



June 5, 2014

IMF COMMITTEE ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS 2013 ANNUAL REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2013 Annual Report of the IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics (Committee) provides an overview of recent trends and discrepancies in global balance of payments statistics, and summarizes the Committee's work program during 2013 and the issues the Committee plans to address in the coming year.

During 2013, the IMF Statistics Department (STA), in consultation with the Committee, continued work on implementing the methodology of the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual*, sixth edition (*BPM6*); incorporated enhancements to data that respond to the recommendations of the G20/IMFC Data Gaps Initiative (DGI); reviewed STA's work on reserve-related initiatives, including the work on defining foreign currency intervention; and approved the Data Structure Definition for external sector statistics, to facilitate data and metadata transmission among economies and international agencies. STA publicly posted a complete draft of the *BPM6 Compilation Guide (BPM6 CG)*.

By end-December 2013, 184 economies reported balance of payments data, of which 36 economies reported on a *BPM6* basis. The number of economies reporting International Investment Position data rose to 137, of which 82 reported quarterly data.

In 2014, the top priorities of the Committee and STA will remain the implementation of *BPM6* and the CPIS data enhancements, and a further expansion in the number of countries reporting annual or quarterly IIP. Top priority will also be given to the work on cross-border financial interconnectedness, including identification of data gaps. Provided continued high level support is secured, work on finalizing a definition of foreign exchange market intervention would proceed in 2014.

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Glossary

<i>2008 SNA</i>	<i>2008 System of National Accounts</i>
AEG	Advisory Expert Group
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
BOPCOM	IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics
<i>BOPSY</i>	<i>Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook</i>
<i>BPM5</i>	<i>Balance of Payments Manual, fifth edition</i>
<i>BPM6</i>	<i>Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, sixth edition</i>
CDIS	Coordinated Direct Investment Survey
CG	<i>BPM6 Compilation Guide</i>
COFER	Currency Composition of Foreign Exchange Reserves
CPIS	Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey
DGI	Data Gaps Initiative
<i>DOTS</i>	<i>Direction of Trade Statistics</i>
DSD	Data Structure Definition
ECB	European Central Bank
EDDI	Enhanced Data Dissemination Initiative
EDS	External Debt Statistics
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
G-20	Group of twenty economies
HSS	<i>Handbook on Securities Statistics</i>
IAG	Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics
IBS	International Banking Statistics
<i>IFS</i>	<i>International Financial Statistics</i>
IIP	International Investment Position
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMFC	International Monetary and Finance Committee
INFER	Instrument Composition of Transactions in Foreign Exchange Reserves
ITRS	International Transactions Reporting System
<i>MSITS</i>	<i>Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services</i>
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PGI	Principal Global Indicators
RESTEG	Reserve Assets Technical Expert Group
SDDS	IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange
SEFER	Survey of Securities Held as Foreign Exchange Reserves
STA	IMF Statistics Department
TFFS	Task Force on Finance Statistics
TFSITS	Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
WGIIS	OECD Working Group on International Investment Statistics

INTRODUCTION

1. The IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics (Committee) was established in 1992. Initially, its main purpose was to oversee the implementation of the recommendations of two studies on imbalances in measured world current account and financial flows.

The Committee's mandate has broadened over the years to cover improving the availability, consistency, and reliability of balance of payments and international investment position (IIP) statistics, fostering greater coordination of data collection among countries, and facilitating the exchange of statistics.¹

2. The Committee held its twenty-sixth meeting during October 28–30, 2013 in Muscat, Oman. The participants in the meeting, which include members of the Committee and representatives from international organizations, are listed in Appendix II.

3. The following three sections of this Annual Report examine recent trends in global balance of payments and IIP data; review the work undertaken by the Committee in 2013; and outline the Committee's medium-term work program for 2014, respectively.

RECENT TRENDS IN GLOBAL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND IIP DATA

4. A growing number of economies submit external sector statistics to the IMF for re-dissemination. Annual balance of payments and IIP statistics for the period 2006–12 are published in the *2013 Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook (2013 BOPSY)*. For the 2013 BOPSY, 184 economies submitted balance of payments data, of which 137 also submitted IIP data. The number of reporters of quarterly IIP data increased to 82 economies from 79 in 2012.

5. In general, at the global level, the balance of payments account balances for all economies and international organizations combined should be zero, whereas, in practice, the data do not equal zero. The balances are of interest to the Committee, as they are a symptom of estimation errors that, when large, could lead to policy mistakes. A number of factors contribute to the global balances (or to net errors and omissions). In particular, net errors and omissions arise from incomplete coverage, misclassifications, different timing, and asymmetric valuations.

