A GLOBAL ASSEMBLY ON MEASURING CIVIL SOCIETY AND VOLUNTEERING

Organized by the
Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies
in cooperation with the
United Nations Volunteers
and the
United Nations Statistics Division

26-27 September 2007
United Nations Campus (“Langer Eugen”) Bonn, Germany

The Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies, in cooperation with the United Nations Volunteers and the United Nations Statistics Division, convened a Global Assembly to assess the progress being made in putting the civil society sector, volunteerism, and philanthropy on the economic map of the world through the implementation of the United Nations Handbook on Nonprofit Institutions in the System of National Accounts, and to identify the steps needed to extend this process and make maximum use of its products. The Assembly provided a first-ever opportunity for national development organizations, civil society leaders, and others to learn about the progress that has been made in implementing this Handbook, to assess the potentials for extending this work, and to gauge the promise this new tool holds for enhancing the contribution that civil society and volunteering can make to the promotion of the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development throughout the world.

Appendix documents:

• Measuring Civil Society and Volunteering: Initial Findings from Implementation of the UN Handbook on Nonprofit Institutions
• News Release on the Global Assembly
• News Release on Initial Findings
• Agenda
• Participants
PRESENTATIONS

Wednesday, September 26, 2007

Welcoming and Opening Remarks
Ad de Raad, Executive Coordinator, United Nations Volunteers Programme
Herman Smith, United Nations Statistics Division
Keiji Iwatake, Director, Sasakawa Peace Foundation (USA)
Lester M. Salamon, Director, Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies

“The Role of Statistics in Helping Us Understand the World”
Peter Weigl, Vice President, German Federal Statistical Office
Enrico Giovannini, Director, OECD Statistics Division
Sylvester Young, Director, Statistics Bureau, International Labour Organization

“Putting Civil Society on the Economic Map of the World: Current Status and Recent Developments”
Lester M. Salamon, Director, Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies

“How Better Information Can Help Civil Society and Philanthropy”
Filippo Addarii, Director, Euclid, European network of third sector leaders
Andrés Thompson, WK Kellogg Foundation, Latin America
Bettina Windau, Bertelsmann Stiftung
Buzz Schmidt, Guidestar International

“The UN NPI Handbook and the update of the 1993 SNA”
Herman Smith, United Nations Statistics Division

Experience from the Field: Reports from the Early Implementers
Claude Mathys, National Bank of Belgium
Sophie Joyal and Malika Hamdad, Statistics Canada
Ian Mead, Bureau of Economic Analysis, USA
Rajiv Sharma, Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Central Statistical Organization, India
Fumikazu Hida, Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Japan,
Naoto Yamauchi, Osaka School of International Public Policy, Osaka University, Japan
Jeff Cope, Principal Statistician, Statistics New Zealand

Handbook Implementation Status: An Overview - Milestone Analysis
Latin America: Daniel Gropper, State Secretary for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises and Regional Development, Argentinean Ministry of Economy
Africa: Mathews Collins Omondi, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kenya
Asia: Tony Johnson, Satellite Account Consultant
Europe: Edith Archambault, University of Paris-Sorbonne
Other: Michael Hall, Imagine Canada

Comment
Iori Kato, Programme Specialist, Civil Society, UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia
On behalf of Dr. Hafiz A. Pasha, UN Assistant Secretary-General, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director, Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific
Thursday, September 27

- Edith Archambault, *University of Paris-Sorbonne*
- Daniel Gropper, *State Secretary for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises and Regional Development, Argentinian Ministry of Economy*
- Tony Johnson, *Satellite Account Consultant*

**Using NPI Handbook Data: Reports of Working Groups**
- Bev Russel, Social Surveys Ltd, South Africa
- Andrés Thompson, WK Kellogg Foundation, Latin America
- Mario Roitter, Center for the Study of State and Society, Argentina

**Summation and Thanks**
- Ad de Raad, United Nations Volunteers programme
- Herman Smith, United Nations Statistics Division
- Lester M. Salamon, Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies

**Key Issues and Action Steps**
Measuring Civil Society and Volunteering

Initial Findings from Implementation of the UN *Handbook on Nonprofit Institutions*
Background

Recent years have witnessed a significant growth of interest in the role that nonprofit institutions (NPIs) and the volunteers they help to mobilize play in addressing social needs, promoting civic involvement, and improving the quality of life in countries throughout the world. However, efforts to understand this set of institutions and to fashion policies supportive of its development have long been impeded by a lack of basic information on its scope, finances, and role.

