13TH IMF STATISTICAL FORUM



MEASURING
CROSS-BORDER ECONOMIC
and FINANCIAL LINKAGES
in a Dynamic World

#StatsForum



Mapping Global Financial Interconnectedness

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The views expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the views of the IMF, its Executive Board, or IMF management.

Setting the Stage



Global Financial Linkages

· Mapping the intricate connections among economies and financial institutions worldwide.



Surveillance

 Enhancing monitoring tools to identify vulnerabilities and emerging risks in cross-border financial activity.



Cross-Border Contagion

 Understanding how shocks can propagate rapidly through interconnected markets and institutions.



Systemic Risk Analysis

 Leveraging integrated data frameworks to assess and mitigate risks that threaten global financial stability.

Digitalization and Financial Innovation



Financial derivatives by type

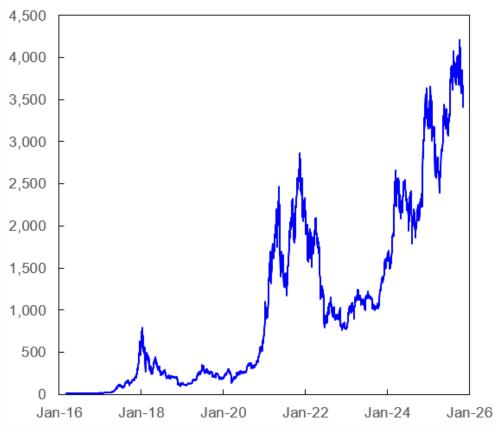


Nonbank financial institutions



Crypto assets

Global market capitalization of crypto assets (In USD billions)



Source: Coin Dance.

Globalization and External Sustainability



Net international reserves



Multinational enterprises



Global production arrangements

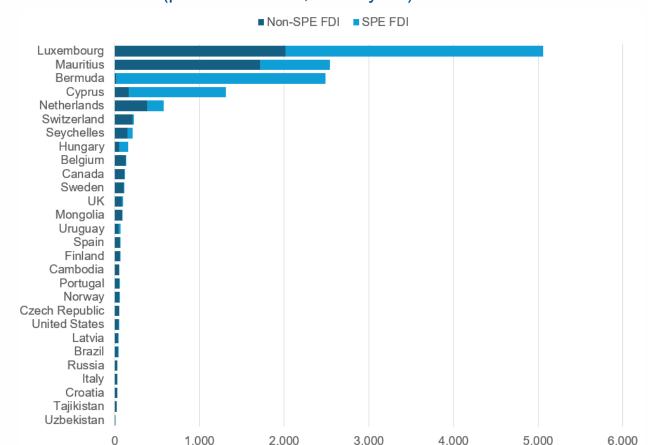


Trade classified by currency



Special purpose entities (SPEs)

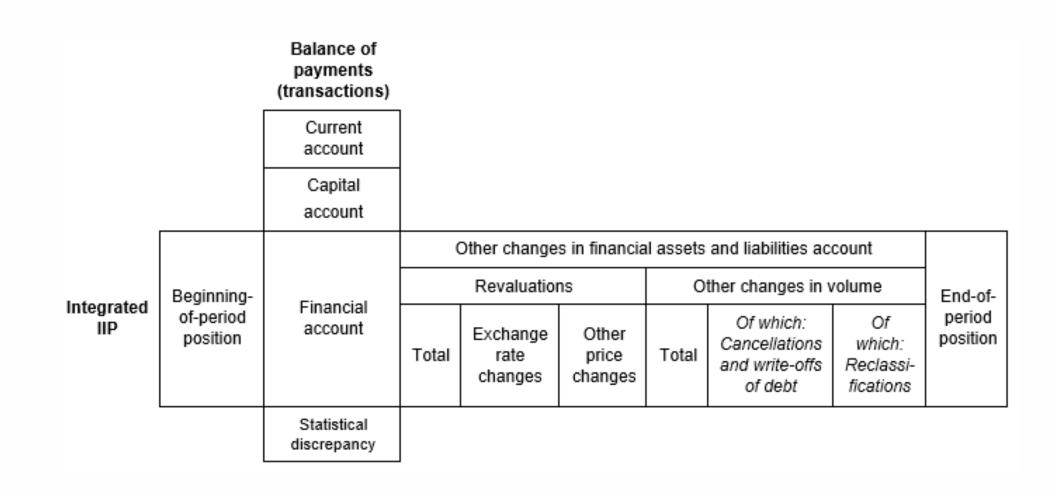
FDI positions channeled through resident SPEs (percent of GDP, latest year)



Source: IMF staff calculations based on IMF databases.

Note: The average FDI asset and liability positions for resident non-SPEs and SPEs, expressed in percent of annual GDP for the latest available year (2020–2024).

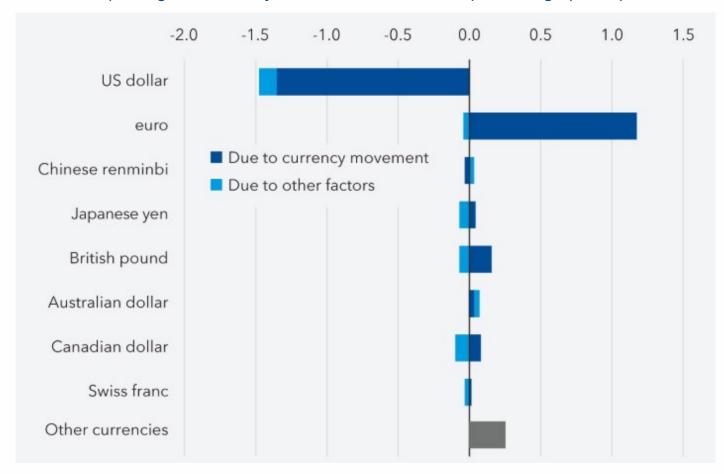
Integrated International Investment Position



Integrated International Investment Position

Global reserve assets

(Change in currency share, Q2 vs Q1 2025, percentage points)

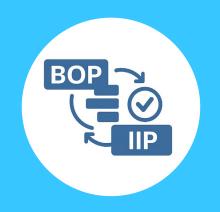


Source: COFER, IMF staff calculations.

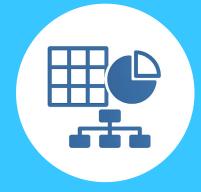
Key Takeaways



Key Takeaways: BPM7 Key enhancements



Full stock-flow reconciliation of BOP and IIP



Additional information to track globalization (MNEs, SPEs, GPAs)



Inclusion of digital assets and fintech instruments



More detailed breakdowns by sector, instrument, and currency

Remaining Gaps



Data gaps persist for some instruments and sectors



Issues with timeliness and reporting frequency remain



Rapid financial innovation outpaces statistical measurement



Cross-border asymmetries affect data consistency

Future Directions



Geopolitical shifts will shape data needs and design



Global corporate structures and production arrangements will continue to pose challenges



Al and big data analytics offer potential to enhance surveillance



Innovation and collaboration remain essential

Thank you very much for your attention!