

The process and challenges of developing a CoP for the European neighbourhood South countries within the overall institutional framework

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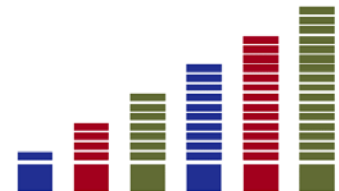
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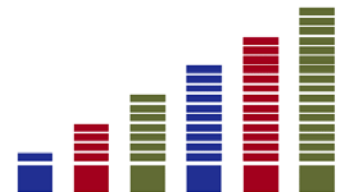
Reasons for a specific CoP

- Challenging institutional framework in the countries
 - Lack of visibility / understanding of the role of statistics in a democratic society
 - Lack of understanding of what official statistics covers
 - Non-developed quality culture
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- need a CoP to increase awareness and authority
 - need an adapted CoP to reflect a different reality



Process of developing a CoP

- High-level discussions to agree on the fact of development
- Self-assessment against the ESCoP
- Workshops/seminars with quality managers to explain and discuss each and every principle and indicator
- Preliminary agreement on principles and indicators
- Validation by the senior management of the NSIs
- Discussion on the respective QAF
- Changes to the CoP
- Final validation by the senior management of the NSIs



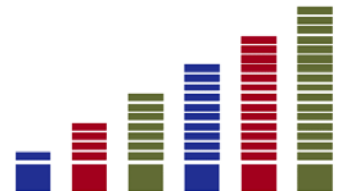
Result – the adapted CoP

Common aspects with the ESCoP

- All principles are the same
- More than 95% of the indicators are the same or similar

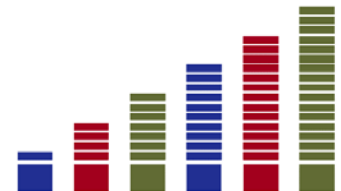
Differences to the ESCoP

- Wording (European/international standards)
- Adopted by the NSIs and for the NSIs only (for the time being)
- Indicator 9.5. on sharing of data among statistical authorities deleted
- New explicit principle on coordination and cooperation



Lessons learnt

- General agreement needed to start the process
 - Quality of the process is more important than the time it takes (process lasted for 2-3 years with multiple meetings at different levels)
 - Ownership
 - Involvement of the senior management of the NSIs
 - Continuity of colleagues involved in the work
 - Good moderation/facilitation of the process
- real success – the CoP for the ENP South countries



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