One important reason for this has been the way nonprofit institutions are treated in the System of National Accounts (SNA), which guides official economic data-gathering and reporting internationally. Although the SNA makes provision for a “Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households,” or NPISH, sector, the rules for allocating economic units among sectors leads to the assignment of many of the economically most significant nonprofit institutions not to this NPISH sector, but to the corporations or government sectors based largely on the source of their revenues (Figure 1). This means that only a relatively small fraction of all NPI economic activity is visible in the SNA’s NPISH sector. Partly as a result, few countries have bothered to report on NPISH at all.

### Figure 1. Allocation of Nonprofit Institutions Among Institutional Sectors in the 1993 SNA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of institutional unit</th>
<th>Sectors of the System of National Accounts (SNA)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporations</td>
<td>$C_1$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government units</td>
<td>$N_1$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>$N_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-profit institutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The opinions and interpretations offered here are those of the authors only and do not necessarily represent the opinions or interpretations of The Johns Hopkins University, its Institute for Policy Studies, or any other persons or institutions that have supported or assisted with this work.
The UN NPI Handbook

When research work under the Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project revealed that nonprofit institutions constituted a much bigger economic force than the available NPISH statistics suggested, the UN Statistics Division (UNSD) enlisted a Consultative Group and researchers from the Johns Hopkins University Center for Civil Society Studies to produce a Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts designed to provide a more comprehensive picture of the economic contribution of nonprofit institutions (NPIs).

The resulting Handbook, issued in December 2003, makes four major refinements to the 1993 SNA treatment of nonprofit institutions:

• It recommends that countries produce regular NPI “satellite accounts” that pull together data on all NPIs, including those assigned to the corporations or government sector;
• It provides a refined definition of an NPI to make it possible to identify these entities in the other sectors;
• It recommends the use of an International Classification of Non-Profit Organizations (ICNPO) that elaborates on the then-prevailing consensus system for classifying economic activities (ISIC Rev. 3) in order to differentiate NPIs more precisely; and
• It calls for inclusion of volunteer work in the NPI satellite account and provides a recommended way to value it.

Implementation of this Handbook will make it possible for policy-makers to take much more explicit account of NPIs in their policy deliberations and bring these important institutions into far better focus for the media, researchers, and the public at large.

Implementation Progress

At the invitation of the UNSD, the Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies has launched a global effort to promote the implementation of this Handbook in countries around the world, with results that are quite encouraging. In particular:

• Partnerships have been forged with the UN Volunteers Programme, the European Commission, the UN’s regional Economic Commissions for Latin America, Africa, and Asia; and the International Labour Organization;
• An International Advisory Committee has been formed involving leading civil society, foundation, and statistical officials from around the world (see inside back cover);
• Financial support has been provided by the United National Volunteers, and by the Ford, W.K.Kellogg, Skoll, Sasakawa Peace, and Sasakawa USA foundations;
• Regional workshops to introduce national accountants to the NPI Handbook have been held in Europe, Latin America, Africa, and Asia, and follow-up meetings arranged with national statistical authorities in more than 20 countries;
• Twenty-eight countries have so far committed to implement the NPI Handbook (Table 1);
• Eight countries have produced the “NPI satellite accounts” called for in this Handbook, and at least three (Belgium, Canada and the United States) have already produced updates.

This report analyzes the initial findings from these eight reporting countries (Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, France, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States).

Table 1. Countries Committed to Handbook Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argentina</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Kyrgyz Republic</th>
<th>Peru</th>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>Mali</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
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<td>Morocco</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>Cameroon</td>
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<td>New Zealand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Key Findings

1. A sizable economic force

The nonprofit institutions sector that comes into focus in the NPI satellite accounts is a significant economic force. Including the value added by volunteers, these institutions account for an average of 5 percent of Gross Domestic Product in the eight countries for which satellite account data are available. This varies from a high of 7.3 percent in Canada to a low of 1.3 percent in the Czech Republic (Figure 2).

