات بالمعنى التقايدي للمعاملات (الصادرات والواردات) بين المقيمين و غير المقيمين في الاقتصاد. يشمل مصطلح الخدمات مجموعة غير متجانسة من المنتجات والأنشطة غير الملموسة. | والواردات (الخدمات) |
| 5.2 International investment position (IIP), specify balances and components | The international investment position is a statistical statement that shows at a point in time the value of: financial assets of residents of an economy that are claims on nonresidents or are gold bullion held as reserve assets; and the liabilities of residents of an economy to non residents. ²⁵ | وضع الاستثمار الدولي هو بيان إحصائي يظهر عند نقطة معينة من الزمن قيمة: الموجودات المالية لسكان اقتصاد ما والتي هي مطالبات على غير المقيمين أو هي سبائك ذهبية محتفظ بها كأصول احتياطية؛ والمطلوبات من المقيمين في اقتصاد ما لغير المقيمين. | وضع الاستثمار الدولي (IIP)، حدد الأرصدة والعناصر |
| 5.3 Official reserve assets | Reserve assets are those external assets that are readily available to and controlled by monetary authorities for meeting balance of payments financing needs, for intervention in exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate, and for other related purposes (such as maintaining confidence in the currency and the economy, and serving as a basis for foreign borrowing). Reserve assets must be foreign currency assets and assets that actually exist. Potential assets are excluded. Underlying the concept of reserve assets are the notions of "control," and "availability for use," by the monetary authorities. Reserve assets are composed of the following: Monetary gold (Gold bullion; Unallocated gold accounts of which: Monetary gold under swap for cash collateral); | الأصول الاحتياطية هي تلك الأصول الخارجية المناحة بسهولة ل والمسيطر عليها من قبل السلطات النقدية لتلبية احتياجات ميز ان المدفوعات التمويلية، للتدخل في أسواق الصرف أخرى ذات صلة (مثل الحفاظ على الثقة في العملة الخارجي). والاقتصاد، والخدمة كأساس للاقتراض الخارجي). بالعملات الأجنبية وأصول موجودة فعلا. يتم بالعملات الأصول الاحتياطية أصول استبعاد الأصول المحتملة. إن مفاهيم "السيطرة" كانة ضمناً في مفهوم الأصول الاحتياطية. و "متوفر للاستعمال" من قبل السلطات النقدية و تتكون الأصول الاحتياطية معا يلي: كانة ضمناً في مفهوم الأصول الاحتياطية. و تتكون الأصول الاحتياطية معا يلي: الذهب النقدي (سبائك الذهب؛ حسابات الذهب غير و تتكون الأصول الاحتياطية مما يلي: المحصصة ومنها: الذهب النقدي في إطار المبادلة المحصات تقدية)؛ الوضع الاحتياطي في صندوق النقد الدولي؛ حقوق السحب الخاصة؛ المطالبات على السلطات النقدية؛ المطالبات على المطالبات على السلطات النقدية؛ المطالبات على المطالبات على السلطات النقدية المواليات على المطالبات على السلطات النقدية المواليات على المطالبات على السلطات النقدية الدولي الدين المطالبات على السلطات النقدية والودانع؛ القصيرة والطويلة الأمد؛ ورؤوس المال وأسهم كيانات أخرى الأوراق المالية (سندات الدين مندوق الاستثمار أو الوحدات ومنها الاوراق المالية تحت اتفاق حق استرداد المبيع في مقابل | الأصول الاحتياطية الرسمية |

 ²⁴ United Nations (2010). Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services 2010. Available at: <u>http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradeserv/tfsits/msits2010/M86%20rev1-white%20cover.pdf</u>
 ²⁵ IMF, (2009). Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (paragraph 2.8). Available at: <u>https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf</u>

| 5.4 External debt (by sector, maturity and foreign currency) | Special drawing rights; Reserve position in the IMF; Other reserve assets (Currency and deposits; Claims on monetary authorities; Claims on other entities Securities (Debt securities -Short-term and Long-term-; and Equity and investment fund shares or units of which Securities under repo for cash collateral); Financial derivatives; Other claims. ²⁶ Gross external debt, at any given time, is the outstanding amount of those actual current, and not contingent, liabilities that require payment(s) of principal and/or interest by the debtor at some point(s) in the future and that are owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy. ²⁷ By sector: General government, Monetary authorities, banks, others. By maturity: short term and long term. | ضمانات نقدية)؛ المشتقات المالية؛ المطالبات الأخرى. الرطالبات الأخرى. الزمن، هو المبلغ المستحق من تلك الخصوم الزمن، هو المبلغ المستحق من تلك الخصوم أصل الدين و/أو الفائدة من قبل المدين عند نقطة أصل الدين و/أو الفائدة من قبل المدين عند نقطة المقيمين من قبل المقيمين في اقتصاد ما. حسب القطاع: الحكومة العامة والسلطات النقدية والبنوك و غير ها. حسب الاستحقاق:القصير والطويل الأجل. | الدين الخارجي (حسب القطاع، الاستحقاق والعملات الأجنبية) |
|---|---|--|--|
|---|---|--|--|

Set 6: Financial Sector

المجموعة السادسة: مؤشرات القطاع المالى

| Indicator | Definition | تعريف | المؤشر |
|--|---|--|--|
| 6.1 Central Bank Net Foreign Assets | Net foreign assets of the Central Bank are the sum of its net claims on nonresidents less their liabilities. ²⁸ | صافي الأصول الأجنبية للبنك المركزي هي مجموع مطالباتها الصافية على غير المقيمين ناقص مطلوباتها. | صافي الأصول الأجنبية للبنك المركزي |
| 6.2 Central Bank domestic lending | Net Central Bank domestic lending is the sum of net claims of the Central Bank on the central government and its claims on other sectors of the domestic economy. ²⁹ | الإقراض المحلي للبنك المركزي هو مجموع صافي مطالبات البنك المركزي على الحكومة المركزية ومطالبها على القطاعات الأخرى من الاقتصاد المحلي. | الإقراض المحلي للبنك المركزي |
| 6.3 Central Bank reserve money | Central Bank reserve money is defined as currency in circulation outside the central bank, ODCs' deposit holdings at the central bank, and those deposits of money holding-sectors at the central | يتم تعريف المال الاحتياطي للبنك المركزي كعملة متداولة خارج البنك المركزي، وكأرصدة إيداع لشركات الإيداع الأخرى لدى البنك المركزي، وكودائع قطاعات الأرصدة المالية لدى البنك المركزي التي تم ضمها أيضا في تعريف النقود بمعناها الواسع. | المال الاحتياطي للبنك المركزي |

²⁶ IMF, (2009). Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6). Available at: <u>http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/BPM6.pdf</u>

