VOORBURG GROUP 2026 AGENDA

MONDAY – SEPTEMBER 21, 2026

09:00-09:30 WELCOMING REMARKS – STATISTICS NETHERLANDS

BAS DE GROOT, DIRECTOR OF BUSINESS STATISTICS

09:30-10.30 OPENING REMARKS, AGENDA OVERVIEW, INTRODUCTIONS

VG CO-CHAIRS: ROHAN DRAPER (DENMARK) / MATHIEU THOMASSIN (CANADA)

10:30-11:00 NETWORK BREAK

11:00-11:30 SECTOR PAPER
ISIC 829 BUSINESS SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

PAPER CHRISTIAN PUCHTER (AUSTRIA)

PRESENTATION CHRISTIAN PUCHTER (AUSTRIA)

DISCUSSION:

Packaging services are also commonly included within the warehousing industry, how do countries account for significant production of these same services provided in other industries? Austria explained that its business register distinguishes between primary and secondary activities, including packaging. Poland reported that while secondary activities are not available in the business register, they are collected through an annual revenue-based survey and used in selecting enterprises for SPPI. Canada highlighted its concordance between ISIC, NACE, and NAICS and inquired about timelines for implementing ISIC Revision 5 and the new NACE revision. Austria responded that ISIC Revision 5 has not yet been implemented and that Germany plans to adopt the new NACE revision with a 2025 base period in 2028. In response to a question about the number of services respondents reported for the heterogeneous 82.99 category, Austria explained that this category contains 461 prices, combined using a geometric mean, with data collection limited by the number of prices and companies feasible to include.

11:30-12:00 CROSS-CUTTING TOPIC (PART 1)
PROGRESS ON QUALITY ADJUSTING OFFICE RENTS

PRESENTATION YASUFUMI GENMA (JAPAN)

DISCUSSION:

Is quality adjustment is needed only for continuing office-rent contracts, since new contracts already reflect age-related price differences? Does the index structure distinguish between continuing and new contracts? Japan explained that its original research focused on new contracts and found no meaningful differences between continuing and new contracts in additional analyses. Japan uses a fixed sample of office buildings in which some contracts renew and others change tenants; when tenant changes lead to price changes, additional contract-term changes may occur and require quality adjustment. Japan noted that the dataset

used in the previous research covers only Tokyo and Osaka, but found no significant regional differences between the two, noting that the data is sufficiently large to generalize to other regions. The model is used solely for quality adjustment related to age effects, not to estimate price indexes directly or to quality adjust for other factors. An additional question addressed whether average rents per building or specific contract prices are collected. Japan confirmed that average prices for each office building are collected.

12:00-13:15 LUNCH BREAK

13:15-13:45 CROSS-CUTTING TOPIC (PART 2)
THE NEW SYSTEM OF BUSINESS STATISTICS – SYSDU

PRESENTATION MURAD HAJIYEV (GERMANY)

DISCUSSION:

The conversation focused on challenges and strategies related to collecting business statistics at different reporting-unit levels. Canada emphasized that establishment-level surveys are necessary for producing regional and industry statistics, noting that enterprise-level reporting is difficult because no single respondent typically holds all required information. Germany shared similar difficulties and is currently testing an enterprise-level approach, aiming for greater coherence across statistical domains, while acknowledging the trade-offs: enterprise-level data reduce respondent burden but create allocation challenges for short-term statistics. Finland highlighted the importance of early planning to reconcile legal and reporting units and to manage historical data revisions efficiently. Ireland and Denmark noted benefits of having a single point of contact for large enterprises, which simplifies communication for both the statistical office and the enterprise. Questions were raised about potential impacts of reducing publication frequency for production statistics and about organizational changes associated with survey consolidation. Germany will explore these concerns internally. The group also discussed circumstances where enterprise-level data must be allocated to establishments when local-unit data are not obtainable; Germany indicated this will occur only for short-term statistics, not structural ones.