2. Much larger than previously understood

As expected, the nonprofit institutions sector that comes into focus through the NPI satellite accounts is much larger than the Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) sector that has long been the only component of nonprofit institutions visible through the System of National Accounts. As Figure 3 shows, once volunteer work plus the nonprofit institutions allocated to the other sectors under the SNA sectoring rules are included, the full NPI sector is anywhere from 267 to 758 percent larger than the portion that is captured in NPISH.
3. NPIs outdistance major industries

The economic scale of nonprofit institutions outdistances that of major industries. Even including the Czech Republic, where the scale of the NPI sector is well below the average of other countries, the NPI contribution to GDP, at an average of 5 percent for the eight countries covered, outdistances that of the utilities industry and is on a par with that of the construction and finance industries in these same countries (Figure 4). As shown in Table 2, moreover, this pattern holds in most of the countries.

4. A diverse sector

Nonprofit institutions are active in a wide variety of fields, but much of their activity is concentrated in the fields of health, education, and social services, all fields that are central to the achievement of the UN’s Millennium Development Goals. On average, as shown in Figure 5, health, education, and social services account for 61 percent of the NPI contribution to GDP.

But the composition of the NPI sector also varies a great deal among countries. Thus, for example, in Japan, 45 percent of the NPI contribution to GDP is in health care whereas in Australia this figure is only 12 percent (Table 3).
5. The dominant providers of health and social services

In many of the fields where they are especially active, nonprofit institutions often play an even greater role than their overall role in the economy might suggest.

In Belgium, for example, where NPIs account for 5.0 percent of the value added overall, they account for:

- 66.2 percent of the value added in the social services field, which includes day care, family counseling, and food and shelter assistance;
- 52.9 percent of the value added in sports and recreation activities; and
- 42 percent of the value added in health care (Figure 6).

6. Distinctive economic structure: labor intensity and reliance on volunteers

Nonprofit organizations have a distinctive economic structure. One reflection of this is their generally labor-intensive character. Another is their mobilization of volunteer effort. Thus:

- 66 percent of the expenditures of NPIs goes for employee compensation vs. 27 percent for nonfinancial corporations (Figure 7);
- Even conservatively estimated, volunteer time accounts for more than a quarter of the NPI contribution to GDP (Figure 8).

Figure 7. Labor Costs as a Share of Expenditures, NPIs vs. Nonfinancial Corporations, 4 Countries*

* Data not available on Australia, Canada, Japan, and New Zealand
Does not include volunteer labor

Figure 8. Sources of NPI Contribution to GDP, Volunteers vs. Other Factors*, 7-Country Average

*Includes employee compensation, consumption of fixed capital, net taxes on production, and operating surplus
7. Limited reliance on philanthropic revenue

The revenue structure of the NPI sector differs markedly from what is often assumed. On average, fees, charges, and government support account for 65 percent of revenue and private philanthropy, and even with the value of volunteer time included, accounts for only 35 percent.*

Figure 9. Composition of NPI Revenue, 7-Country Average**

* The government share of NPI revenue reported here is understated because government purchases from NPIs are included in fees and cannot be separately identified.
** Data not available on France

8. Gifts of time outdistance gifts of cash

Of the sources of NPI revenue from philanthropy, gifts of time, even conservatively valued, outdistance gifts of cash in value by almost 1.5 to 1, and in some countries this reaches 3 to 1.

Figure 10. Composition of NPI Revenue from Philanthropy, Gifts of Time vs. Gifts of Cash, 7-Country Average*

* Data not available on France

9. A growing sector

The NPI sector is growing at a rate that exceeds the growth rate of the general economy in most of the countries on which time series data are available. Thus, the GDP contribution of NPIs in these countries grew at an average annual rate of 8.1 percent while the overall GDP in these countries grew on average by only 4.1 percent per year.

Figure 11. Average Annual Growth of NPIs vs. Total Economy, 5 Countries*

* Data not available on Australia, France, and New Zealand
Does not include volunteer labor
TECHNICAL NOTES
Except as noted, data reported in the figures and tables include the imputed value of volunteer labor. The base year of data varies somewhat by country. Variations in the number of countries included in the figures and tables reflect data availability.

Data sources for each country are given below.

The data used here do not reflect statistical revisions since publication.


Volunteering data are Center for Civil Society Studies (CCSS) Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project (CNP) estimates.

The data used here do not reflect statistical revisions since publication.
Volunteering data are CCSS CNP estimates.


