



G-20 Data Gaps Initiative (DGI) —Progress in Five Years

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G-20 DGI—Progress in Five Years

- An overview
- The 20 Recommendations
- Progress Since 2009
- Highlights of Progress Since the Last Progress
 Report
- 2014/2015 Work Program and Milestones
- Summing up and Key Challenges Ahead



G-20 DGI at Five Years: an Overview

The G-20 DGI has been a successful initiative, almost unique in its scope and implementation.

- Launched in 2009 by the FSB and the IMF at the request of the G-20.
- Twenty recommendations proposed under the DGI to close the information gaps revealed by the global financial crisis.
- Significant progress made in implementing the 20 recommendations; the majority of them expected to be implemented by end-2015/early 2016.
- Four progress reports submitted to the G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCG) in May 2010, June 2011, September 2012, and September 2013; the fifth progress report to be submitted in September 2014.



G-20 DGI at Five Years: an Overview

The successful implementation of the DGI reflects:

- Strong commitment and ownership by the G-20 economies.
- Intensified collaboration among international agencies, coordinated by the Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics (IAG), consisting of the BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UN, and the World Bank.
- High-level support from the G-20 FMCG; their Communiqué issued in July 2013 in Moscow called for the closing of the data gaps identified under the DGI as a prerequisite for enhanced policy analysis.
- Effective annual consultation process between the G-20 economies and the IAG members, including bilateral visits to the G-20 economies, regional conferences, technical meetings, and global conferences on the DGI.



G-20 DGI: The 20 Recommendations

	Conceptual/statistical framework needs development	Conceptual/statistical frameworks exist, but collection needs enhancement
Build-up of risk in the financial sector	# 3 Tail risk in the financial system and variations in distributions of, and concentrations in, activity # 4 Aggregate Leverage and Maturity Mismatches # 6 Structured products	# 2 Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs) # 5 Credit Default Swaps # 7 Securities Data
Cross-border financial linkages	# 8 and # 9 Global network connections and systemically important global financial institutions # 13 and # 14 Financial and Nonfinancial Corporations cross-border exposures	# 10 and # 11 International Banking Statistics (IBS) and the Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS) # 12 International Investment Position (IIP)
Vulnerability of domestic economies to shocks	# 16 Distributional Information	# 15 Sect oral Accounts # 17 Government Finance Statistics # 18 Public Sector Debt # 19 (Real Estate Prices)
Improving communication of official statistics		# 20 (Principal Global Indicators)



Build-up of Risk in the Financial Sector

#2: 94 economies (19 of which are G-20) report FSIs regularly, up from 45 (14 of which G-20) in 2009, with 14 G-20 economies reporting FSI data with quarterly/monthly frequency; Spring edition of the GFSR included FSIs for 115 economies for 2008-13.

#3: The IMF has published three papers on tail risks, and the upcoming October edition of the GFSR will have a chapter on shadow banking—a topic also under study by the FSB.

#4: Conceptual work completed by the BIS on system-level measures of maturity mismatches on banks' international balance sheets based on the BIS international banking statistics (IBS); FSB working on shadow banking sector.

#5: BIS's CDS statistics have now more detail.

#6: IOSCO published a report on Asset Backed Securities (ABS) Disclosure Principles in April 2010 and a complementing consultation report in February 2012.

#7: Parts 1, 2, and 3 of the Handbook on Securities Statistics (HSS) have been published, and all G-20 economies participate in BIS Securities Statistics.

#2 Financial Soundness Indicators

#3 Tail risk in the financial system

#4 Aggregate Leverage and Maturity Mismatches

#5 Credit Default Swaps

#6 Structured Products

#7 Securities Data



Cross-border Financial Linkages

#8 and 9: A common data template for G-SIBs was approved by the FSB Plenary to become operational in three phases. Phase 1 including the launch of a data hub was completed in March 2013. Work in progress for Phase 2 and Phase 3.

#10 and 11: (IBS) Stage 1 of the IBS enhancements close to completion, and Stage 2 has started (CPIS). Enhanced CPIS data (incl. semi-annual frequency improvements in timeliness and scope) started to be collected in January 2014 and disseminated by the IMF in March 2014, with 56 economies (including 14 of the 17 G20 economies participating in the annual CPIS collection) submitting enhanced CPIS data.

#12: Increase in quarterly reporters of IIP to 82 (including 13 G20 economies), from 47 (including 7 G20 economies) in 2009; BPM6 enhancements on track.

#13: A working paper on consolidation concepts was published in February 2012, and work ongoing to turn the paper into a reference document.

#14: An inventory and a navigation template on cross-border positions has been developed; the template, populated with data for the G-20 and five non-G-20 FSB member economies was posted on the PGI website.