13:45-14:15 CROSS-CUTTING TOPIC (PART 3)
APPROXIMATIONS OF DEFLATORS WHEN SPPIS ARE NOT AVAILABLE: FOCUS ON APPROXIMATIONS USED BY SPPI PRODUCERS TO SUPPLEMENT THEIR SURVEYS

PAPER DOROTHEE BLANG (GERMANY)

PRESENTATION DOROTHEE BLANG (GERMANY)

DISCUSSION:

The group discussed a proposed future topic on disaggregating and forecasting price trends, with Switzerland asking whether data from economically similar countries could be used. Germany explained that cross-country comparisons are not currently made and that proxy methods depend on data gaps, available estimators, and suitability. Singapore inquired about using wages as proxies for SPPI prices, but Germany noted that proxies typically rely on similar prices rather than wages, since labor-cost measures are input prices and generally not preferred. Denmark pointed to relevant papers and asked whether National Accounts deflators could be used by price statisticians, but Germany cautioned that double-deflation issues limit this. Canada added that National Accounts often rely on proxies to estimate volumes and may lack their own deflators.

14:15-14:45	NETWORK BREAK
14:45-15:45	INDUSTRY PAPER ISIC 60 TELEVISION BROADCASTING

SPPI PRESENTATION ŠULC JIŘÍ (CZECH REPUBLIC)

SPPI PAPER MELANIE SANTIAGO (UNITED STATES)

SPPI PRESENTATION MELANIE SANTIAGO (UNITED STATES)

DISCUSSANT REMARKS MARCUS FRIDEN (SWEDEN)

DISCUSSION:

Canada asked whether definition changes require back-casting and raised questions about subscription fees bundled with mobile plans. The United States explained that BLS calculates SPPIs only going forward under new classifications. Revenue passed to a broadcasting company is counted in broadcasting; revenue retained by a mobile provider is counted in wireless telecommunications. Japan noted that it partially adjusts for audience size as a quality change and focuses on advertisement effectiveness instead of input costs. The United States does not use audience size for quality adjustment because it does not affect input costs under the FIOPI model. The Netherlands described using audience size in linear broadcasting price calculations, raising questions about whether targeted advertising implies higher quality. The Netherlands also pointed out increased costs associated with targeted ads, suggesting a need for measurable quality adjustment. Switzerland stated that targeted advertising increases the efficiency—and thus the quality—of advertisement services. IMF highlighted that internet advertising is priced per impression or per click, where purchase-tracking allows monetization. This logic is extending into streaming video, where monetized outcomes can be included in prices. Germany asked about firms' ability to access necessary data at headquarters. The United States described how industry research helps determine which level of an enterprise holds usable data.

15:45-16:45	STRATEGIC PLAN 2027 – 2031

ROHAN DRAPER (DENMARK), MELANIE SANTIAGO (UNITED STATES)

SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS OF THE MISSION, VISION, OBJECTIVES, AND TASKS

TUESDAY – SEPTEMBER 22, 2026

08:30-10:45	CROSS-CUTTING TOPIC (PART 5) USE OF ALTERNATIVE DATA IN SECTION G

SESSION LEADER ULLA VIRTANEN (FINLAND)

PAPER KATIE FRAWLEY (UNITED STATES):

PRESENTATION KATIE FRAWLEY (UNITED STATES):

PAPER FRANCESCA TUZI (ITALY):

PRESENTATION FRANCESCA TUZI (ITALY):

PAPER SAM SACCO (MALTA):

PRESENTATION SAM SACCO (MALTA):

PRESENTATION MATHIEU THOMASSIN (CANADA)

DISCUSSION:

The United Nations asked about differences between transaction data and scanner data, and what a country should request when engaging retailers. Canada explained that questionnaires provide high-level information, while scanner data offer transaction-level detail. Canada noted that acquisition costs are often missing and asked United States about its experience obtaining corporate data, defining product lines, aligning acquisition and selling costs, and securing sensitive margin data. The United States described its process: timelines depend on contacting the right provider; firms may define product lines or provide raw transaction data; confidentiality laws and agreements are used to assure respondents; and estimated acquisition costs are requested when monthly values are missing. Canada questioned whether Malta needs more detailed data beyond bank card information, including adjustments for non-card payments and weighting. Malta stated that for its purposes total turnover is enough, with no adjustment for non-card payments because both methods are assumed to have similar rates of change; weighting may be explored in the future. France asked how to account for month-to-month product quality changes. The United States responded that using comparable product lines helps mitigate substitution and quality-change issues. Canada noted that its scanner data are highly detailed, recorded at the UPC level.