 ²⁷ IMF, (2014). External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users. Available at: <u>http://www.tffs.org/pdf/edsg/ft2014.pdf</u>
 ²⁸ IMF's Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (Table 7.8). Available at:

http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/mfsmcg/c7.pdf

²⁹ IMF's Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (Table 7.8). Available at: http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/mfsmcg/c7.pdf

| | bank that are also included in broad money ³⁰ | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| 6.4 Depository corporations net foreign assets | Net foreign assets of depository corporations are the sum of their claims on nonresidents less their liabilities. ³¹ The Depository Corporations sector includes the following subsectors: • Central bank subsector, • Other depository corporations subsector. ³² | صافي الأصول الأجنبية لشركات الإيداع هي مجموع مطالباتها الصافية على غير المقيمين ناقص مطلوباتها. ويشمل قطاع شركات الإيداع القطاعات الفرعية التالية: • البنك المركزي، • شركات الإيداع الأخرى. | صافي الأصول الأجنبية لشركات الإيداع |
| 6.5 Depository corporations domestic lending | Net domestic lending of depository corporations is the sum of net claims of depository institutions on the central government and their claims on other sectors of the domestic economy. ³³ | الإقراض المحلي لشركات الإيداع و مجموع صافي مطالبات مؤسسات الإيداع على الحكومة المركزية ومطالبها على القطاعات الأخرى من الاقتصاد المحلي. | الإقراض المحلي لشركات الإيداع |
| 6.6 Depository corporations broad money liabilities | Broad money is the sum of all financial instruments held by money-holding sectors that are (1) medium of exchange widely used in an economy, or (2) close substitutes for the medium of exchange that are reliable store of value. ³⁴ Depository corporations broad money liabilities include the following: -National currency; -Transferable deposits; -Other deposits; -Money market funds' shares; -Debt securities ³⁵ | النقود بمعناها الواسع أو عرض النقد بمعناه الواسع هو مجموع كل الأدوات المالية المحتفظ بها لدى ققطاعات الأرصدة المالية والتي هي (1) (1) وسيلة للتبادل تستخدم على نطاق واسع في الاقتصاد، أو (2) بدائل قريبة لوسيلة التبادل والتي هي مخزن موثوق للقيم. وتشمل خصوم النقود بمعناها الواسع لشركات الإيداع التالي: - العملة الوطنية؛ - ودائع أخرى؛ - أسهم صناديق السوق النقدي؛ | خصوم النقود بمعناها الواسع لشركات الإيداع |
| 6.7 Other financial corporations' balance sheet, assets and liabilities | A balance sheet is a statement, drawn up in respect of a particular point in time, of the values of assets owned and of the liabilities owed by an institutional unit or group of units. A balance sheet may be drawn up for institutional units, institutional sectors, | الميزانية العمومية هى بيان يظهر القيم من الأصول التي تملكها والخصوم المستحقة على وحدة مؤسسية أو مجموعة من الوحدات عند نقطة معينة من الزمن. يمكن اعداد الميزانية العمومية للوحدات المؤسسية، والقطاعات المؤسسية، والاقتصاد الكلي، أو في هذه الحالة، للشركات المالية الأخرى. | الميزانية العمومية وأصول وخصوم المؤسسات المالية الأخرى |

³⁰ IMF's Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (Paragraph 6.94). Available at: http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/mfsmcg/c6.pdf

³¹ IMF's Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (Table 7.9). Available at: <u>http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/mfsmcg/c7.pdf</u>

³² United Nations, (2008). System of National Accounts 2008 (paragraph 27.15). Available at: <u>http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/SNA2008.pdf</u>

³³ IMF's Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (Table 7.9). Available at: <u>http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/mfsmcg/c7.pdf</u>

³⁴ IMF's Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (paragraph 6.10). Available at: http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/mfsmcg/c6.pdf.

³⁵ IMF's Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (box 6.1). Available at: <u>http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/mfsmcg/c6.pdf</u>

| | the total economy, or in this instance, other financial corporations. ³⁶ | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 6.8 Financial corporate profits | Profit is the difference between revenue and cost and expenses. ³⁷ Profits, which can be approximated by entrepreneurial income in national accounts, are mainly used to pay taxes and remunerate capital in the form of interest and dividends paid to shareholders. ³⁸ Financial corporate profits refer to the aggregate profits of all corporations in the financial corporations' sector. | الربح هو الفرق بين الإيرادات، والتكلفة والمصروفات. وتستخدم أساسا الأرباح، والتي يمكن حسابها تقريبيا من دخل المشاريع في الحسابات القومية، لدفع الضرائب وتعويض رأس المال على شكل فوائد وتوزيعات الأرباح المدفوعة للمساهمين. تشير أرباح الشركات المالية إلى الأرباح الإجمالية لجميع الشركات في قطاع الشركات المالية. | أرباح الشركات المالية |
| 6.9 Financial corporate debt | Financial corporate debt refers to the aggregate debt owed by all corporations in the financial corporations sector. The financial corporations sector comprises all resident corporations that are principally engaged in providing financial services, including insurance and pension funding services, to other institutional units. In some countries, it also includes quasi-corporations consisting of sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships. ³⁹ | يشير مؤشر ديون الشركات المالية إلى إجمالي الديون المستحقة على جميع الشركات في قطاع الشركات المالية. ويضم قطاع المؤسسات المالية جميع الشركات المقيمة التي تعمل بشكل أساسي في توفير الخدمات المالية، بما فيها التأمين وخدمات تمويل المعاشات التقاعدية، إلى وحدات مؤسسية أخرى. في بعض البلدان، فإنه يشمل أيضاً أشباه الشركات التي يمتلكها شخص واحد والشر اكات الفردية. | ديون الشركات المالية |
| 6.10 Others as relevant: nonperformi ng loans of depository corporations, capital adequacy ratios, other financial stability indicators | Nonperforming loans: A loan is nonperforming when payments of interest and/or principal are past due by 90 days or more, or interest payments equal to 90 days or more have been capitalized, refinanced, or delayed by agreement, or payments are less than 90 days overdue, but there are other good reasons (such as a debtor filing for bankruptcy) to doubt that payments will be made in full. This definition of a non-performing loan is to be interpreted flexibly, taking into account national conventions on when | يصبح القرض متعثَّر السداد عندما تتجاوز مدفوعات الفائدة و/أو أصل الدين تاريخ الاستحقاق مدة 90 يوما أو أكثر، أو عندما يتم رسملت أو إعادة تمويل مدفوعات أو تأخير أكثر، أو تتأخر المدفوعات أقل من 90 يوما أو تاريخ الاستحقاق ولكن هناك أسباب وجيهة أخرى (مثل طلب المدين لاشهار افلاسه) للشك في أنه سوف يتم سدادها بالكامل. يجب أن يفسر هذا التعريف للقروض متعتَّرة السداد بمرونة، مع مراعاة الاتفاقيات الوطنية حول متى يعتبر القرض متعتَّر السداد. | غير ها من المؤشرات ذات صلة: قروض متعنَّرة السداد، ونسب كفاية رأس المال، و غير ها من مؤشرات الاستقرار المالي |

³⁶ System of National Accounts 2008 (paragraph 13.2). Available at:

http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/SNA2008.pdf

³⁷ United Nations. 2002. *Links between Business Accounting and National Accounting*. Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division (Table 1.2). Available at: <u>http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF_76e.pdf</u>

³⁸ System of National Accounts 2008 (paragraph 1.68). Available at:

http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/SNA2008.pdf

³⁹ System of National Accounts 2008 (paragraph 4.98). Available at:

http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/SNA2008.pdf

| a loan is deemed to be non- performing. ⁴⁰ | طريق قسمة رأس المال التنظيمي على الأصول المرجحة بالمخاطر | |
|---|---|--|
| <i>Capital adequacy ratio (CAR) is</i> an analytical construct in which regulatory capital is the numerator and risk- weighted assets are the denominator. ⁴¹ | | |