#8, 9 Global network connections and systemically important global financial institutions

#10, 11 International Banking
Statistics and the Coordinated
Portfolio Investment Survey

#12 International Investment Position

#13, 14 Cross-border financial linkages



Vulnerability of Domestic Economies to Shocks

#15: Preparation and dissemination of template on sect oral accounts. OECD data hyperlinked to the PGI website. All G-20 economies developed plans for reporting internationally comparable sect oral accounts and balance sheet data.

#16: Work on distributional information is at an advanced stage. An OECD expert group was set up to refine the methodology to compile distributional information.

#17: The IAG developed a common reporting template for GFS data. From May 2011, IMF staff reports adopted a presentation of fiscal data following the GFSM 2001.

#18: The public sector debt database was expanded to the advanced economies. Around 85 countries have agreed to participate, of which 17 G-20 economies reporting data.

#19: The Handbook on Residential Property Price Indices (RPPI) was published in April 2013. BIS started to disseminate, in 2010, real estate price statistics on its website (17 G-20 economies (are currently providing data). Work is underway on Handbook on Commercial Property Price Indices (CPPI).

#15 Sect oral Accounts

#16 Distributional Information

#17 Government Finance Statistics

#18 Public Sector Debt

#19 Real Estate Prices



Recommendation #20:

"The G-20 economies to support enhancement of the **Principal Global Indicators** (**PGI**) website and close the gaps in the availability of their national data. The IAG should consider making longer runs of historical data available."

PGI Website (http://www.principalglobalindicators.org)

- Launched in April 2009 and as a joint undertaking of the IAG, hosted by the IMF.
- Presents major economic indicators available at participating international agencies.
- Facilitates the monitoring of economic and financial developments.
- **Expanded coverage:** initially covering the G-20, has been further expanded to include economies with systemically important financial sectors.
- Expanded topical coverage of external, fiscal, real, and financial sectors.
- Plans for work: Improving the data coverage and timeliness of the PGI website.



G-20 DGI Highlights of Progress Since the Last Progress Report

- Launch of the IMF/CPIS enhancements (semi-annual reporting, enhancements in timeliness and scope) with June 2013 reference data.
 Dissemination started in March 2014. (Rec. #10)
- Approval of the Phase 2 G-SIB common data template by the FSB Plenary.
 (Rec. #8). Agreement to conduct a Quantitative Impact Analysis for I-A data
 (Rec. #9)
- Start of Stage 2—enhanced BIS/IBS data flowing as of end-2013. (Rec. #11)
- The draft standardized template which was developed for pooling data from various sources on cross-border positions, particularly with regard to nonbank financial institutions, was populated with some data from virtually all G-20 economies and five non-G-20 FSB member economies and posted on the PGI website. (Rec. #14)
 - Key data from CPIS-sector of holder.



G-20 DGI—2014 Work Program

- Continue to implement the recommendations, including dissemination of quarterly IIP data (Rec.# 12); enhancement of data on sectoral accounts and balance sheets (Rec.#15); and publish a reference document on consolidation concepts on a nationality basis (Rec. #13).
- Follow-up on the proposal made in the fourth progress report submitted to the G-20 FMCG in September 2013, which suggested that

"the next progress report will discuss the strategy for completing the implementation of the DGI and fostering the provision of comparable economic and financial statistics in line with policy needs."



G-20 DGI—2014 Work Program

- More specifically, the 2014 DGI Agenda includes discussions on:
 - Progress of G-20 economies in implementing 20 recommendations.
 - What is meant by implementation of each of the outstanding DGI recommendations that relate to the enhancement of existing datasets?
 - What will be the future of the initiative once the DGI in its present form is completed?
 - Discussions through bilateral visits, EU Regional Conference, Global Conference in June 2014.
 - Fifth Progress Report to be presented to the G-20 FMCG Meeting in September 20-21, 2014.



G-20 DGI—Key Milestones for 2015

- As indicated in the 2013 Progress Report, the key milestones for 2015 include:
 - Update on FSB progress on G-SIBs Phase 2 and Phase 3 activities (Recs.# 8 and 9).
 - Expected release of Handbook on Commercial Property Price Indices (Rec.# 19).



G-20 DGI—Summing Up and Key Challenges Ahead

- The G-20 DGI has mobilized the G-20 economies to improve data availability; generated closer inter-agency cooperation; and achieved strong high level political support; this momentum needs to be maintained to complete the G-20 DGI.
- Implementation of the DGI required adequate resources and unprecedented coordination among international agencies, member counties, and various agencies within countries; continued support by all involved is essential.



G-20 DGI—Summing Up and Key Challenges Ahead

- The DGI brings benefits to policymaking at the national and international levels; further outreach is needed to raise awareness on the policy use of the DGI data and obtain continued political support.
- These key challenges will be discussed in the next few sessions.



Thank you