**OECD Data on Gross Value Added and Compensation by Industry**: OECD Annual National Accounts, Volume 2 Detailed Aggregates, Table 7, Gross Value Added at Basic Prices by Industry, and Table 8, Components of Value Added by Industry: http://fiordiliji.sourceoecd.org/vl=1646635/cl=17/rw=1/rpsv/home.htm.

Acknowledgements

The Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the following in the work leading to the preparation of this document:

**National accounts statisticians** at the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the National Bank of Belgium, Statistics Canada, Statistical Committee of the Czech Republic, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques in France, the Economic and Social Research Institute of Japan, Statistics New Zealand, and the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**The United Nations Statistics Division** under the direction of Paul Cheung and the director of national accounts, Ivo Havinga.

**Project funders**: The Ford Foundation, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, the Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA, the Skoll Foundation; and United Nations Volunteers.

**Members of the International Advisory Committee to the Johns Hopkins UN Nonprofit Handbook Project**: Manual Arango, Mexican Center on Philanthropy; David Bonbright, Keystone; Ad de Raad, United Nations Volunteers; Pavol Demes, The German Marshall Fund of the United States; William Dietel, Heron Foundation; Stuart Etherington, National Council on Voluntary Organizations; Barry Gaberman, the Ford Foundation (retired); Enrico Giovannini, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development; Ivo Havinga, United Nations Statistics Division; Akinori Seki, Sasakawa Peace Foundation; Amani Kandil, Arab Network for NGOs; Wilhelm Krull, VW-Stiftung; Miklos Marschall, Transparency International; Kumi Naidoo, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Sally Osberg, the Skoll Foundation; John Richardson, Madariaga European Foundation; Gerard Salole, European Foundation Center; Bettina Windau, Bertelsmann Stiftung; and Rien van Gendt, the Van Leer Group Foundations.

**Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society staff** Christopher Doyle and Mimi Bilzor, who provided technical support in the production of this report.
The Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies

The Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies seeks to improve understanding and the effective functioning of not-for-profit, philanthropic, or “civil society” organizations in the United States and throughout the world in order to enhance the contribution these organizations can make to democracy and the quality of human life. The Center is part of the Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies and carries out its work through a combination of research, training, and information-sharing both domestically and internationally.

For information about the UN Nonprofit Handbook Project or to download a full-text version of the United Nations Handbook on Nonprofit Institutions in the System of National Accounts, please visit: www.jhu.edu/ccss/unhandbook
Nonprofit Contribution To GDP Enormous, New Study Reports

Official data from eight countries reveals sizable economic role of nonprofits, volunteers

The civil society sector contributes about as much to gross domestic product in a wide range of countries as do the construction and finance industries and twice as much as the utilities industry, according to a Johns Hopkins University report released today at the first "Global Assembly on Measuring Civil Society and Volunteering" in Bonn, Germany.

These findings emerge from data generated by official statistical agencies in eight countries that are the first to implement new guidelines contained in the United Nations Handbook on Nonprofit Institutions, which was issued by the United Nations Statistical Division in 2003. These guidelines call on statistical agencies, for the first time, to pull together data on nonprofit institutions that up to now have been scattered in official statistics, and to estimate as well the value of volunteer work.

"We now have an officially sanctioned method for capturing the economic scale and importance of civil society and volunteering around the world, and what it is revealing is that this set of organizations is far more important than we have realized," noted Lester Salamon, report author and director of the Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies, which helped the United Nations draft the handbook and has been involved in promoting its implementation.

According to the report, the civil society sector — comprising private, not-for-profit hospitals, schools, social service agencies, symphonies, environmental groups and many other organizations — accounts on average for 5 percent of the GDP in the countries covered, and exceeds 7 percent in some countries, such as Canada and the United States. By comparison, the utilities industry — including gas, water, and electricity — in these same countries accounts on average for only 2.3 percent of GDP, the construction industry for 5.1 percent, and the financial intermediation industry embracing banks, insurance companies, and financial services firms, for 5.6 percent.
Other findings in this report, which covers Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, France, Japan, New Zealand and the United States, include the following:

- For the five countries on which historical data are available (Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Japan and the United States), nonprofit institutions (NPIs) have recently been growing at an average rate that is twice the growth rate of GDP (8.1 percent per year vs. 4.1 percent);

- Nonprofits account for the lion's share of value added in many critical human service fields. In Belgium, for example, they provide more than 40 percent of the value added in health and more than two-thirds of the value added in social services;

- Health and education account, on average, for 60 percent of the economic contribution of NPIs, though this varies widely by country;

- Philanthropy, including volunteering, generates at most only about one-third of nonprofit revenue. The balance comes from government and fees;

- Within philanthropy, gifts of time (i.e. volunteering) outdistance gifts of cash by almost two;

- Volunteer work accounts, on average, for about one-quarter of the economic contribution of NPIs, though this reaches 50 percent in New Zealand.