Set 7: General government sector indicators

المجموعة السابعة: مؤشرات قطاع الحكومة العامة

| Indicator | Definition | تعريف | المؤشر |
|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| 7.1 Revenue | Revenue is an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction. For general government units, there are four main sources of revenue: compulsory levies in the form of taxes and certain types of social contributions, property income derived from the ownership of assets, sales of goods and services, and other transfers receivable from other units. ⁴² | الإيرادات هو زيادة في القيمة الصافية الناتجة عن معاملة. و هناك أربعة مصادر رئيسية للإيرادات للوحدات الحكومية العامة: الرسوم الإجبارية على شكل ضرائب وأنواع معينة من المساهمات الاجتماعية، دخل الممتلكات المتأتي من عمليات ملكية الأصول، مبيعات السلع والخدمات، والتحويلات الأخرى المستحقة من وحدات أخرى. | الإبر ادات |
| 7.2 Expense | Expense is a decrease in net worth resulting from a transaction. The major types of expense are compensation of employees, use of goods and services, consumption of fixed capital, interest, subsidies, grants, social benefits, and other expense. ⁴³ | المصروف هو انخفاض في القيمة الصافية الناتجة عن معاملة. الأنواع الرئيسية من المصروفات هي: تعويضات العاملين، واستخدام السلع والخدمات، واستهلاك رأس المال الثابت، والفوائد، والدعم، والمنح، والمزايا الاجتماعية، والنفقات الأخرى. | المصروفات |
| 7.3 Net operating balance (= Revenue – Expense) | The net operating balance is a summary measure of the ongoing sustainability of government operations. It is equal to total revenue minus total expense and it reflects the total change in net worth due to transactions. It is comparable to the national accounting concept of saving plus net capital transfers receivable. It should be noted that the net operating balance as defined here | صافي الرصيد التشغيلي هو مقياس موجز لاستدامة العمليات الحكومي الجارية. و هو يساوي إجمالي الإير ادات ناقص إجمالي المصروفات ويعكس ويمكن مقارنته مع مفهوم الادخار زائد صافي التحويلات الرأسمالية المستحقة من الحسابات القومية. وتجدر الإشارة إلى أن صافي الرصيد التشغيلي على النحو المحدد هنا يستثني المكاسب و الخسائر الناتجة عن التغير ات في مستويات الأسعار و التغير ات الأخرى في حجم الأصول. | صافي الرصيد التشغيلي |

⁴⁰ System of National Accounts 2008 (paragraph 13.66). Available at:

http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/SNA2008.pdf

⁴¹ IMF's Compilation Guide for Financial Soundness Indicators (appendix VII). Available at: <u>http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fsi/guide/2006/pdf/appendix.pdf</u>

⁴³ IMF. (2014). Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (paragraph 6.1). Available at: <u>http://www.imf.org/external/Pubs/FT/GFS/Manual/2014/gfsfinal.pdf</u>

⁴² IMF. (2014). Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (paragraph 5.1). Available at: <u>http://www.imf.org/external/Pubs/FT/GFS/Manual/2014/gfsfinal.pdf</u>

| | | | 1 |
|---|---|--|--|
| | excludes gains and losses resulting | | |
| | from changes in price levels and other | | |
| | changes in the volume of assets. ⁴⁴ | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |
| 7.4 Net acquisition of non-financial assets | Net acquisition of non-financial assets is defined as the acquisition minus the disposal of non financial assets. Nonfinancial assets are stores of value and provide benefits either through their use in the production of goods and services or in the form of property income. Unlike financial claims, nonfinancial assets have no counterpart liability—that is, the owner of the nonfinancial asset does not have a claim on another institutional unit. ⁴⁵ | يمكن تعريف صافي شراء الأصول غير المالية على أنه شراء الأصول غير المالية ناقص التصرف بها. ان الأصول غير المالية مخازن للقيمة و هي مفيدة سواء من خلال استخدامها في إنتاج السلع والخدمات أو كدخل الممتلكات. على عكس المطالبات المالية، لا يحق لصاحب الأصول غير المالية المطالبة بشيء من وحدة مؤسسية أخرى. | صافي شراء الأصول غير المالية |
| 7.5 Expenditure | Expenditure is the sum of expense and the net investment in non financial assets. This aggregate is not influenced by the level of consumption of fixed capital and is therefore suitable for international comparisons between countries even if they cannot reliably measure consumption of fixed capital. ⁴⁶ | النفقات هي مجموع المصروفات وصافي الاستثمار في الأصول غير المالية. لا يؤثر مستوى استهلاك رأس المال الثابت على المجموع وبالتالي فهذا المؤشر مناسب للمقارنات الدولية بين الدول حتى لو أنه لا يمكنهم قياس استهلاك رأس المال الثابت بشكل موثوق. | النفقات |
| 7.6 Net lending/net borrowing (= Revenue - Expenditure) | Net lending/net borrowing is defined as the net acquisition of financial assets minus the net incurrence of all liabilities from transactions. Net lending (+)/borrowing (–) is a summary measure indicating the extent to which government is either putting financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the economy or abroad, or utilizing the financial resources generated by other sectors in the economy or from abroad. It may therefore be viewed as an indicator of the financial impact of government activity on the rest of the economy and the rest of the world. Net lending/net borrowing is also a | إن صافي الإقراض/صافي الاقتراض هو صافي اقتناء/شراء الأصول المالية ناقص صافي تحمل جميع المطلوبات من المعاملات. إنه مقياس موجز يدل على مدى وضع الحكومة مواردها المالية تحت تصرف القطاعات الأخرى في الاقتصاد أو في الخارج، أو مدى استفادتها من الموارد المالية التي تولدها القطاعات الأخرى في الاقتصاد أو من الخارج. لذا يمكن اعتباره مؤشراً على الأثر المالي النشاط الحكومة على بقية قطاعات الاقتصاد وبقية العالم. إنه أيضاً عنصر توازن يمكن أن يحتسب كنسبة صافي رصيد التشغيل ناقص صافي الاستثمارات في الأصول غير المالية. | صافي الإقراض/صافي الاقتراض (الإيرادات - النفقات) |

⁴⁴ IMF. (2014). Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (paragraph 4.18). Available at: <u>http://www.imf.org/external/Pubs/FT/GFS/Manual/2014/gfsfinal.pdf</u>

⁴⁵ IMF. (2014). Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (paragraph 7.17). Available at: <u>http://www.imf.org/external/Pubs/FT/GFS/Manual/2014/gfsfinal.pdf</u>

⁴⁶ IMF. (2014). Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (paragraph 4.21). Available at: http://www.imf.org/external/Pubs/FT/GFS/Manual/2014/gfsfinal.pdf

| 7.7 Gross debt | balancing item which can be calculated as the net operating balance minus the net investment in nonfinancial assets.⁴⁷ Gross debt consists of all liabilities that are debt instruments. A debt instrument is defined as a financial claim that requires payment(s) of interest and/or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date, or dates, in the future. Debt instruments should be valued on the reference date at nominal value, and, for traded debt securities, at market value as well.⁴⁸ | يتكون إجمالي الدين من جميع المطلوبات التي هي صكوك الدين. يتم تعريف صك الدين باعتبار ه مطالبة مالية تتطلب دفع للفائدة و/أو أصل الدين من قبل المدين للدائن في تاريخ، أو تواريخ، مستقبلية. يجب تقييم صكوك الدين حسب التاريخ المرجعي وبالقيمة الاسمية، أما بالنسبة لسندات الدين القابلة للتداول، فحسب قيمة السوق. | إجمالي الدين |
|-------------------|---|---|--------------|
|-------------------|---|---|--------------|