6. According to data published in 2013 BOPSY, the global current account balance (reflecting the difference between current account receipts and payments) was consistently positive in 2006–12 (Appendix Table 1). It declined to \$399 billion in 2012,

¹ The Committee's Terms of Reference was updated in 2011 to more clearly state its roles. The updated Terms of Reference of the Committee is presented in Appendix I.

compared to \$409 billion in 2011. In 2012 (as in each of the past four years), the positive balance on goods trade has exceeded the positive balance on the current account. The balance on services trade was also positive in 2012, while the balances on primary and secondary incomes were smaller and negative. The global goods balance was \$439 billion in 2012 (reported goods exports exceeded reported goods imports), compared to \$425 billion in 2011, and the global services balance was \$80 billion in 2012, compared to \$101 billion in 2011.

7. The global financial account balance (Appendix Table 2) increased in 2012 to a positive \$202 billion, from a positive \$112 billion in 2011. These positive imbalances indicate that at the global level, net acquisitions of financial assets are overestimated and/or the net incurrence of liabilities is understated.

8. World² IIP assets and liabilities increased from \$123 trillion at end-2011 to \$129 trillion at end-2012 (Appendix Table 3) with a small net (positive) balance of assets over liabilities. The balances of IIP assets and liabilities for all economies and international organizations combined should be a net positive figure at the world level, by the value of holdings of gold bullion included in monetary gold.³ At the global level, balances may deviate from a net positive figure due to the same reasons that were noted in the above discussion of balance of payment account balances, including incomplete coverage, misclassifications, different timing, and asymmetric valuations.

WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE IN 2013

A. Implementation of the *BPM6*

9. During 2013, STA, in consultation with the Committee, continued work on implementing the methodology of the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, sixth edition (BPM6)*. As of end-December 2013, 36 countries had implemented the *BPM6* framework and reported their own *BPM6*-basis estimates for publication in the IMF's *International Financial Statistics* and the online Balance of Payments Statistics Database. STA converts the data for countries that continue to report data to the IMF on a *BPM5* basis to a *BPM6* basis using standardized conversion formulas. In light of user demands for *BPM6*-basis data for years prior to 2005, STA consulted the Committee on allowing the public to access its pre-2005 *BPM6*-basis estimates. The Committee noted that the timing of such access should take account of countries' plans for releasing their own *BPM6*-basis estimates. A large number of countries (including all European Union (EU) members) will release their own official *BPM6*-basis estimates later in 2014. If STA provides the public with access to the pre-2005 *BPM6*-

² These figures are based on data provided by the 137 countries that compile an IIP (compared to 184 that compile a balance of payments).

³ Gold bullion included in monetary gold is recorded as an asset in the IIP accounts, and there is no corresponding liability. Based on data published in the World Tables in *International Financial Statistics*, holdings of monetary gold were US\$ 1.7 trillion at end 2012.

basis estimates, STA would maintain and update the pre-2005 data base with official country estimates as these become available, as STA now does with the estimates for 2005 forward.

10. Committee members exchanged information on their experiences in implementing BPM6 and discussed related issues, including communication strategies. Japan updated the Committee on the status of its work in implementing *BPM6*—its schedule calls for publishing data on a *BPM6* basis for the first time starting in March 2014 with the release of January 2014 data. The European Central Bank (ECB) and Eurostat reported on the coordinated implementation of *BPM6* in the EU. The first transmission of data by EU member states according to *BPM6* is expected in June 2014, covering data for the first quarter of 2014 and all quarters of 2013. The United States reported on the use of credit card data in improving travel statistics. South Africa informed the Committee of steps taken in implementing *BPM6* at the level of the source data. Plans for the *BPM6* migration under the Enhanced Data Dissemination Initiative (EDDI) were also discussed.⁴ STA presentations on best practices for communicating the *BPM6* migration, and on *BPM6* sign conventions, were well received by the Committee.

B. Updating of Statistical Guides and Manuals

11. A complete draft of the BPM6 Compilation Guide (CG) was prepared and posted on the IMF website in July 2013.⁵ The *BPM6* CG provides compilation advice for the whole of the balance of payments as well as the IIP. It draws on national experience as well as the experience of IMF staff in the field of balance of payments compilation. The *BPM6* CG was well received by the Committee, and is being used by STA staff and experts in the conduct of technical assistance and training.

