Work Plan

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• Modules Overview
• General Issues
• Strategic and Country Logframes
• Workstreams Structure
• Real Sector Statistics
• External Sector Statistics
• Fiscal and Debt Reporting
• Financial Access Survey
• Online Learning
• Statistical Information Management
Advantages of the modular approach:

• Ability to respond to newly emerging issues;
• Flexibility to reallocate resources between countries and work streams;
• Long-term planning certainty, allowing engagement with countries consistent with their absorptive capacities;
• Efficient use of available resources within D4D Fund, but also with other IMF capacity development (CD) vehicles;
• Different paces in implementation across the four modules, three submodules and seven work streams.
## General Issues

### Phasing of Workstreams

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modules</th>
<th>Submodules/Description</th>
<th>Work Streams</th>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>M1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Addressing Data Needs and Quality Concerns</strong></td>
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<td>FY2019</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Submodule: RSS</strong></td>
<td>RPPIs</td>
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<td>HFSIs</td>
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<td>Source Data and Intermediate Statistics</td>
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<td><strong>Submodule: GFS/PSDS</strong></td>
<td>Fiscal Reporting (GFS)</td>
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<td>Debt Reporting (PSDS)</td>
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<td><strong>Submodule: ESS</strong></td>
<td>Current Account BOP</td>
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<td>Financial Account BOP</td>
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<td><strong>M2</strong></td>
<td>FAS</td>
<td>Sustain and expand the FAS</td>
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<td><strong>M3</strong></td>
<td>Online Learning</td>
<td>Develop and launch eight fundamental statistics courses</td>
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<td><strong>M4</strong></td>
<td>SIM</td>
<td>Provide advice on statistical information management practices and related technical environments</td>
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**Note:** The above table outlines the phasing of workstreams for various modules under the Statistics Department, indicating the fiscal years FY2019 to FY2023.
Different Delivery Modes, Depending on Available Information and Diagnostics:

**Workshop**

- **Diagnostic:**
  - Assessment of need and capacity of country authorities.

- **Training:**
  - Rationale;
  - Source data;
  - Methodology;
  - Compilation methods

- **Peer learning:**
  - Exchange on best practices among countries with similar challenges.

**Country-owned Work Plan**

- The work plan for selected countries with CD needs includes:
  - Baseline of existing practices;
  - Decision on mode of CD delivery;
  - Assessment of synergies with other IMF CD vehicles and other CD providers;
  - Measures to address implementation risks;
  - Endorsement by country authorities.

**Technical Assistance (TA) Mission(s)**

- Reform proposals to improve source data, methodology, compilation, and dissemination;

- Hands-on training, using authorities own data;

- Assessment of progress made vis-à-vis country log frame milestones.

**CD Final Outcome**
D4D’s Strategic Objective

Provide LLMICs in strengthening national statistical systems to cope with a challenging national and international policy environment, promote transparency and accountability, and offer efficient solutions to capacity development.

Objective Module 1: Policy-makers and the public have access to more and better data in three main statistical domains (real, external, and fiscal and debt statistics) to support policy analysis and formulation, detect economic risks and vulnerabilities, and enhance transparency and accountability.

Impact outcome | Indicators | Data Source
--- | --- | ---
Strengthened compilation and dissemination of RPPIs, including developing/improving the wider statistical infrastructure, source data, serviceability and metadata.

Follow-up assessments through IMF CD activities. These may include assessments of capacity undertaken during bilateral TA missions or through the use of workshop "before and after" quizzes/exams.

Dissemination on NSDPs, IMF databases, and/or country web sites.

The country logframe includes:

- **Baselines** developed from the country diagnostics
- **Targeted outcomes** of the CD activities, agreed with the country authorities
- **Milestones** to measure progress towards the outcomes
M1, the D4D “work horse”, provides:

- **Core statistics CD** aimed at improving economic policy-making, detecting risks and vulnerabilities, and supporting Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) reporting;

- **A holistic approach**, looking at each economy’s most pressing data gaps and quality issues for economic policy-making, bringing in experience from IMF country teams; and

- **Flexibility** regarding strategy for CD delivery mode
**Real Sector Statistics**

**CD Work Plan on RPPIs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tr>
<td>AFR</td>
<td>1 workshop</td>
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<td>APD</td>
<td>5 TA missions</td>
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<tr>
<td>MCD</td>
<td>1 workshop</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHD</td>
<td>1 TA mission</td>
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**Strategic Outcomes**

Strengthened compilation and dissemination of RPPIs, including by developing/improving the wider statistical infrastructure, source data, serviceability and metadata.