المجموعة الثامنة: مؤشرات القطاع الأسري

| Indicator | Definition | تعريف | المؤشر |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| 8.1 Household disposable income | Disposable income is the sum of household final consumption expenditure and saving (minus the change in net equity of households in pension funds). It also corresponds to the sum of wages and salaries, mixed income, net property income, net current transfers and social benefits other than social transfers in kind, less taxes on income and wealth and social security contributions paid by employees (including social contributions payable by employers), the self-employed and the unemployed. Disposable income can be seen as the maximum amount that a unit can afford to spend on consumption goods or services without having to reduce its financial or non-financial assets or by increasing its liabilities. ⁴⁹ | الدخل المتاح هو مجموع إنفاق الأسر المعيشية على الاستهلاك النهائي والادخار (ناقص التغير في صافي الحقوق الملكية للأسر في صناديق التقاعد). وهو أيضا مجموع الأجور والمرتبات، والدخل المختلط، وصافي دخل الملكية، وصافي التحويلات المارية والمنافع الاجتماعية (غير التحويلات والثروة واشتر اكات الضمان الاجتماعي التي يدفعها الموظفين (بما في ذلك المساهمات الاجتماعية التي يدفعها أرباب العمل)، والعاملين لحسابهم الخاص والعاطلين عن العمل، ويمكن النظر إلى الدخل المتاح يلمو المالي الاستهلاكية أو الخدمات دون الحاجة الحد على السلع الاستهلاكية أو الخدمات دون الحاجة للحد من أصولها المالية أو غير المالية، أو عبر زيادة مطلوباتها. | دخل الأسرة المعيشية المتاح |
| 8.2 Household saving | In the national accounts, household saving is obtained by subtracting household consumption expenditure from household disposable income (adjusted for the change in pension entitlements). Household saving is the | في الحسابات القومية، يتم الحصول على مدخرات الأسر من خلال طرح إنفاق الأسر المعيشية على الاستهلاك من الدخل المتاح للأسر (المعدل لمراعاة التغيير في استحقاقات المعاشات التقاعدية). إن ادخار الأسر هو المصدر المحلي الرئيسي للأموال لتمويل الاستئمارات الرأسمالية، والتي تعتبر قوة دفع | مدخرات الأسرة المعيشية |

⁴⁷ IMF.(2014). Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (paragraphs 1.34 and 4.19). Available at: http://www.imf.org/external/Pubs/FT/GFS/Manual/2014/gfsfinal.pdf

Set 8: Household sector indicators

⁴⁸ IMF. (2014) Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (paragraph 7.236). Available at:

http://www.imf.org/external/Pubs/FT/GFS/Manual/2014/gfsfinal.pdf

⁴⁹ OECD (2014), National Accounts at a Glance 2014, OECD Publishing. <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/na_glance-2014-en</u>

| 8.3 Household debt | main domestic source of funds to finance capital investment, which is a major impetus for long-term economic growth. ⁵⁰ Household debt is defined as all liabilities that require payment(s) of interest and/or principal by the debtor household to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. ⁵¹ The debt of households mainly consists of home mortgage loans, but also other types of liabilities such as credit lines and credit cards, and other consumer credit (such as automobile loans or student loans). ⁵² | كبيرة لتحقيق النمو الاقتصادي على المدى الطويل. يعرّف دين الأسر المعيشية كمجموع المطلوبات التي تتطلب دفع للفائدة و/أو أصل الدين من قبل الأسرة المدينة للدائن في تاريخ أو تواريخ مستقبلية. تتكون ديون الأسر أساساً من قروض الرهن السكنية، ولكن أيضاً من أنواع أخرى من المطلوبات مثل خطوط الائتمان وبطاقات الائتمان، و غيرها من الائتمانات الاستهلاكية (مثل قروض السيارة أو القروض الطلابية). | ديون الأسر المعيشية |
|---|---|--|---|
| 8.4 Other as relevant: disposable income, debt service and principal payments, household debt, etc. | Debt service refers to payments in respect of both principal and interest. Actual debt service is the set of payments actually made to satisfy a debt obligation, including principal, interest, and any late payment fees. Scheduled debt service is the set of payments, including principal and interest that is required to be made through the life of the debt. ⁵³ <i>Principal payments</i> are all other payments by the debtor to the creditor that reduce the principal amount outstanding. ⁵⁴ | يشير مؤشر خدمة الدين إلى المدفو عات المتعلقة بكل من أصل الدين و الفائدة. خدمة الدين الفعلية هي مجموعة من المبالغ المدفوعة فعلاً لإيفاء التز امات الدين، بما في ذلك الصل الدين، و الفوائد، ورسوم الدفعات المتأخرة. خدمة الدين المجدولة هي مجموعة من المدفوعات، بما في ذلك أصل الدين و الفائدة، التي يجب دفعها خلال حياة الدين. | أخرى ذات صلة: الدخل المتاح، مدفو عات خدمة الدين واصل الذين، ديون الأسر المعيشية، الخ. |

Set 9: Non-financial corporation's sector indicators

المجموعة التاسعة: مؤشرات قطاع الشركات غير المالية

| Indicator | Definition | تعريف | المؤشر |
|-----------|--|--|---------------|
| 9.1 Non- | Profit is the difference between | الربح هو الفرق بين الإيرادات، والتكلفة | أرباح الشركات |
| financial | revenue and cost and expenses. ⁵⁵ | والمصروفات. وتستخدم أساسا الأرباح، والتي يمكن | غير المالية |
| corporate | Profits, which can be approximated by | حسابها تقريبيا من دخل المشاريع في الحسابات | |
| profits | entrepreneurial income in national | القومية، لدفع الضر ائب وتعويض ر أس المال على | |
| | accounts, are mainly used to pay taxes | شكل فوائد وتوزيعات الأرباح المدفوعة للمساهمين. | |
| | and remunerate capital in the form of | تشير أرباح الشركات غير المالية إلى الأرباح | |
| | interest and dividends paid to | الإجمالية لجميع الشركات في قطاع الشركات غير | |

⁵⁰ OECD (2014), National Accounts at a Glance 2014, OECD Publishing. <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/na_glance-2014-en</u> ⁵¹ IMF. 2014. External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users (paragraph 2.3). Available at: <u>http://www.tffs.org/pdf/edsg/ft2014.pdf</u>

⁵² OECD (2014), National Accounts at a Glance 2014, OECD Publishing. <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/na_glance-2014-en</u>

⁵³ IMF. 2014. External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users. Available at: <u>http://www.tffs.org/pdf/edsg/ft2014.pdf</u>

⁵⁴ IMF. 2014. External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users. Available at: <u>http://www.tffs.org/pdf/edsg/ft2014.pdf</u>

⁵⁵ United Nations. 2002. *Links between Business Accounting and National Accounting*. Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division (Table 1.2). Available at: <u>http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF_76e.pdf</u>

| | shareholders. Non-financial corporate profits refer to the aggregate profits of all corporations in the non-financial corporations sector. The non-financial corporations sector includes all private and public enterprises that produce goods and /or provide non-financial services to the markets. It also includes quasi-corporations consisting of sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships. ⁵⁶ | المالية. ويشمل قطاع الشركات غير المالية جميع المؤسسات الخاصة والعامة التي تنتج السلع و/أو توفر الخدمات غير المالية إلى الأسواق. كما ويشمل أيضاً أشباه الشركات التي يمتلكها شخص واحد والشراكات الفردية. | |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------|
| 9.2 Non- financial corporate debt | Non-financial corporate debt refers to the aggregate debt owed by corporations in the non-financial corporations sector. | يشير مؤشر ديون الشركات غير المالية إلى إجمالي الديون المستحقة على جميع الشركات في قطاع الشركات غير المالية. | ديون الشركات غير المالية |

Set 10: Financial market indicators

المجموعة العاشرة: مؤشرات السوق المالى

| Indicator Definition | | تعريف | المؤشر |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| rates, as relevant short and long term money and bond market rates | e is defined as the price borrower for the use of by the lender and the on to the lender for comprises two amely a payment equal to ourchasing power of the uring the term of the loan ce that represents the real ruing to the lender. es are the amount charged, as a percentage of principal, to a borrower for the use <i>interest rates</i> are the rates rm debt securities, ose securities that have an turity of one year or less. <i>nterest rates</i> are the rates m debt securities, ose securities that have an turity of more than one | يعرَّف سعر الفائدة كالثمن المدفوع من قبل المقترض لاستخدام الأموال الموفّرة من قبل المقرض و التعويض للمقرض لإرجاء النفقات. ويشمل هذا التويض على عنصرين و هما أو لأ دفعة تساوي فقدان توازن يمثل فائدة حقيقية تعود على المقرض وثانياً معر الفائدة هو المبلغ المحمل، معبراً عنه كنسبة مئوية من أصل الدين، من قبل المقرض للمقترض لاستخدام الأصول. أسعار الفائدة قصيرة الأجل هي أسعار سندات الديون سنة واحدة أو أقل. أسعار الفائدة طويلة الأجل هي أسعار سندات الديون أسعار الفائدة طويلة الأجل هي أسعار سندات الديون عام واحد. | أسعار الفائدة، الأموال القصيرة |