12. A pre-publication draft of the updated External Debt Statistics (EDS) Guide (subject to editing) was prepared and posted on the IMF website in September 2013.⁶ The *EDS Guide* was first published in 2003 and was updated to come into line with *BPM6* and the *2008 System of National Accounts (2008 SNA)*. The updated version of the *EDS Guide* was presented to STA's main advisory group on external debt statistics—the Task Force on Finance Statistics (TFFS)—and endorsed at its March 2013 meeting.

⁴ The External Sector Statistics module of the EDDI is a five-year project (2010–2015) financed by the United Kingdom Department of International Development (DFID) to improve macroeconomic statistics in The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique and Nigeria.

⁵ Available at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/bop6comp.htm>.

⁶ Available at <http://www.tffs.org/edsguide.htm>.

C. Global Interconnectedness

13. The Committee confirmed its continued support for interconnectedness-related initiatives, with a focus on implementing the recommendations of the G-20/IMFC Data Gaps Initiative (DGI). Interconnectedness-related initiatives touch upon the following areas, among others: the Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS); the Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS); IIP data; Cross-Border Exposures of Nonbank Financial Institutions; Global Flow of Funds; and *Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS)*.

14. The results of the 2012 CPIS were published on schedule in November 2013 (see <http://cpis.imf.org>). These data, reported by 78 economies (the same economies that participated in the end-2011 CPIS data collection), were the twelfth annual set of CPIS data since the Committee launched the annual survey in 2001. Cross-border holdings of securities increased by 10.7 percent in 2012, to US\$43.6 trillion from \$39.3 trillion in 2011. In addition to the reporting-economy tables, the CPIS website also includes a set of global tables that include derived liabilities data.

15. STA continued its work to implement enhancements to data from the CPIS. In particular, STA continued to make progress in increasing the frequency, timeliness, and scope of data on portfolio investment assets, and continued its efforts to increase country participation in the CPIS. The IMF published, in August 2013, updated user guidelines for the CPIS report forms to indicate semi-annual frequency and enhanced scope, i.e., introduction of new encouraged data items (to obtain separate data on short or negative positions, and on the institutional sector of foreign debtor). In regard to the latter, a new table will collect data on an encouraged basis from all economies, presenting their holdings of securities by domestic sector cross-classified by sector of issuer for each of the 25 economies identified by the IMF Executive Board (in 2010) with systemically important financial sectors. The IMF continued outreach efforts to alert CPIS reporting economies to the changes in frequency,⁷ timeliness, and scope of the CPIS data that took effect with the reporting to STA of end-June 2013 data in January 2014; and to increase CPIS participation through country technical assistance missions and country/regional training courses.

16. Participation in the CDIS continues to grow; 88 economies participated in the preliminary end-2012 survey round (86 economies participated in the preliminary end-2011 survey round). The CDIS collects data on inward and outward direct investment positions by immediate counterpart country, broken down between equity and debt, as of end-December of the reference year. In addition to the reporting-economy tables, the CDIS website

⁷ The change to semi-annual frequency also pertains to SEFER (Survey of Securities Held as Foreign Exchange Reserves). SEFER is a companion survey to the CPIS. SEFER collects data on securities held in reserve assets, whereas the CPIS collects data on securities held in portfolio investment.

(<http://cds.imf.org>) also includes a set of global and regional tables, as well as mirror data that allows for bilateral data comparisons.

17. STA continued to focus on increasing the number of reporters of quarterly IIP statistics. The number of economies reporting quarterly IIP statistics increased to 82 as of end-December 2013, including three-quarters of the economies that subscribe to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS).⁸ Fourteen G-20 economies (including the Euro Area) currently report quarterly IIP data; and four of the six G-20 economies not currently reporting quarterly IIP data have indicated a timeframe for implementing quarterly dissemination during 2014.

18. In the context of DGI Recommendation #14, work advanced on improving data on cross-border exposures of nonbank financial institutions. Standardized templates summarizing the data available to international organizations (BIS, ECB, IMF and OECD) on international exposures of large nonbank financial institutions were completed and posted on the Principal Global Indicators (PGI) website.⁹

19. STA also launched an initiative to construct a global flow of funds matrix, initially aimed at mapping domestic and external financial positions, and is improving the IT platform for DOTS. The global flow of funds matrix is at a developmental stage. It currently draws upon existing data sources in different statistical domains, to bring together data on domestic and international financial positions that would be useful in highlighting and analyzing risk exposures, cross-border linkages, and potential spillovers. The migration of the *DOTS* database to a new IT platform was initiated and, once completed, will improve data validation and visualization.