The "Global Assembly on Measuring Civil Society and Volunteering" at which this report has been released is the first official gathering of statistical offices involved in implementing the new U.N. NPI handbook around the world. The assembly, being held at the U.N. offices in Bonn, Germany, was organized by the Center for Civil Society Studies at the Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies in cooperation with United Nations Volunteers and the United Nations Statistics Division. In addition to the eight countries that have already issued the NPI Satellite Accounts called for in the U.N. NPI handbook, 20 additional countries, both developed and developing, have committed to doing so and a number of others are about to begin implementation. The result will boost significantly the visibility and credibility of this set of institutions and permit more coherent public and private policies towards them.

The full text of the report "Measuring Civil Society and Volunteering: Initial Findings from Implementation of the U.N. Handbook on Nonprofit Institutions" is available at www.jhu.edu/ccss. Printed copies can be purchased for a small fee by e-mailing unhandbook@jhu.edu.
A Global Assembly on Measuring Civil Society and Volunteering
Organized by the Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies
in Cooperation with the
United Nations Volunteers and the United Nations Statistics Division
United Nations Campus ("Langer Eugen"), room 1916
Bonn, Germany
September 25-27, 2007

Agenda

Tuesday, September 25

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Registration for National Accounts Teams and Welcome Coffee</td>
<td>Lobby</td>
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<td>9:45 a.m.</td>
<td>Pre-Conference Meetings – National Accounts Teams by Region</td>
<td>Meeting Rooms:</td>
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<td>Latin America (Daniel Gropper, rapporteur)</td>
<td>Rm 2712</td>
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<td>Africa (Andry Andriantseheno, rapporteur)</td>
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<td>Asia (Tony Johnson, rapporteur)</td>
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<td>Europe (Edith Archambault, rapporteur)</td>
<td>Rm 518</td>
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<td>Other -Canada, US, New Zealand, Israel (Michael Hall, rapporteur)</td>
<td>Rm 1104</td>
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<td>12:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Lunch for National Accounts Teams</td>
<td>29th Floor Canteen</td>
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<td>1:15 p.m.</td>
<td>General Registration and Welcome Coffee</td>
<td>Lobby</td>
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<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Welcome and Opening Remarks</td>
<td>Rm 1916</td>
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<td>Moderator: Robert Leigh, UNV</td>
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<td>Ad de Raad, Executive Coordinator, United Nations Volunteers Programme</td>
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<td>Lester M. Salamon, Director, Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies</td>
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<td>Housekeeping : Petra Mirzadeh, Logistics Team, United Nations Volunteers</td>
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<td>2:30 p.m.</td>
<td>“The Role of Statistics in Helping Us Understand the World”</td>
<td>Rm 1916</td>
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<td>Peter Weigl, Vice President, German Federal Statistical Office</td>
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<td>Sylvester Young, Director, Statistics Bureau, International Labour Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:10 p.m.</td>
<td>“Putting Civil Society on the Economic Map of the World: Current Status and Recent Developments”</td>
<td>Rm 1916</td>
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<td>Lester M. Salamon, Director, Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies</td>
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</table>
3:45 p.m.  Coffee Break

4:15 p.m.  “How Better Information Can Help Civil Society and Philanthropy”

Moderator: Amani Kandil, Arab Network of NGOs  Rm 1916
Filippo Addarii, Director, Euclid, European network of third sector leaders
Andrés Thompson, WK Kellogg Foundation, Latin America
Bettina Windau, Bertelsmann Stiftung
Buzz Schmidt, Guidestar International

5:00 p.m.  “The UN NPI Handbook and the update of the 1993 SNA”  Rm 1916
Herman Smith, United Nations Statistics Division

5:30 p.m.  Group Photo  Rm 1916

6:30 p.m.  River Cruise on the Rhine – hosted by the United Nations Volunteers
Please meet at the dock on the river just outside the entrance to the UN Campus. Soft drinks and buffet dinner served.

