LIST OF TOPICS
International Conference on Real Estate Statistics
20 – 22 February 2019, European Convention Center, Luxembourg

1. Data sources for commercial real estate statistics: prices and beyond
    Interest has increased in commercial real estate statistics from public institutions, policy makers, analysts, and market investors. However, what can be achieved will depend on the data available to the institute compiling the statistics. While this area is more advanced for residential real estate than for commercial real estate, choices have to be made about precisely how a practical solution is implemented. This includes, but is not limited to: the combination of different administrative sources, if need be with specialised surveys; valuation data from, say, investment funds or loan collateralisation; disaggregated data from private sources; asking data or other big data sources; and stock-market based information. Submissions should particularly consider the advantages and disadvantages of the source discussed and how the interrelationship between prices, rents and yields (and potentially vacancy rates) can be exploited from this source.

2. Conceptual framework for commercial real estate indicators
    Concepts and methods for commercial real estate are less well developed than for residential real estate and there has been less practical experience. It is not always possible to give practical guidance as some of the solutions to conceptual problems are not clear-cut. Recommended practices are likely to evolve and be supplemented by further advice with the accumulation of more practical experience on the compilation and use of commercial real estate indicators. Submissions are invited in any area regarding the conceptual framework for commercial real estate indicators. Examples include the definition of 'commercial real estate'; the classification of properties in this domain; and aggregation and weighting issues.

3. Recent developments in residential real estate measurement
    While several countries have built and are continually expanding their experience in residential real estate measurement, practices vary and challenges remain. There is a strong demand for policy use and for financial stability to work on a set of common headline price indices and possibly a subset to monitor regional developments; to produce long time series, including methodology; to report related indicators, such as housing transactions; and to disseminate metadata. Submissions are welcome along the whole value chain from the conceptual framework via data sources to the public presentation, including other issues that may be of interest to the meeting participants, e.g. the treatment of owner-occupied housing in a consumer price index.

4. Purposes and uses of real estate indicators and related targets
    The various motivations for the analysis of real estate call for alternative *statistical* measures to be applied. With a view to the measurement target, among others, submissions might comprise discussions about the monitoring of mainly disaggregated data rather than country-wide level; the use of transaction or stock weights for price and associated indicators; the inclusion or exclusion of rental housing in measures of commercial real estate; and a review of additional indicators on construction and transactions.

5. User involvement in real estate statistics
   Submissions from users are invited to showcase how real estate statistics on the *physical market* are used in *economic and prudential* analysis and policy making (that is, *not* (!) why the data are needed to this end). Case studies can be from the regional to the global level. We would particularly welcome firm-level experience from market participants to see how their data requirements are dealt with in a landscape with seemingly limited data availability. This topic would allow presenters to show what data are used in the industry and the innovative ways it is exploited.

6. Putting policy into practice: macro-prudential oversight
   As the global financial crisis has impressively shown, changes in real estate markets influence the health and soundness of the financial sector. As a consequence, macro-prudential oversight of the financial system as a whole and the prevention and mitigation of system risk moved into the focus of the authorities. A closer monitoring of developments in the current low-yield environment is severely hampered by the lack of comparable and reliable data. Submissions should show the experience of implementing a *financial* risk monitoring framework for credit exposures and lending standards.