D. Reserves-Related Initiatives

20. In 2013, following a request by some IMF Executive Board members, STA also embarked on a reserves-related initiative to explore the feasibility of collecting data on currency intervention activities for analytical and IMF surveillance purposes. A Survey of Foreign Exchange Market Intervention was designed by STA with input from other IMF Departments and conducted in August/September 2013. The results of the Survey presented to the Committee reflected the views of members of the Reserve Assets Technical Expert Group (RESTEG)¹⁰ on the definition of, and other key questions pertaining to, foreign exchange market intervention.

⁸ In March 2010, the IMF Executive Board prescribed the dissemination of quarterly (rather than annual) IIP data by SDDS subscribers, with data for the first two quarters of 2014 disseminated by September 2014 and subsequent quarterly IIP data disseminated with a maximum lag of one quarter.

⁹ The PGI website is at <http://www.principalglobalindicators.org/default.aspx>.

¹⁰ RESTEG consists of three IMF staff plus 19 members from economies in all regions of the world and in different stages of economic development as well as major international financial institutions.

- 21. The results of the survey confirm that many central banks do not publish foreign exchange intervention data and there is no standard definition of what constitutes intervention.** As a consequence, systematic and up-to-date cross-country information on modalities and levels of intervention does not exist.
- 22. Regarding a standard definition, RESTEG members found areas where there was widespread (though not necessarily universal) agreement, i.e., that the definition should cover actions taken with the intent of influencing the exchange rate of the domestic currency; it should include both direct and indirect market activities; it should include sterilized and nonsterilized interventions; and the definition should not include the activities of public corporations.** Given the range of policy tools that has the potential for impacting the exchange rate, there was no consensus on which nontraditional forms of intervention to include in the definition.
- 23. In regard to dissemination practices, the survey results indicate that, for economies that disseminate, a reporting lag of one month or less is widespread (with a number of economies releasing data much more quickly).** In some cases, the type of intervention activity determines the reporting lag. For economies that do not disseminate data, the prime concern is that the data could be used for speculative purposes, and this could reduce the effectiveness of the intervention activity. Several members recommended that authorities disseminate information on the size, date and form of their intervention activities at least on a monthly basis. Others stated that decisions on what, when, and/or whether to disseminate should be the choice of national authorities based on their own national definitions and circumstances.
- 24. In discussing the RESTEG survey results, the Committee underlined the importance of the intent to influence the foreign currency value of the domestic currency as a key element of any statistical definition.**
- 25. Regarding the direction of the initiative, the Committee indicated the need to seek high-level policy support to continue working with RESTEG.**
- 26. In another reserves-related initiative, as part of its regular monitoring of the data dissemination standards, STA reviewed data on reserves in SDR basket currencies and in non-SDR basket currencies, as reported by SDDS subscribers on STA's Reserves Data Template.** The purposes of this review were to assure that SDDS subscribers report the data split at least once a year, and that the data that are disseminated are correct.
- 27. Also, the Committee was apprised of the status of STA's work to enhance the usefulness of data from confidential IMF surveys of reserve assets (Currency Composition of Foreign Exchange Reserves (COFER), Survey of Securities Held as Foreign Exchange Reserves (SEFER), and Instrument Composition of Transactions in Foreign Exchange Reserves (INFER)).** STA indicated that it was proceeding very cautiously in regard to these surveys, considering the need to maintain strict confidentiality of data.

E. Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) Data Structure Definition and Governance

28. The IMF has closely worked with the ECB and Eurostat, in collaboration with the OECD and the BIS, in finalizing a Data Structure Definition (DSD) that can be used by all economies to report BPM6-basis data to international agencies in the same SDMX format. The Committee is a key part of the governance structure of the SDMX as it is the domain group that approves the DSD for BPM6-basis data. An official DSD version (BOP-DSD V1.0) was formally approved by the Committee at the end of the review period that concluded on August 30, 2013.

29. Committee members discussed the length of a revision cycle, and procedures for effecting changes to the BOP-DSD. The issues raised included the resource costs of frequently updating IT systems, and the tradeoffs between a flexible/adaptable DSD and the usefulness of a stable DSD for developing a consistent long-term time series.

F. Developments in Selected Other External Accounts Areas

30. STA has continued its work on enhancing cross sector consistency in macroeconomic statistics. Through a paper on “Improving Cross-Sector Data Consistency”, STA informed the IMF Executive Board in May 2013 of how this work supports data quality, key findings, and the way forward. A key next step involves the compilation of an inventory of the few outstanding methodological differences among major macroeconomic statistics manuals (including *BPM6*, *SNA 2008*, *Government Finance Statistics Manual*, *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual*, and the *Handbook on Securities Statistics (HSS)*).