 ⁵⁶ System of National Accounts 2008. Available at: <u>http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/SNA2008.pdf</u>
 ⁵⁷ United Nations, (2008). System of National Accounts 2008 (Chapter 11, paragraph 11.71). Available at: <u>http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/SNA2008.pdf</u>

| Exchange | Exchange rate is the price of one | إن سعر الصرف هو سعر عملة معينة مقابل عملة أخرى. وبعبارات أخرى، إن سعر الصرف هو عدد | أسعار الصرف، وأسواق الصرف |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------|
| rates, as relevant spot and forward | currency in terms of another. Most commonly, exchange rates are expressed as the number of units of | الحرى. وبعبارات الحرى، إن تشعر الصرف هو عدد الوحدات من العملة الوطنية اللازمة لشراء وحدة معينة من عملة أجنبية أو عدد الوحدات من العملة | والشواق الصرف الأنية والأجلة |
| markets | domestic currency that will purchase one unit of foreign currency (e.g. units | الأجنبية التي يمكن شر اؤها مقابل وحدة معينة من عملة وطنية. | |
| | of currency per U.S. dollar). An exchange rate may also be defined as the inverse: the number of units of | يمكن تصنيف أسعار الصرف إلى ثلاث فئات رئيسية، مما يعكس دور السلطات في تحديد أسعار الصرف | |
| | foreign currency that one unit of domestic currency will purchase. ⁵⁸ | و/أو تعدد أسعار الصرف في البلد: - سعر السوق: يستخدم لوصف أسعار الصرف التي تقرر ها إلى حد كبير قوى السوق؛ | |
| | Exchange rates are classified into three broad categories, reflecting the | - سعر الصرف الرسمي: يستخدم لوصف أسعار الصرف التي تحددها السلطات؛ - بالنسبة للبلدان التي تقيم نظام أسعار صرف متعددة، | |
| | role of the authorities in the determination of the exchange rates | يتم تصنيف الأسعار كأسعار رأيسية، وأسعار ثانوية، وأسعار ثلثية. | |
| | and/or the multiplicity of exchange rates in a country: - market rate: is used to describe | إن أسعار الصرف هي إمّا عبارة عن متوسط لعدة أسعار صرف في فترة زمنية ما أو عن أسعار صرف | |
| | exchange rates determined largely by market forces; | نهاية فترة زمنية ما. إن السعر الأني هو سعر الصرف الحالي/السائد لعملة | |
| | official rate: is used to describe the exchange rate determined by authorities; | ل معابل عملة أخرى حيث تتم عملية تسليم واستلام العملات لحظة إبرام عقد الصرف. | |
| | for countries maintaining multiple exchange arrangements, the rates | سعر الصرف الأجل هو سعر الصرف السائد أو "الأني" لحظة إبرام عقد (بغض النظر عن سعر | |
| | may be labeled principal rate, secondary rate, and tertiary rate. Exchange rates may be expressed as | الصرّف لحظة تنفيذ العقد) يتم بموجبه تسليم واستلام العملات الأجنبية بعد فترة معينة من تاريخ إبرام العقد (بعد 30، 90 أو 180 يوماً عادةً). | |
| | period average rates or end of period rates. ⁵⁹ | (بعد 30، 50 او 180 يونه عند). | |
| | A spot rate is the current exchange rate of one currency for another for immediate delivery. ⁶⁰ | | |
| | A forward exchange rate is the | | |

 ⁵⁸ IMF Glossary of Selected Financial Terms: <u>http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/glossary/showTerm.asp#E</u>
 ⁵⁹ OECD Glossary. Available at: <u>https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=877</u>
 ⁶⁰ OECD Glossary. Available at: <u>https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=2524</u>

| | exchange rate in contract for receipt of and payment for foreign currency at a specified date usually for 30 days, 90 days or 180 days in the future, at a stipulated current or "spot" price. ⁶¹ | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Nominal and real effective exchange rate | A nominal effective exchange rate is the exchange rate of the domestic currency vis-à-vis other currencies weighted by their share in either the country's international trade or payments. ⁶² <i>A real effective exchange rate</i> represents a nominal effective exchange rate adjusted for relative movements in national price or cost indicators of the home country and selected countries. ⁶³ It takes account of price level differences between trading partners. Movements in real effective exchange rates provide an indication of the evolution of a country's aggregate external price competitiveness. ⁶⁴ | إن سعر الصرف الإسمي هو متوسط التغير في سعر صرف العملة الوطنية (متوسط لعدة أسعار صرف تثائية) بالنسبة لعدة عملات أخرى في فترة زمنية ما. هو سعر اسمي فعلي خاضع إلى التصحيح بإزالة التغيرات النسبية في الأسعار الوطنية أو مؤشرات التكلفة للبلد الأصل و بلدان مختارة. فإنه يأخذ في الاعتبار الاختلافات في مستوى الأسعار بين الشركاء التجاريين. إن التغيرات في أسعار الصرف الحقيقية الفعلية ذو دلالة ملائمة على تنافسية البلد تجاه الخارج. | أسعار الصرف الإسمية والحقيقية الفعلية |
| Stock market indicators | Indices shown for share prices generally relate to common shares of companies traded on national or foreign stock exchanges. Monthly indices are obtained as simple arithmetic averages of the daily or weekly indices, although in some cases mid-month or end-of-month quotations are included. All reported indices are adjusted for changes in quoted nominal capital of companies. Indices are, in general, base-weighted arithmetic averages with market value of outstanding shares as weights. ⁶⁵ | إن مؤشرات أسعار الأسهم عادةً ما تكون متصلة بالأسهم العادية للشركات والمتداولة في البورصات الوطنية أو الأجنبية. ويتم الحصول على المؤشرات الشهرية باحتساب متوسط المؤشرات اليومية أو الأسبوعية، مع أنه في بعض الأحيان يمكن ادراج أسعار منتصف الشهر أو نهاية الشهر. إن جميع المؤشرات خاضعة إلى التصحيح بإز الة التغيرات في الرأس المال الإسمي المحدد للشركات. | مؤشرات سوق الأسهم |

⁶¹ OECD Glossary. Available at: <u>https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=1060</u>

⁶² OECD Glossary. Available at: <u>https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=1792</u>

⁶³ IMF, (2014). International Financial Statistics, September 2014. Available at:

http://www.elibrary.imf.org/doc/IMF041/21064-9781484364772/21064-9781484364772/Other_formats/Source_PDF/21064-9781484365212.pdf

⁶⁴ OECD Glossary available on: https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=2243

⁶⁵ IMF, (2014). International Financial Statistics, September 2014. Available at: :

http://www.elibrary.imf.org/doc/IMF041/21064-9781484364772/21064-9781484364772/Other_formats/Source_PDF/21064-9781484365212.pdf

| on the deposit taker facing the highest rate—that is, deposit takers would themselves be perceiving an increasing risk of lending within the |
|---|
|---|

⁶⁶ IMF, (2006). Financial Soundness Indicators Compilation Guide (Chapter 8, 8.3-8.5). Available at: https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fsi/guide/2006/pdf/chp8.pdf