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**Economic Rationale**

"**Good**" and "**Troubled**" Real-Estate Booms, 1970-2012

"About two-thirds of the booms in our sample end badly... The timing of the booms shows that not only did more booms occur since 2000, but also that a much larger proportion ended in recessions."

1/ A "troubled" real-estate boom is defined as a housing boom that is followed by a recession (negative real GDP growth for two or more consecutive quarters).


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**G20 Data Gaps Initiative Recommendations**

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<th>Vulnerabilities, Interconnections, and Spillovers</th>
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<tr>
<td>II.8: Sectoral accounts</td>
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<td>II.9: Household Distributional Information</td>
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<td>II.10: International Investment Position (IIP)</td>
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<td>II.11: International Banking Statistics (IBS)</td>
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<td>II.12: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS)</td>
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<td>II.13: Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS)</td>
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<td>II.14: Cross border exposures of non-bank corporations</td>
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<td>II.15: Government Finance Statistics (GFS)</td>
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<td>II.16: Public Sector Debt Statistics Database (PSDS)</td>
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<td>II.17: Residential Property Prices (RPPI)</td>
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<td>II.18: Commercial Property Prices (CPPI)</td>
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</table>
Strengthened compilation and dissemination of well-defined, high-frequency indicators of economic activity.

- Currently about **two-thirds** of low and lower-middle income countries (LLMICs) compile some type of **monthly or quarterly economic activity indicator** but...
- ...many countries do not have GDP statistics and HFIs on economic activity with the periodicity and timeliness desired for policy decisions and...
- ....annual (low-frequency) information does not permit precise and timely identification of turning points – HFI do better!

*Source: “Growth and Volatility in an Era of Globalization” by M. Ayhan Kose, Eswar S. Prasad and Marco E. Terrones. IMF Staff Papers, Vol. 52, IMF Conference in Honor of Michael Mussa (2005), pp.31-63*
CD Work Plan on Source Data and Intermediate Statistics

Real Sector Statistics

Economic Rationale

Making better use of already existing source data for national accounts and price statistics (for example, household survey or tax data, but also Big Data) will limit the need for expensive new surveys. This will improve:

- The compilation of GDP estimates, which are an essential input in economic analysis and SDG monitoring. Improving accessibility and use of source data will facilitate the re-basing of national accounts and the production of granular sectoral GDP data necessary to support economic transformation in LLMICs; and
- The preparation of services producer price indices, which provide input for the correct measurement of productivity in the quickly growing services sector in many LLMICs.

Strategic Outcomes

Development and use of source data (administrative data, business and household surveys, price indices for services and fast-changing goods in the digital economy, and big data) will contribute to:

- Improved national accounts data, including estimates of the informal economy as well as of the digital economy;
- Diminishing the current large revisions as part of periodic national accounts re-basing exercises;
- Improved sectoral decompositions and cross-sectoral linkages in the national accounts; and
- A new Services Producer Price Index (SPPI) series that will help better differentiate between productivity-driven price changes (that reflect technological advances) versus general inflationary price changes.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Estimates of the Informal Economy, Average 2010–14

Source: AFR Regional Economic Outlook 2017.
Enhancing the reliability of the balance of payments could lead to important policy implications, affecting monetary, fiscal and exchange rate policies and informing structural reform needs.

Digitalization offers new data sources to help reduce sizable data errors in many LLMICs. For example, using data from mobile money transactions has the potential to improve remittances estimates, which are a major contributor to errors and omissions in many LLMICs.

**Current Account:**
More accurate and comprehensive data on international trade in goods and services is available to inform analysis of the impact of global trends, including global value chains and the digital economy.

**Financial Account:**
Strengthened analysis of cross-border risks and vulnerabilities through: (i) improved scope of key components of the financial account, including direct investment and external debt; and (ii) improved coverage of remittances.
Improved high-frequency GFS is needed to:

• fully understand the role of the government in the economy;
• assess a country’s fiscal position and decide on the appropriate fiscal policy stance to support macroeconomic stability;
• detect fiscal risks and vulnerabilities;
• foster government accountability and transparency; and
• enhance cross-country comparability.