G. Discussion of Other Methodological Issues

31. The October 2013 Committee meeting included discussions of a number of methodological issues. As requested by the Committee at its January 2013 meeting, the IMF presented statistical guidance on the valuation of “other equity in the IMF” by its member countries.¹¹ The presentation noted that a rough approximation could be derived in many cases by applying a member country’s percentage share of overall quota to the value of the total other equity of the IMF, but cautioned that its application in the case of a few countries may pose difficulties. Further, the inclusion of data in macroeconomic statistics on other equity in the IMF would implicitly suggest expanding the coverage to member country equity in other international organizations, which could be a challenge for national compilers. Given that the Committee unanimously supported the methodological treatment of calculating other equity in

¹¹ At the January 2013 Committee meeting the IMF proposed a methodology for recording transactions related to distributions of IMF windfall profits from IMF gold sales. While Committee members welcomed both the logic of the proposal—presented in the format of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)—and the cross domain consistency, some noted that the underlying premise of the proposal, i.e., that distributions of the profits from gold sales be recorded as superdividends, rested on members having an equity claim on the IMF. However, such classification was not followed by any members in their IIPs, and more importantly, gave rise to the need for guidelines to be used for valuing members’ equity in the IMF.

the IMF, and at the same time acknowledged that allocating the aggregate estimates to individual countries was not straightforward, STA will consult the Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts and weigh the benefits and costs of implementation.

32. On the previously-raised issue of a difference between *the 2008 SNA* and *BPM6* in recording the cost of transporting goods from the supplier to the purchaser,¹² the Advisory Expert Group/Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts agreed (at its May 2013 meeting) with the IMF recommendation to clarify that the *2008 SNA* is consistent with *BPM6* in requiring the valuation of international trade in goods on a free on board basis. However, the AEG noted that the approach would be unsatisfactory in the long run. It recommended considering the eventual adoption of the change-in-ownership principle and of basic price valuation (without the rerouting of transactions now required under the free-on-board valuation basis).

33. The Committee also discussed methodological papers that examined the effects of including Special Purpose Enterprises in the Dutch Balance of Payments and Foreign Direct Investment statistics, and on challenges with measuring global production (as currently discussed by the UNECE Task Force on Global Production). These papers were presented by The Netherlands and Canada, respectively.

H. Work of Other International Organizations

34. The other international organizations participating in the Committee meeting reported on their work. The BIS presented information on its work to enhance the international banking statistics (IBS) database. The two stages of enhancements (as outlined in the Committee's *2012 Annual Report*) were designed to make significant and long-lasting improvements to the IBS, and complement other international data initiatives, such as the DGI. The BIS also reported the key results of its 2013 Triennial Central Bank Survey.

35. The Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services (TFSITS), which is chaired by the OECD, is working on a *Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services Compilation Guide (MSITS 2010 CG)* that would complement the services chapters of the *BPM6 CG*. A complete version is expected to be available in 2014.

36. The BIS and the ECB reported on progress in implementing Recommendation # 7 of the DGI, which covers work on the *HSS*, and on BIS' collection and compilation of data on debt securities. Fifty-six countries are included in the BIS debt securities statistics, which are classified according to the residence and sector of the issuer, as well as maturity of the debt security.

37. The full set of papers presented at the meeting of the Committee in Muscat, Oman is available at <http://www.imf.org/external/bopage/bopindex.htm>.

¹² See the Committee's *2012 Annual Report*, paragraph 28, at <http://www.imf.org/external/bopage/arindex/htm>.

MEDIUM-TERM WORK PROGRAM FOR 2014

38. The top priorities of the Committee will remain the implementation of *BPM6* and the CPIS data enhancements, and a further expansion in the number of countries reporting annual or quarterly IIP. In addition, work on cross-border financial interconnectedness, including identification of, as well as work to fill, data gaps, will be a top priority. The medium-term work program of the Committee is shown in Appendix III.

39. The IMF is examining the possibility of finalizing the definition of, and other key questions pertaining to, foreign exchange market intervention. This is a medium priority in 2014.