 ⁶⁷ IMF, (2006). Financial Soundness Indicators Compilation Guide (Chapter 8, 8.21-8.22). Available at: https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fsi/guide/2006/pdf/chp8.pdf

المجموعة الحادية عشر: مؤشرات السوق العقاري

Set 11: Real estate market indicators

| Indicator | Definition | تعريف | المؤشر |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------|
| 11.1 Residential property price index | The Residential Property Prices Indices (RPPIs) are index numbers measuring the rate at which the prices of residential properties are changing over time. RPPIs are key statistics not only from the individual household's perspective, but also, from a broader perspective, for analysts, policymakers, and financial institutions who follow trends in house prices to expand their understanding of real estate and credit market conditions as well as to monitor the impact on economic activity, and financial stability and soundness. ⁶⁸ | إن مؤشرات أسعار العقارات السكنية أرقام قياسية تقيس معدل التغير في أسعار العقارات السكنية على مر الزمن. هي إحصاءات أساسية ليس فقط من وجهة نظر الأسر الفردية، ولكن أيضا، من منظور أوسع، للمحللين وصناع القرار والمؤسسات المالية الذين يتابعون اتجاهات أسعار المنازل لتوسيع فهمهم لظروف السوق العقاري والانتمان، فضلا عن رصد التأثير على النشاط الاقتصادي والاستقرار المالي. | مؤشر أسعار العقارات السكنية |
| 11.2 New house sales | New house sales record the sales of newly constructed residences in the country during a particular period. | تسجل مبيعات المنازل الجديدة مبيعات المساكن التي شيدت حديثاً في البلاد خلال فترة معينة. | مبيعات المنازل الجديدة |
| 11.3 Existing house sales | Existing-Home Sales data measure the sales of existing residences for the nation during a particular period. | تقيس بيانات مبيعات المنازل القائمة مبيعات المساكن القائمة في البلاد خلال فترة معينة. | مبيعات المنازل القائمة |

Set 12: Economic sentiment

| Indicator | Definition | تعريف | المؤشر |
|--------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| 12.1 Consumer confidence | A consumer confidence indicator measures consumers' perceptions of their personal current economic/ financial conditions and that of the overall economy, as well as their expectations for the near future. ⁶⁹ Consumer confidence indicators are based on consumer tendency surveys which collect (mainly) qualitative responses from consumer on the past, current and future economic situation. | يقيس مؤشر ثقة المستهلك توقعات المستهلكين حول الظروف الشخصية الاقتصادية/المالية الراهنة وحول الاقتصاد الشامل، كما ويقيس توقعاتهم للمستقبل القريب. وتستند مؤشرات ثقة المستهلك إلى مسوحات ميول المستهلك التي تقوم بجمع (في الأساس) الردود النوعية من المستهلكين حول الوضع الاقتصادي الفائت، الحالي والمستقبلي. والمستقبلي: ويعتمد مؤشر ثقة المستهلكين: (المفوضية الأوروبية المديرية العامة للشؤون الاقتصادية | مؤشر ثقة المستهلكين |

 ⁶⁸ Eurostat et al. (2103) Handbook on Residential Property Price Indices. Available at: <u>http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5925925/KS-RA-12-022-EN.PDF</u>
 ⁶⁹ United Nations, (2014). Handbook on Economic Tendency Surveys (Draft). Available at: <u>http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/consultationDocs/draftETS-Handbook-May2014.pdf</u>