10:45-11:15 NETWORK BREAK

11:15-12:00 CROSS-CUTTING TOPIC (PART 6)
POTENTIAL REVISION OF THE DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE STATISTICS GUIDELINES

PRESENTATION MARKIE MURYAWAN (UNITED NATIONS):

DISCUSSION:

The Netherlands highlighted that national accounts require information on trade margins but lack the mandate to collect them, relying only on turnover. They asked whether United Nations guidelines or practices in other countries address this gap. The United Nations noted that UN recommendations call for using trade margins as deflators in distributive trade. Canada questioned how European Union countries produce GDP for distributive trade without trade margins and emphasized the need for clearer guidance on measuring financial services. The Netherlands explained that their national accounts derive distributive trade volume using supply-use tables rather than margin data. The IMF stated that the SNA already provides guidance for financial services and that forthcoming updates to the PPI manual will further address pricing methods for financial services.

12:00-13:15 LUNCH BREAK

13:15-13:45 CROSS-CUTTING TOPIC (PART 7)
BLS EXPANDING THE PUBLICATION STRUCTURE FOR THE PPI'S FOR RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION USING ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

PRESENTATION MELANIE SANTIAGO (UNITED STATES):

DISCUSSION:

The IMF raised questions about what substitution effects the Tornquist formula captures and whether its use introduces chain drift. The United States explained that in the transportation sector, substitutions may occur between different modes of transport or changes in service levels (e.g., timeliness). The United States also reported that research found no evidence of chain drift associated with applying the Tornquist formula in this context. Canada inquired whether the formula is applied to both carload and intermodal services, and whether revenue data include fuel surcharges. The United States clarified that: The Tornquist formula is used at the elementary index level for both carload and intermodal services. A modified Laspeyres index is used at the aggregate level due to system design constraints. The dataset includes total revenue, which does encompass fuel surcharges.

13:45-14:30 CROSS-CUTTING TOPIC (PART 8)
TRADE IN SERVICE DEFLATORS

PAPER RHYS HUMPHRIES (UNITED KINGDOM):

PRESENTATION RHYS HUMPHRIES (UNITED KINGDOM):

DISCUSSION:

The discussion focused on how countries use domestic Service Producer Price Indexes (SPPIs) as proxies for international price measures. Canada asked whether exchange-rate adjustments are applied and how "bespoke" methods are defined. The United Kingdom explained that domestic proxies are adjusted for exchange rates, with concerns centered more on exchange-rate effects than pass-through effects, and noted that "bespoke" approaches refer to custom methods created for specific industries such as travel and transportation. Korea questioned how to evaluate differences between proxy indexes and true market data, especially when using another country's SPPI. The United Kingdom responded that, in the absence of import and export price indexes, evaluation is largely qualitative, and cross-country comparisons are constrained by varying coverage and the lack of metrics to assess service quality alignment, making domestic SPPIs the preferred option. Netherlands and the United Kingdom both reported using other countries' SPPIs when those countries represent large shares of their imports. The United Nations asked whether export pricing would differ from domestic pricing, and the United Kingdom noted that PPI and XPI trends typically diverge, with exchange-rate impacts not reflected in domestic SPPIs.

14:30-15:00 NETWORK BREAK

15:00-16:45 CROSS-CUTTING TOPIC (PART 9)
QUARTERLY DEFLATORS FOR THE MONTHLY ISP

SESSION LEADER MARIAGRAZIA MOSCHETTA (ITALY)

PRESENTATION AGNIESZKA MATULSKA-BACHURA (POLAND):

PAPER JOSIPA KALCIC IVANIC (CROATIA):

DISCUSSION:

Canada raised concerns that shocks might be missed without auxiliary indicators, and Poland confirmed through testing that methods incorporating indicators generally perform better, though Denton–Cholette remains an improvement over existing approaches. The United Kingdom asked how Croatia selects and maps indicators to deflators, and Croatia explained that choices depend on alignment with National Accounts practices, using 3- or 4-digit levels of detail where appropriate and omitting indicators when no suitable match exists. Italy questioned whether national statistical offices should instead produce monthly SPPIs, but Croatia noted that doing so would be too costly given the difficulty of producing even quarterly SPPIs. Poland added that while developing proxies and estimation methods is resource-intensive, it is still less burdensome than conducting full monthly surveys.

WEDNESDAY – SEPTEMBER 23, 2026

09:00-10:10 HOST PRESENTATION – STATISTICS NETHERLANDS

SHORT TURN STATISTICS ON WHOLESALE TRADE SERVICES G46 – DENNIS MATTHIJS

DISCUSSION

How does your NSO calculate Real Output (Outside of National Accounts)?