Wednesday, September 26, 2007

9:00 a.m.  Experience from the Field: Reports from the Early Implementers

Moderator: Adriana Mata-Greenwood, International Labour Organization  Rm 1916

- Claude Mathys, National Bank of Belgium
- Sophie Joyal and Malika Hamdad, Statistics Canada
- Ian Mead, Bureau of Economic Analysis, USA

9:50 a.m.  Experience from the Field: Reports from Early Implementers (Contd)

- Rajiv Sharma, Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Central Statistical Organization, India
- Fumikazu Hida, Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Japan,
  Naoto Yamauchi, Osaka School of International Public Policy, Osaka University, Japan
- Jeff Cope, Principal Statistician, Statistics New Zealand

10:45 a.m.  Coffee Break

11:15 a.m.  Handbook Implementation Status: An Overview-- Milestone Analysis

Moderator: Herman Smith, United Nations Statistics Division  Rm 1916

Latin America—Daniel Gropper, State Secretary for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises and Regional Development, Argentinean Ministry of Economy
Africa—Andry Andriamianteheno, UN Economic Commission for Africa
Asia—Tony Johnson, Satellite Account Consultant
Europe—Edith Archambault, University of Paris-Sorbonne
Other—Michael Hall, Imagine Canada**

12:00 p.m.  Discussion  Rm 1916

12:15 p.m.  Comment  Rm 1916
Iori Kato, Programme Specialist, Civil Society, UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia
12:30 p.m. Lunch  29th Floor Canteen

2:00 p.m. Concurrent Working Groups—Session I

- Working Group A: New Implementers’ Working Session  Rm 2105
  B-1 Rm 1916 (French)  
  B-2 Rm 2712 (Spanish)  
  B-3 Rm 318

- Working Groups C-1 to C-3: Using *NPI Handbook Data*  
  C-1 Rm 401  
  C-2 Rm 518  
  C-3 Rm 1104

4:00 p.m. Coffee Break

4:30 p.m. Concurrent Working Groups—Session II

  B-1 Rm 1916 (French)  
  B-2 Rm 2712 (Spanish)  
  B-3 Rm 318

- Working Groups C-1 to C-3: Using *NPI Handbook Data*  
  C-1 Rm 401  
  C-2 Rm 518  
  C-3 Rm 1104

6:00 p.m. Working Groups Adjourn

6:30 p.m. Bus transfer to City of Bonn reception - main entrance of UN Campus

7:00 p.m. City of Bonn reception – Bonn Town Hall

**Thursday, September 27**

9:00 a.m. Handbook Implementation: Issues, Lessons, Recommendations  Rm 1916  
*Moderator: Lester Salamon, Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies*

Reports of Working Groups B-1 to B-3

- Edith Archambault, *University of Paris-Sorbonne*
- Daniel Gropper, *State Secretary for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises and Regional Development, Argentinian Ministry of Economy*
- Tony Johnson, *Satellite Account Consultant*

10:00 a.m. Discussion  Rm 1916

10:30 a.m. Coffee Break

11:00 a.m. Using NPI Handbook Data  Rm 1916  
*Moderator: Filippo Addarii, Euclid, European network of third sector leaders*

Reports of Working Groups C-1 to C-3

- Bev Russel, *Social Surveys Ltd, South Africa*
- Andrés Thompson, *WK Kellogg Foundation, Latin America*
- Mario Roitter, *Center for the Study of State and Society, Argentina*

12:00 p.m. Discussion
12:30 p.m. Lunch 29th Floor Canteen
2:00 p.m. Next Steps Rm 1916
2:30 p.m. Discussion Rm 1916
3:00 p.m. Coffee Break

3:45 p.m. Summation and Thanks Rm 1916
Ad de Raad, United Nations Volunteers programme
Herman Smith, United Nations Statistics Division
Lester M. Salamon, Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies

4:30 p.m. Adjourn
A Global Assembly on Measuring Civil Society and Volunteering

Organized by the Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies in Cooperation with the United Nations Volunteers and the United Nations Statistics Division

United Nations Campus ■ Bonn, Germany
September 25-27, 2007

PARTICIPANTS LIST

**Argentina**
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