| Examples of consumer confidence indicators include the following: The Consumer Confidence Indicator by the DG ECIN (European Commission Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs, and also used by OECD) which is based on answers to the following four questions with five answer alternatives to each question (a lot better, a little better, the same, a little worse), a lot worsel: (1) Expected change in general economic situation over next 12 months; (3) Expected change in unemployment over the next 12 months; (3) Expected change in unemployment corefit here are the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding business conditions is and on the philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answer | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| indicators include the following: The Consumer Confidence Indicator by the D6 ECFN (European Commission Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs, and also used by OECD) which is based on answers to the following four questions with five answer alternatives to each question (a lot better, a little better, the same, a little worse, al ot worse): (1) Expected change in financial situation of household over the next 12 months; (2) Expected change in general economic situation over next 12 months; (2) Expected change in general economic situation over next 12 months; (3) Expected change in savings of household over the next 12 months; and (4) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months; and (4) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months; and (4) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months; (2) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months; (3) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months; (3) the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (1) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding their total family income six months henee. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (C) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | | | |
| The Consumer Confidence Indicator by the D6 ECFIN (European Commission Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs, and also used by OECD) which is based on answers to the following four questions with five answer alternatives to each question (a lot better, a little better, the same, a little worse, a lot worse): (1) Expected change in general economic situation of household over the next 12 months; (2) Expected change in general economic situation over next 12 months; (2) Expected change in unemployment over the next 12 months; and (4) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months. ²⁰ The Consumer Confidence Index by the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following question: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) expectations regarding molyment conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding employment conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding meloyment conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding employment conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding meloyment conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding meloyment conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding employment conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding meloyment conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding the protentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | Examples of consumer confidence | | |
| the DG ECFIN (European Commission Directorate General for Economission Directorate General for Economis and Financial Affairs, and also used by OECD) which is based on answers to the following four questions with five answer alternatives to each question (a lot better, a little better, the same, a little worse, a lot worse): (1) Expected change in financial situation of household over the next 12 months; (2) Expected change in general economic situation over next 12 months; (2) Expected change in general economic situation over next 12 months; (3) Expected change in momeny and (4) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months.⁷⁰ The Consumer Confidence Index by the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current memployment conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence.⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is conditions in six months; (4) expected for heir personal current employment conditions; (3) expectations regarding their total family income six months; hence.⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence.⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence.⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is conditions in six months; hence.⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the ngestive with respect to their views <td>indicators include the following:</td><td></td><td></td> | indicators include the following: | | |
| Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs, and also used by OCCO) which is based on answers to the following four questions with five answer alternatives to each question (a lot beter, a little better, the same, a little worse, a lot worse): (1) Expected change in general economic situation over next 12 months; (2) Expected change in general economic situation over next 12 months; (3) Expected change in general economic situation over next 12 months; (3) Expected change in unemployment over the next 12 months; and (4) Expected change in savings of household over remext 12 months? (3) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months? ¹⁰ The Consumer Confidence Index by the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) expectations regarding meployment conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding the interest family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (Cl) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | The Consumer Confidence Indicator by | | |
| Financial Affairs, and also used by OECD) which is based on answers to the following four questions with five answer alternatives to each question (a lot better, a little better, the same, a little worse, a lot worse): (1) Expected change in financial situation of household over the next 12 months; (2) Expected change in general economic situation over next 12 months; (3) Expected change in unemployment over the next 12 months; and (4) Expected change in unemployment over the next 12 months; and (4) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months."Conference 0 tike (4) Expected change in unemployment confidence Index by the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (3) expectations regarding their total family income six months; (4) expectations regarding their total family income six months; (6) expectations regarding their total family income six months; netor."The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views< | the DG ECFIN (European Commission | | |
| OECD) which is based on answers to the following four questions with five answer alternatives to each question (a lot better, a little better, the same, a little worse, a lot worse): (1) Expected change in financial situation of household over the next 12 months; (2) Expected change in general economic situation over next 12 months; (3) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months."0Conference Using in tigetable in the conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (3) expectations regarding business; conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding business; conditions in six months; (6) expectations regarding business; conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding business; conditions in six months; (6) expectations regarding business; conditions in six months; (and fibre) personal current employment conditions; (b) expectations regarding business; conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence."1The overall confidence index (Cl) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percendage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views< | Directorate General for Economic and | | |
| OECD) which is based on answers to the following four questions with five answer alternatives to each question (a lot better, a little better, the same, a little worse, a lot worse): (1) Expected change in financial situation of household over the next 12 months; (2) Expected change in general economic situation over next 12 months; (3) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months; noConference 4 unemployment over the next 12 months; noThe Consumer Confidence Index by the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ He overall confidence index (Cl) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative lees the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their viewshttps://www.s | Financial Affairs, and also used by | 12 المقبلة؛ (3) التغير المتوقع في معدل البطالة خلال | |
| Ithe following four questions with five answer alternatives to each question (a lot better, a little better, the same, a little worse, a lot worse): (1) Expected change in financial situation of fousehold over the next 12 months; (2) Expected change in general economic situation over next 12 months; (3) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months; 70 The Consumer Confidence Index by the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (a) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (af (5) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (Cl) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative lees the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative lees the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative lees the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | | | |
| answer alternatives to each question (a lot better, a liftle better, the same, a liftle worse, alot worse): (1) Expected change in financial situation of household over the next 12 months; (2) Expected change in general economic situation over next 12 months; (3) Expected change in unemployment over the next 12 months; and (4) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months; 7° The Consumer Confidence Index by the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current business regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of | - | الأسر المعيشية خلال الأشهر ال 12 المقبلة. | |
| (a lot better, a little better, the same, a little worse, a lot worse): (1) Expected change in financial situation of household over the next 12 months; (2) Expected change in general economic situation over next 12 months; (3) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months; and (4) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months; 70Conference 300 to saving of household over next 12 months; 70The Consumer Confidence Index by the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current employment conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ Conference 300 to saving of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of househol | - · | | |
| a little worse, a lot worse): (1) Expected change in financial situation of household over the next 12 months; (2) Expected change in general economic situation over next 12 months; (3) Expected change in unemployment over the next 12 months; and (4) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months. ⁷⁰ The Consumer Confidence Index by the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the | • | يستند مؤشر ثقة المستهلك من قبل ال Conference | |
| Expected change in financial situation of household over the next 12 months; (2) Expected change in general economic situation over next 12 months; (3) Expected change in unemployment over the next 12 months; and (4) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months."0(1) توقعات التوظيف في غضون سنة الشير : (() التقد الشادل (1) من قبل البلك .The Consumer Confidence Index by the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current business remployment conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence.71(1) by the Contral Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views(1) by the central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views(1) by the central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views(1) by the central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the <td>-</td> <td>Board (جمعية عضوية أعمال وبحوث مستقلة عاملة</td> <td></td> | - | Board (جمعية عضوية أعمال وبحوث مستقلة عاملة | |
| of household over the next 12 months; (2) Expected change in general economic situation over next 12 months; (3) Expected change in unemployment over the next 12 months; and (4) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months.70Signal (1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2 | | للمصلحة العامة) على إجابات على الأسئلة التالية: (1) | |
| addition of the Philippines is conditions in six months; (2) by the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current employment conditions; (3) expectations regarding their total family income six months; rad (5) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence.⁷¹ The overall confidence in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage | | تقييم أوضاع الأعمال الراهنة الشخصية؛ (2) تقييم | |
| Inductors (2) Expected intage in general economic situation over next 12 months; (3) Expected change in unemployment over the next 12 months; and (4) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months. ⁷⁰ The Consumer Confidence Index by the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current employment conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current employment conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current employment conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | | | |
| 12 months; (3) Expected change in unemployment over the next 12 months; and (4) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months. 70(5) من قبل النبThe Consumer Confidence Index by the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) | | | |
| It information for the next 12 months; and (4) Expected change in savings of household over next 12 months; 70 The Consumer Confidence Index by the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (Cl) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | | - | |
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| Inforturs, and (4) Expected thange in savings of household over next 12 months.⁷⁰ The Consumer Confidence Index by the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: | • • | | |
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| The Consumer Confidence Index by the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current employment conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding employment conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | | يتم احتساب مؤشر الثقة الشامل (CI) من قبل البنك | |
| The Consumer Confidence Index by the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current employment conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the angative with respect to their views | months. ⁷⁹ | | |
| The Consumer Confidence Index by the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current employment conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding employment conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (C1) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | | | |
| the Conference Board (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current employment conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | - | · · · | |
| (an independent business membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current employment conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding employment conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence.⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | | | |
| membership and research association working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current employment conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative le | | | |
| working in the public interest) is based on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current employment conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding employment conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence.⁷¹ The overall confidence index (Cl) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | membership and research association | | |
| on answers to the following questions: (1) assessment of their personal current business conditions; (2) assessment of their personal current employment conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding employment conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (Cl) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | working in the public interest) is based | | |
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| assessment of their personal current employment conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding employment conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | (1) assessment of their personal | | |
| employment conditions; (3) expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding employment conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | current business conditions; (2) | | |
| expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding employment conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | assessment of their personal current | | |
| expectations regarding business conditions in six months; (4) expectations regarding employment conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | employment conditions; (3) | | |
| expectations regarding employment conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | expectations regarding business | | |
| expectations regarding employment conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | conditions in six months; (4) | | |
| conditions in six months; and (5) expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | expectations regarding employment | | |
| expectations regarding their total family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | conditions in six months; and (5) | | |
| family income six months hence. ⁷¹ The overall confidence index (CI) by the Central Bank of the Philippines is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | | | |
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| households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | | | |
| affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | | | |
| households that answered in the negative with respect to their views | | | |
| negative with respect to their views | | | |
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| on a given indicator. A positive Ci | | | |
| | on a given indicator. A positive CI | | |

 ⁷⁰ DG-ECFIN, (2014). "The Joint Harmonised EU Programme of Business and Consumer Surveys-User Guide" Available at: <u>http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/db_indicators/surveys/documents/bcs_user_guide_en.pdf</u>
 ⁷¹ The Conference Board. (2011). Consumer Confidence Survey® Technical Note – February 2011. Available at: <u>https://www.conference-board.org/pdf_free/press/TechnicalPDF_4134_1298367128.pdf</u>

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|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 12.2 Business confidence | indicates a favorable view, except for the inflation rate, the peso-borrowing rate, unemployment and change in prices, where a positive CI indicates the opposite. The overall consumer CI measures the average direction of change in three indicators: overall condition of the economy, household finances, and household income. ⁷² A business confidence indicator monitors the current and future business situation and it can be used as a leading indicator for predicting short-term developments in a country. It is based on business tendency surveys which collect (mainly) qualitative response from businesses on their assessment of past, current and future economic conditions. Business confidence indicators are calculated for the various segments of the economy, such as for manufacturing, construction, retail | يرصد مؤشر الثقة في قطاع الأعمال الوضع التجاري الحالي و المستقبلي، ويمكن أن تستخدم كمؤشر رائد للتنبؤ بالتطور ات قصيرة الأجل في البلاد. ويستند إلى مسو حاتالميول التجارية التي تقوم بجمع (في الأساس) الردود النوعية من الشركات حول تقييمهم للوضع الاقتصادي الفائت، الحالي و المستقبلي. يتم احتساب مؤشر ات الثقة في قطاع الأعمال بالنسبة لقطاعات مختلفة من الاقتصاد، مثل التصنيع و البناء و تجارة التجزئة و الخدمات وما إلى ذلك استناداً إلى أسئلة مختلفة من مسوحات الميول التجارية. ومن ثم يتم تجميعها لاستخلاص مؤشر الثقة في الأعمال التجارية بالنسبة للاقتصاد كله. | مؤشر الثقة في قطاع الأعمال |
| 12.3 Composite Business Cycle Indicators | tendency surveys. They are then aggregated to derive a business confidence indicator for the whole economy. ⁷³ Business Cycle Indicators are composite indicators used to track the business cycle. They are classified into leading, coincident and lagging indices according to their characteristics to | هي مؤشرات مركبة مستخدمة لتتبع دورة الأعمال التجارية. فنها تصنف إلى مؤشرات مبكرة، مؤشرات تزامن ومؤشرات متأخرة. وفقاً لخصائصها: المؤشرات المبكرة لتوقع التغيرات في دورة الأعمال التجارية؛ مؤشرات التزامن لتقيم وضع دورة الأعمال الحالي | مؤشرات دورة الأعمال المركبة |
| | anticipate changes in the business cycle (leading indicators); to assess the current status of the business cycle (coincident indicators) and to confirm the business cycle movement (lagging indicators). | والمؤشرات المتأخرة للتأكيد على اتجاه ونشاط دورة الأعمال. بما انها مؤشرات مركبة يوجود عدة منهجيات ومقاربات لاختيار عناصرها المستقلة. | |
| | Business Cycle Indicators are composite indicators and various approaches exist for the selection of | | |