Canada reported that it uses margin prices to directly deflate margin output, and suggested that the United States likely follows a similar approach. The IMF clarified that the United States only produces real output within the National Accounts framework, not independently. Switzerland explained that it applies double deflation to derive real output but uses the results only internally and does not publish them. These responses highlight varying levels of reliance on deflation methods and the extent to which countries produce standalone real-output measures.

Would your NSO consider using this proxy method to calculate production volume?

The United Kingdom stated that it would prefer conducting a quality survey over using a proxy and might choose not to calculate the measure at all if the proxy were the only option. Finland suggested exploring the use of VAT returns as a potential proxy source. The Netherlands noted that it had previously investigated VAT-based approaches but found results unsatisfactory, emphasizing that a better understanding of investment-cost components within VAT data is needed. The IMF commented that collecting direct margin prices is challenging but that comparing proxy-based methods with direct margin-price methods would be valuable.

DISTORTIONS IN PRICE MEASUREMENT DUE TO PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH – DENNIS MATTHIJS

DISCUSSION

The group discussed how productivity changes—particularly those driven by AI—should be reflected in service price measurement. Switzerland noted that productivity-rate statistics could be used for adjustments and emphasized that AI may boost productivity while also introducing inefficiencies. Netherlands highlighted that productivity rates can be inferred from price statistics, while Denmark described Sweden's quality-audit model for determining when hourly rates or alternative pricing methods should be applied, pointing to

examples in legal services such as marriage licenses and wills. The United States explained that its approach relies on asking respondents directly about productivity improvements. Turkey raised concerns that AI-related productivity effects are currently captured inconsistently across countries and stressed the need for international standards. Denmark proposed forming a task force on this topic, and the IMF agreed, noting such a group could meaningfully inform updates to the PPI manual and that productivity gains must be passed on to consumers to qualify as output-price changes. Netherlands added that productivity gains should manifest as fewer hours billed and corresponding changes to client invoices, while the United Kingdom offered to share a paper addressing bias in these measurement approaches.

10:10-10:30 NETWORK BREAK

10:30-12:00 HOST PRESENTATION – STATISTICS NETHERLANDS

A VISION FOR A GENERIC SYSTEM FOR ALL ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Arjan van Loon

DISCUSSION:

Countries shared experiences modernizing statistical production systems, with Canada describing earlier, less ambitious efforts and noting trade-offs between flexibility and standardization as well as persistent data-consistency challenges; Canada also highlighted improvements from adopting reproducible, open-source pipelines. Denmark reported being a year into a similar modernization initiative and working to align offices to a generic model. Netherlands emphasized language-conversion difficulties and explained that, while some tools are off-the-shelf, most systems are being built internally to fully standardize processes. Germany noted progress in standardizing early data collection and final publication, while data editing and storage remain fragmented, prompting exploration of new tools and questions about full-process standardization. Finland stressed that technical coherence depends on human cooperation, describing how coordinated work between Structural Business Statistics and National Accounts has improved consistency in annual business data adjustments.

HMTS: A HEDONIC MULTILATERAL APPROACH FOR DYNAMIC, LOW-VOLUME PRICE INDICES

Farley Ishaak

DISCUSSION:

Finland praised the value of sharing work and code, noting that it has successfully used packages provided by the Netherlands. Brazil asked whether the new approach would replace existing measures and whether median-based measures had been tested. The Netherlands explained that the method is grounded in ordinary least squares with diagnostics to assess model performance and has been compared to median, geometric, and other alternatives. Canada inquired about model specification—whether hedonic methods were applied by period, pooled, or by region—and the Netherlands clarified that a rolling time-dummy approach pools but increases revisions, while a hedonic Fisher method avoids pooling at the cost of reduced data volume. They emphasized that their approach does not pool across time but instead allows coefficients to evolve together. Canada also asked about minimum observation counts and window sizes, and the Netherlands noted that minimums depend on the heterogeneity of the data and that window size is selectable within the package.