Appendix I. Terms of Reference of the IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics

1. The Committee will advise the IMF on methodological and compilation issues in the context of balance of payments and international investment position statistics, and foster greater coordination of data collection among countries.
2. The Committee will advise on the implementation of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual.
3. The Committee will bring to the attention of the IMF new developments that impact on the compilation of statistics of cross-border transactions or related stocks of financial assets and liabilities, and work with the IMF in determining how these activities should be treated in accordance with the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual.
4. The Committee will advise the IMF on the identification and closing of data gaps in the external sector accounts, especially those arising from the need to support surveillance and analysis of cross-border financial interconnectedness.
5. The Committee will investigate ways in which data collection can be better coordinated among countries, with a view, inter alia, to facilitating the exchange of statistics (e.g., bilateral transactions or stock data). It will also identify related areas for study and determine how work in those areas should be carried forward.
6. Members are invited to join the Committee on a personal basis reflecting an appropriate level of seniority and expertise in the field of external statistics. As part of their membership obligations, Committee members commit to attending the full meetings of the Committee and to actively participate, unless there are exceptional circumstances that prevent such attendance and participation.
7. In carrying forward its work, the Committee will collaborate with other national compilers and with appropriate international organizations.

8. In consultation with the IMF's Statistics Department, the Committee will determine its work program and will meet under IMF auspices at least once a year.
9. The Committee's work will be summarized in an annual report to the Managing Director of the IMF.

Appendix II. Membership of the IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics and Representatives of International Organizations

(As of December 31, 2013)

Chair

Louis Marc Ducharme
IMF, Statistics Department

Francois Mouriaux
Banque de France

Other Members

Pim Claassen
De Nederlandsche Bank

Patrick O'Hagan
Statistics Canada

Michael Davies
Australia Bureau of Statistics

Fernando Rocha
Banco Central do Brasil

Kenneth Egesa
Bank of Uganda

Almut Steger
Deutsche Bundesbank, Germany

Jian Han
State Administration of Foreign Exchange
People's Republic of China

Hidetoshi Takeda
Bank of Japan

Azizullah Khattak
State Bank of Pakistan

Leslie Tang
Census and Statistics Department
China, Hong Kong SAR

Wataru Kikuchi¹
Ministry of Finance, Japan

Sarahelen Thompson
Bureau of Economic Analysis
United States

Ralph Kozlow
IMF, Statistics Department

Stefaans Walters
Reserve Bank of South Africa

¹ Mr. Hitoshi Hirokawa, Ministry of Finance, Japan, attended in place of Mr. Kikuchi.

Representatives of International Organizations

Bank for International Settlements
Philip Wooldridge

European Central Bank
Werner Bier
Nuno Silva

European Commission-Eurostat
Silke Stapel

Gulf Cooperation Council Statistics Centre
Sabir Said Al-Harbi

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Nadim Ahmad

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Masataka Fujita²

United Nations Statistics Division
Ivo Havinga²

Secretariat (IMF, Statistics Department)

Paul Austin
Cornelia Hammer

² Did not attend the meeting of the Committee held in October 2013.

Appendix III. Medium–Term Work Program of the IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics for 2014

Subject	Issue	Action
TOP PRIORITIES		
<i>Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6)</i>	Implementation of the <i>BPM6</i>	IMF, Committee member(s), and/or the BOP-DSD Steering Group report on progress in implementing the new standards. IMF reports on progress in conducting training using the <i>BPM6 CG</i> .
Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS)	Enhance the quality and availability of CPIS data.	IMF reports on implementation of enhancements to CPIS data. First semi-annual CPIS to be conducted for end-June 2013 (data to be released in early 2014).
International Investment Position (IIP)	Further development of annual and quarterly IIP estimates	IMF reports on developments and enhancements in IIP estimates, with reference to recommendations in the IMF/FSB Secretariat reports to G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.
Interconnectedness	Report on the IMF's work to improve understanding of cross-border financial interconnectedness, including identification of data gaps.	Report by IMF on initiatives in the interconnectedness area.

Subject	Issue	Action
MEDIUM PRIORITIES		
Reserve Assets	IMF provides advice to countries regarding statistical treatment of reserve assets.	IMF reports on implementation of the updated <i>Guidelines</i> and on other initiatives in the reserve assets area. IMF to report on results of efforts to broaden the sharing of confidential data (SEFER and INFER) with the consent of the data provider.
	IMF conducts inquiries into feasibility of collecting and disseminating additional data on currency intervention activities of monetary authorities.	Provided continued high level support is secured, work proceeds on finalizing a statistical definition of currency intervention activities.
Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS)	Results of the CDIS	IMF reports on results from the CDIS exercise.
International Trade in Services	<i>Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS)</i>	Report by OECD on activities of the Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services, including progress on preparing a Compilation Guide.
Research topics	Report on long-term research program in consultation with Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts	Report by UNSD and/or IMF
Securities statistics	<i>Handbook on Securities Statistics (HSS)</i> , Working Group on Securities Databases and progress on the Centralized Securities Database (CSDB)	Report by BIS, ECB, and/or IMF on <i>HSS</i> . Report by ECB on CSDB.
Global discrepancies	Developments in discrepancies in global balance of payments statistics	Report by IMF
External Debt	Improve reporting of external debt data	IMF reports on work on improving External Debt data, with reference to the work of the Task Force on Finance Statistics