Strategic Outcomes

High-frequency GFS with improved data quality, frequency, and timeliness are compiled and disseminated to:

• **Fiscal policy-makers** to formulate, monitor, and assess fiscal policy and fiscal risks;
• The **IMF** for surveillance purposes; and
• The **public** to improve fiscal transparency and accountability.
High-frequency PSDS, including data on contingent liabilities and arrears (as relevant), are compiled and disseminated to:

- **Fiscal policy-makers** to assess and monitor fiscal policy, debt sustainability, and fiscal risks;
- The **IMF** for surveillance purposes, including for the preparation of debt sustainability analyses and re-dissemination in IMF and IMF/World Bank PSDS databases; and
- The **public** to improve fiscal transparency and accountability.

**Economic Rationale**

“Rising debt levels in Low Income Countries have led to concerns about debt vulnerabilities in these economies. … We support the provision of technical assistance by the IMF and the World Bank Group (WBG) in debt recording and reporting in LICs, where needed…”

**Communiqué Finance Ministers & Central Bank Governors (March 20, 2018)**

“Rising debt levels in Low Income Countries have led to concerns about debt vulnerabilities in these economies. … We urge the IMF to work closely with members to strengthen fiscal frameworks and improve debt management capacity, and to work with debtors and creditors on promoting sustainable lending practices and tackling data gaps.”

**Communiqué of the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee (April 21, 2018)**

Rising debt has led to **Debt Sustainability Analysis rating downgrades**. 34 percent of low-income, developing countries are now at high risk of/in debt distress compared to 21 percent in 2013. Most of the countries that have moved into high risk of debt distress or into debt distress since 2013 are in **sub-Saharan Africa**.
Reliable economic analysis of debt sustainability hinges not only on improved debt reporting but is closely intertwined with CD in the real and external sectors, underlining the benefits of the D4D Fund’s holistic approach to statistics CD.

For example, the impact of rebasing GDP on the debt sustainability analysis is substantial. The higher GDP may counter the effect of higher debt reporting as a result of better debt data coverage. However, one-third of IMF member countries have still not rebased their national accounts for more than 10 years (it is best practice to undertake a rebasing exercise every five year or less).
The FAS offers high-quality data to help: (i) better understand linkages between financial inclusion and financial stability, income inequality and economic growth; and (ii) formulate financial sector development and macro-prudential policies.

It is constantly being adapted to close data gaps, capture innovation, and enhance relevance (e.g., by capturing gender-disaggregated data, the costs of financial access, and mobile money data).
CD Work Plan

Strategic Outcomes

- Development and implementation of a new online training curriculum covering eight fundamental statistical topical courses;
- Translation in up to 5 languages, depending on availability of resources; and
- Certification from online training established as entry requirement to improve efficiency of face-to-face intermediate and advanced training.

Economic Rationale

The key outcome of this module is increased staff capacity through a new structured online learning curriculum that will enhance the reach of statistics training.

- Pre-D4D Fund development of basic online course is close to completion.
- Under the D4D Fund, eight fundamental STA courses will be rolled out and available online 24/7/365.
- Technology will deepen absorptive capacity for TA mission work.
- Online training will spur positive externalities beyond macroeconomic statistics—which is essential for SDGs.
- A broader and more diverse audience will have access to statistics training.
CD Work Plan

**Delivery**

MCD: 2 TA missions

**Strategic Outcomes**

Disseminate and facilitate implementation of best practices in statistical data and metadata management and related frameworks established by the international community. This includes:

- Transferring knowledge on governance structures;
- Providing information on suitable technical standards and statistical information models; and
- Advice on project design.

**Economic Rationale**

To facilitate the use and dissemination of statistical data, this module will assist statistical offices, central banks, and ministries of finance to improve data management practices and infrastructure by:

- **Streamlining, standardizing, and automating data management**, with the goal to enhance countries' ability to compile and disseminate macroeconomic and financial statistics; and
- **Improving statistical data and metadata lifecycle management and related frameworks**, including tools needed for effective statistical information management and information on technical standards and statistical information models.

- **Statistical data modeling**
- **Organizational setup**
- **Learn about best practices**
- **Statistical data management standards**
- **Technology options**
- **Staffing and processes for statistical data lifecycle management**
- **Governance for implementing/maintaining efficient statistical management environment**
- **Contacts with similar agencies**
Thank You!