12:00-17:00 LUNCH AND COUNTRY DAY

THURSDAY – SEPTEMBER 24, 2026

08:30-09:00 BUREAU MEETING – VG BUREAU MEMBERS ONLY

09:00-09:30 CROSS-CUTTING TOPIC (PART 10)
LEASING OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

SESSION LEADER MATHIEU THOMASSIN (CANADA)

PAPER EMMANUEL CAICEDO (FRANCE)

PRESENTATION EMMANUEL CAICEDO (FRANCE)

DISCUSSION:

The Netherlands described its work on Producer Price Indexes for franchises, emphasizing an approach that tracks the absolute payments made by franchisees rather than percentages or escalations, since franchise turnover fluctuates while the franchiser's service remains constant. Denmark noted that such franchise models may involve volume changes and suggested the topic could evolve into a future sector paper. The United Nations highlighted that brokerage of patents—and potentially data licensing—belongs to a different ISIC sector related to intellectual property and asked whether data licensing should be incorporated. Germany emphasized the difficulty of measuring this industry because patent and trademark ownership span many sectors, complicating identification of relevant companies. Japan added that it plans to present its price-measurement method for R&D later and that similar techniques might apply to measuring the prices of data assets.

09:30-10:00 CROSS-CUTTING TOPIC (PART 11)
R&D AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SPPI

PRESENTATION YUKA KIHO (JAPAN):

DISCUSSION:

Canada asked how the hypothetical market is established for valuing R&D output, prompting Japan to explain that firms providing services to other companies should report their actual markup, while firms performing R&D solely for their own use should rely on operating profit margins. The IMF raised broader questions about how franchising and licensing fees function economically—whether they are tied to each transaction or effectively occur only at the time a license is granted, given the absence of marginal costs for franchisors. Canada noted that the growing complexity of these valuation issues suggests that a dedicated sector paper could be warranted to support future methodological development.

10:00-10:30 NETWORK BREAK

10:30-12:15 INDUSTRY PAPER
ISIC 7911 TRAVEL AGENCY ACTIVITIES

SESSION LEADER ARIEL JUAREZ MORALES (MEXICO)

INDUSTRY PAPER ARIEL JUAREZ MORALES (MEXICO)

SPPI PAPER MAJA DOZET (CROATIA)

SPPI PRESENTATION MAJA DOZET (CROATIA)

SPPI PAPER EVELI SOKMAN (ESTONIA)

SPPI PRESENTATION EVELI SOKMAN (ESTONIA)

SPPI PAPER BEATA CEBULA (POLAND)

SPPI PRESENTATION BEATA CEBULA (POLAND)

DISCUSSION:

Switzerland asked whether countries capture prices from online travel agencies (OTAs) and whether their market size poses challenges, and Croatia explained that it collects only domestic prices and has not encountered OTA-related issues. Estonia noted that several large OTAs also operate their own booking systems, while Japan explained that its price index for travel agency services covers most transactions between customers, agencies, and accommodations establishments. Croatia added that it incorporates agency fees as a percentage of the value of the accommodation service. Canada asked what share of the collected prices consists of list prices, and Estonia replied that it relies entirely on publicly available list prices, while Poland does not track this information. Ireland described a similar approach using percentage fees and prices obtained from the CPI data for different products, carrying prices forward when no transactions occur. Mexico asked about future challenges, to which Croatia cited seasonality, Poland pointed to classification changes, and Estonia noted that expanding coverage of business-to-business and business-to-government transactions—*potentially using contract data as a source*—could improve measurement accuracy.

11:45-13:00	LUNCH BREAK
13:00-13:30	CROSS-CUTTING TOPIC (PART 12) USAGE OF HOURLY-RATE METHOD FOR SPPI IN LABOR INTENSIVE SECTORS AND QUALITY ADJUSTMENT CONSIDERATION

PAPER EYLUL POLAT (TURKEY):

PRESENTATION EYLUL POLAT (TURKEY):

DISCUSSION:

Austria noted that although it collects detailed hourly rates with strict quality specifications, companies often do not report whether tasks take less time over periods of rising productivity, making it difficult to track productivity-driven price changes. The Netherlands expressed strong interest in continuing discussions on how to measure these effects, and highlighted that it already applies model-based pricing approaches in several service industries, such as cleaning, as an alternative to hourly-rate pricing.