Subject	Issue	Action
MEDIUM PRIORITIES		
International financial statistics	Developments in banking and related statistics	Report by BIS
Other	Other topics, including work in the areas of Remittances, Sovereign Wealth Funds, and/or other areas, if relevant	Report by IMF on progress in various areas

Table 1. Global Balances on Current Account, 2006–2012

(In billions of U.S. dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average Imbalance 2006-2012
Current account balance	224.2	346.8	260.4	272.6	384.3	408.9	399.2	328.1
Goods balance	185.7	270.3	252.3	280.3	388.4	424.6	439.0	320.1
Credit	11,717.4	13,609.1	15,728.4	12,223.0	14,928.6	17,905.5	18,053.7	
Debit	11,531.7	13,338.8	15,476.2	11,942.7	14,540.2	17,481.0	17,614.7	
Services balance	73.4	122.5	73.4	61.6	63.5	100.9	80.0	82.2
Credit	2,884.8	3,445.9	3,862.8	3,480.7	3,805.8	4,261.0	4,340.6	
Debit	2,811.4	3,323.4	3,789.4	3,419.2	3,742.3	4,160.2	4,260.6	
Primary Income balance	-49.3	-49.1	-71.7	-36.0	-41.2	-74.3	-69.1	-55.8
Credit	3,157.0	4,068.0	4,027.5	2,985.4	3,171.5	3,612.2	3,500.7	
Debit	3,206.2	4,117.1	4,099.2	3,021.3	3,212.7	3,686.5	3,569.8	
Secondary Income balance	14.3	3.2	6.4	-33.2	-26.3	-42.3	-50.6	-18.4
Credit	811.0	922.3	1,038.8	977.4	999.4	1,114.9	1,126.0	
Debit	796.7	919.1	1,032.3	1,010.7	1,025.7	1,157.2	1,176.6	

Table 1. Global Balances on Current Account, 2006–2012 (concluded)

(In billions of U.S. dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average Imbalance 2006-2012
Memorandum items								
Current account balance as percent of gross current account transactions	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Goods balance as percent of gross goods transactions	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Services balance as percent of gross services transactions	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.1
Primary Income balance as percent of gross primary income transactions	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8
Secondary Income balance as percent of gross secondary income transactions	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.7	1.3	1.9	2.2	1.2
Capital account balance as a percentage of gross capital account transactions	4.7	11.9	0.6	7.4	11.9	2.7	0.6	5.7
Source: <i>Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook: World and Regional Tables</i> , Volume 64, 2013.								

Table 2. Global Balances on Capital and Financial Accounts, 2006–2012

(In billions of U.S. dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average Imbalance 2006-2012
Capital account balance	12.0	-24.8	-1.2	-14.7	26.7	6.4	1.3	0.8
Credit	132.3	92.0	99.9	92.4	126.0	123.1	121.5	
Debit	120.3	116.9	101.1	107.1	99.2	116.7	120.2	
Financial account balance	143.2	317.5	56.2	166.8	149.0	112.5	202.1	163.9
Direct investment	-83.3	152.6	171.2	8.9	-112.3	-167.4	-93.8	-17.7
Assets	1,732.5	2,781.3	2,431.8	1,440.0	1,613.8	2,104.5	1,737.7	
Liabilities	1,815.8	2,628.7	2,260.6	1,431.1	1,726.1	2,271.8	1,831.5	
Portfolio investment	-160.1	-155.4	-309.4	240.7	-162.0	-328.9	65.2	-115.7
Assets	2,830.3	2,561.5	-73.0	1,836.4	1,365.7	43.3	1,399.3	
Liabilities minus LCFAR ¹	2,990.4	2,716.9	236.3	1,595.6	1,527.7	372.3	1,334.1	
Liabilities including LCFAR	3,511.9	3,640.5	1,116.2	2,320.9	2,438.8	1,075.5	1,932.7	
LCFAR (in Portfolio investment)	521.4	923.6	879.9	725.3	911.1	703.3	598.6	
Financial Derivatives (other than reserves) and Employee Stock Options	-70.6	122.8	338.3	-97.1	-93.0	4.7	-36.5	24.1
Assets	-353.9	-444.3	-799.6	-969.7	-1,159.1	-1,470.6	-1,124.0	
Liabilities	-283.4	-567.1	-1,138.0	-872.6	-1,066.1	-1,475.3	-1,087.5	

¹ Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves. The data in liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves were derived from information collected by the IMF from a sample of large reserve-holding countries. These data were used to adjust portfolio and other investment liabilities to align the data better with corresponding asset series.