⁷² The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP). Consumer Expectations Survey, First Quarter 2015. Available at: http://www.bsp.gov.ph/downloads/Publications/2015/CES_1qtr2015.pdf

 ⁷³ OECD, (2003). A Handbook: Business Tendency Surveys. Available at: <u>http://www.oecd-</u>
 <u>ilibrary.org/docserver/download/3003011e.pdf?expires=1435657472&id=id&accname=ocid195767&checksum=53ADA422C6</u>
 <u>173BF8B965D056AF454C39</u>

| | the single concrete 74 | | |
|------------|--|---|----------|
| | the single components. ⁷⁴ | | |
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| 12.3.1 | Leading indicators are those | إن المؤشرات المبكرة تستبق النمط المستقبلي لدورة | المؤشرات |
| Leading | anticipating the future pattern of the | الأعمال وتميل إلى تحويل الاتجاه قبل التغيرات في | المبكرة |
| Indicator | business cycle. They are series that | النشاط الاقتصادي أو الدورة المرجعية. | |
| | tend to shift direction in advance of | | |
| | changes in economic activity or the | على سبيل المثال، تستخدم العناصر ال10 التالية لحساب | |
| | reference cycle. ⁷⁵ | المؤشر المبكر: | |
| | | متوسط ساعات العمل الأسبوعية في الصناعات التبيية بيريال المارية بإذارة بيريا | |
| | For example, the Conference Board | التحويلية؛ متوسط المطالبات الأولية الأسبو عية للتأمين ضد البطالة؛ أو امر الصناعيين الجديدة، السلع و المواد | |
| | uses the following 10 components to | صد البطالة: أو أمر الصناعيين الجديدة، التسع والمواد الاستهلاكية، مؤشر الأوامر الجديدة ISM (مؤشر مبنى | |
| | calculate the Leading index: | الاستهدية، موسر الأوامر الجديدة ISIN (موسر مبني على در اسات استقصائية لأكثر من 300 شركة صناعية | |
| | Average weekly hours, manufacturing; | على دراست استعصابيه وعدر من 300 سرت مساعية من قبل معهد إدارة التوريد الذي يراقب التوظيف، | |
| | Average weekly initial claims for | مخزونات الإنتاج وتسليم المورد والطلبيات الجديدة)؛ | |
| | unemployment insurance; | أوامر الصناعيين الجديدة، السلع الرأسمالية غير الدفاعية | |
| | Manufacturers' new orders, consumer | باستثناء الطائر أت؛ تصاريح البناء والمساكن الخاصة | |
| | goods and materials; ISM new order | الجديدة؛ أسعار الأسهم، 500 أسهم مشتركة؛ مؤشر | |
| | index (An index based on surveys of | الائتمان المبكر؛ هامش سعر الفائدة، سندات الخزينة (10 | |
| | more than 300 manufacturing firms by | سنوات) ناقص الأموال الاتحادية؛ متوسط توقعات | |
| | the Institute of Supply Management | المستهلك حول الظروف التجارية والاقتصادية. | |
| | that monitors employment, | | |
| | production inventories, new orders | | |
| | and supplier deliveries. ¹); | | |
| | Manufacturers' new orders, non- defense capital goods excl. aircraft; | | |
| | Building permits, new private housing | | |
| | units; Stock prices, 500 common | | |
| | stocks; Leading Credit Index; Interest | | |
| | rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds | | |
| | less federal funds; Average consumer | | |
| | expectations for business and | | |
| | economic conditions. ⁷⁶ | | |
| 12.3.2 | Coincident indicators are those | تبين مؤشرات التزامن النمط الحالي للوضع الاقتصادي. | مؤشرات |
| Coincident | describing the current pattern of the | فهي تقيس النشاط الاقتصادي الكلي؛ وبالتالي تظهر دوّرة | الترامن |
| Indicator | economic situation. They are broad | الأعمال. | |
| | series that measure aggregate | | |
| | economic activity; thus, they define | على سبيل المثال، تستخدم العناصر ال4 التالية لحساب | |
| | the business cycle. ⁷⁷ | مؤشر التزامن: اتريال الذيرية الترارية بريان الترارية | |
| | | رواتب الموظفين في القطاعات غير الزراعية؛ الدخل الشخص ناقص الدف عات التعديلاتي الانتاح المرزام ؟ | |
| | For example, the Conference Board | الشخصي ناقص المدفو عات التحويلية؛ الإنتاج الصناعي؛ المبيعات الصناعية والتجارية. | |
| | uses the following 4 components to | المبيعات الصفاعية والتجارية. | |
| | calculate the Coincident index: | | |

⁷⁴ United Nations, (2015). Forthcoming Handbook on Composite Indicators (not published yet).

⁷⁵ United Nations, (2015). Forthcoming Handbook on Composite Indicators (not published yet).

⁷⁶ The Conference Board. Available at: https://www.conference-board.org/data/bcicountry.cfm?cid=1

⁷⁷ United Nations, (2015). Forthcoming Handbook on Composite Indicators (not published yet).

| | Employees on nonagricultural payrolls; Personal income less transfer payments; Industrial production; Manufacturing and trade sales. ⁷⁸ | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| 12.3.3 Lagging Indicator | Lagging indicators are intended to reproduce, today, the past pattern of the economy. They are used to confirm that a cyclical phase is over and that the next phase has begun. ⁷⁹ For example, the Conference Board uses the following 7 components to calculate the Coincident index: Average duration of unemployment; Inventories to sales ratio, manufacturing and trade; Labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing; Average prime rate; Commercial and industrial loans; Consumer installment credit to personal income ratio; Consumer price index for services. ⁸⁰ | تهدف المؤشرات المتأخرة لإعادة إنتاج النمط السابق للإقتصاد وتستخدم للتأكد من أن دورة اقتصادية قد انتهت وأن مرحلة جديدة قد بدأت. المؤشر المتأخر: متوسط مدة البطالة؛ نسبة المخزون من مبيعات، في الصناعة والتجارة؛ نتكلفة اليد العاملة لكل وحدة انتاجية، في الصناعة؛ متوسط السعر التفضيلي؛ القروض التجارية والصناعية؛ نسبة الدفعة الائتمانية للمستهلك من الدخل الشخصي؛ الرقم القياسي لأسعار المستهلك في الخدمات. | المؤشر ات المتأخرة |

 ⁷⁸ <u>The Conference Board. Available at: https://www.conference-board.org/data/bci/index.cfm?id=2160</u>
 ⁷⁹ United Nations, (2015). Forthcoming Handbook on Composite Indicators (not published yet).
 ⁸⁰ <u>The Conference Board. Available at: https://www.conference-board.org/data/bci/index.cfm?id=2160</u>