13:30-14:00	CROSS-CUTTING TOPIC (PART 14) USING GEN AI TO CALCULATE PRICE INDEXES

PAPER XIN HA (CANADA):

PRESENTATION XIN HA (CANADA):

DISCUSSION:

Denmark noted that code was generated much faster and asked how its efficiency compares to human-written code; Canada responded that efficiency varies by both the human and the model, emphasized the need for human validation, and explained that national statistical offices should be transparent about AI use, with Canada requiring disclaimers on AI-assisted outputs. The United States asked where to draw the line for such disclosures, sharing that current policy is to label anything generated with AI while practices are still evolving. The United Kingdom highlighted the importance of prompt-engineering skill for code quality, and Germany asked about training data, regulations, and benchmarking; Canada said it uses a standard Microsoft model, guides it toward standard packages, hosts workloads on domestic servers, and has not yet benchmarked. Germany queried whether the approach covers the full production process; Canada said it currently focuses on price index calculation with plans to automate further steps. Singapore raised usability and reliability concerns—long prompts, support for non-experts, multi-agent waterfall risks, and model choice—and Canada explained that an intake agent requests missing information, human validation mitigates failures, and the chosen LLM was the one available on the platform at the time.

14:00-14:30	NETWORK BREAK
14:30-16:15	CROSS-CUTTING TOPIC (PART 13) PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN USING MODERN PRODUCTION SYSTEMS. POSTER SESSION

SESSION LEADER ROHAN DRAPER (DENMARK)

POSTER PELLE ALBERS (NETHERLANDS):

POSTER XIN HA (CANADA):

POSTER CHAN ZI QI (SINGAPORE):

16:15-17:00	BUREAU MEETING – VG BUREAU MEMBERS ONLY

FRIDAY – SEPTEMBER 25, 2026

09:00-09:45	CROSS-CUTTING TOPIC (PART 16) IBGE'S EXPERIENCE IN MEASURING THE SERVICE SECTOR

PAPER LUIZ ANDRÉS RIBEIRO PAIXÃO (BRAZIL):

PRESENTATION LUIZ ANDRÉS RIBEIRO PAIXÃO (BRAZIL):

DISCUSSION:

Canada asked whether Brazil makes adjustments for the many small enterprises missing from its survey frame, and Brazil replied that in some cases it increases the sample size. Canada then inquired about access to tax data and the rationale for stratifying firms by number of employees rather than revenue; Brazil explained that it does not have formal access to tax records and relies primarily on the business register, with

limited supplementary information from various regulatory agencies that generally do not publish enterprise-level revenue data. Mexico asked about Brazil's main data collection challenges given the country's geographic size, prompting Brazil to highlight persistent difficulties in reaching small enterprises, firms in smaller industries, and respondents in the North region. Brazil added that data are collected through an online questionnaire, with response rates around 80 percent—slightly lower after the pandemic but now improving.

09:45-10:15 CROSS-CUTTING TOPIC (PART 15)
PPI MANUAL UPDATE

PRESENTATION ANDREW BAER (IMF):

DISCUSSION:

Countries discussed which new compilation methods should be addressed in the updated manual, with Switzerland emphasizing a shift from web scraping toward API-based access and the need to map data types to methods and production pipelines, and Germany agreeing while urging broader treatment of transaction-level data and more precise terminology. Malta, drawing on Eurostat's PPI handbook work, highlighted "now-casting" as a priority, while the IMF outlined several topics to incorporate, including hourly-rate service pricing, productivity effects of AI, superlative index formulas, and the use of AI and open-source tools. The Netherlands noted plans for empirical research into improved index methodologies. Additional priorities were raised across countries: the UK called for coverage of digitalization topics such as cloud computing and AI; Ireland sought guidance on faster introduction of new indexes; and the IMF invited NSOs to contribute ideas and volunteer as chapter reviewers. Denmark noted forthcoming results on PPI coverage and data sources, and the Netherlands asked how the IMF manual aligns with the OECD–Eurostat guide, with the IMF confirming it will coordinate with the OECD.

10:30-11:00 NETWORK BREAK

11:00-12:00 2027 MEETING PLAN

VG CO-CHAIRS: ROHAN DRAPER (DENMARK) / MATHIEU THOMASSIN (CANADA)

VG Governance and Bureau Representation

Future Agenda

Assignment of Sector Papers

Designation of Industries and Assignments for VG 2027

Designation of Papers on Cross-cutting topics for VG 2027

Conclude VG 2027 meeting plan

Designation of Assignments for VG 2027

Meeting Arrangements for Next Year

Closing Remarks