Table 2. Global Balances on Capital and Financial Accounts, 2006–2012 (concluded)

(In billions of U.S. dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average Imbalance 2006-2012
Other investment	328.5	28.8	-280.0	-284.4	301.5	504.0	267.9	123.8
Assets	3,481.8	5,808.9	-1,016.4	-2,140.1	2,169.1	2,428.4	382.6	
Liabilities minus LCFAR ¹	3,153.3	5,780.2	-736.5	-1,855.6	1,867.6	1,924.3	114.7	
Liabilities including LCFAR	3,355.3	5,963.3	-925.9	-1,841.4	1,923.3	2,221.2	195.0	
LCFAR (in Other Investment)	202.0	183.2	-189.4	14.2	55.7	296.9	80.4	
Reserves minus LCFAR	128.7	168.7	136.0	298.7	214.9	100.0	-0.6	149.5
Reserves	852.1	1,275.5	826.5	1,038.1	1,181.7	1,100.2	678.4	
LCFAR	723.4	1,106.8	690.5	739.5	966.8	1,000.1	679.0	
Net errors and omissions ²	-93.0	-4.5	-203.0	-91.1	-262.0	-302.8	-198.5	

Source: Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook: World and Regional Tables, Volume 64, 2013.

Note: in the financial account balance, a positive sign indicates a net increase in assets and/or a net decrease in liabilities, while a negative sign indicates a net increase in liabilities and/or a net decrease in assets.

¹ Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves. The data in liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves were derived from information collected by the IMF from a sample of large reserve-holding countries. These data were used to adjust portfolio and other investment liabilities to align the data better with corresponding asset series.

² The sum of recorded transactions with sign reversed.

Table 3. Global IIP—Assets and Liabilities, 2006–2012

(In billions of U.S. dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assets							
World Total	83,846	105,893	102,686	107,141	117,343	123,121	129,194
Advanced Economies	75,114	94,387	90,663	93,257	101,379	105,999	110,545
Emerging and							
Developing Economies	8,732	11,506	12,023	13,884	15,964	17,122	18,649
Developing Asia	2,509	3,529	4,057	4,735	5,642	6,394	7,017
Europe	1,504	2,167	2,188	2,319	2,470	2,615	2,842
Central and Eastern							
Europe	602	821	861	909	922	934	1,003
Commonwealth of							
Independent States	902	1,346	1,327	1,409	1,548	1,681	1,839
Middle East, North							
Africa and Pakistan	2,103	2,522	2,561	2,683	2,870	3,087	3,713
Sub-Saharan Africa	348	434	447	822	1,040	1,086	1,203
Western Hemisphere	2,268	2,853	2,769	3,325	3,941	3,941	3,874
Liabilities							
World Total	84,870	106,858	102,987	107,016	117,089	123,279	128,736
Advanced Economies	75,937	95,152	91,970	93,233	100,830	106,165	110,134
Emerging and							
Developing Economies	8,933	11,705	11,017	13,783	16,259	17,113	18,602
Developing Asia	2,160	2,680	2,842	3,615	4,559	5,344	6,076
Europe	2,261	3,338	2,900	3,340	3,653	3,569	3,995
Central and Eastern							
Europe	1,254	1,761	1,749	1,943	2,044	1,963	2,212
Commonwealth of							
Independent States	1,007	1,576	1,151	1,396	1,609	1,606	1,783
Middle East, North							
Africa and Pakistan	1,019	1,303	1,437	1,540	1,659	1,692	1,878
Sub-Saharan Africa	502	606	546	931	1,087	1,165	1,278
Western Hemisphere	2,992	3,780	3,292	4,358	5,301	5,342	5,375
Net IIP¹	(1,024.5)	(965.1)	(301.4)	125.2	254.0	(157.6)	458.9

¹ The balances in IIP assets and liabilities for all economies and international organizations combined should be a net positive figure at the world level, by the value of holdings of gold bullion included in monetary gold.