G20 DATA GAPS INITIATIVE 3

G20 Data Gaps Initiative – Phase Three (DGI-3) Progress Report

Prepared by the IMF Staff, in close collaboration with the Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics (IAG), the Financial Stability Board (FSB) Secretariat and Participating Economies

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Contents

Acronyms

2008 SNA	*System of National Accounts, 2008*
2025 SNA	*System of National Accounts, 2025*
ACME	Activities of Multinational Enterprises
AEA	Air Emission Accounts
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
BPM6	*Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th Edition*
CBDC	Central Bank Digital Currency
CDIS	Coordinated Direct Investment Survey
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
DGI	Data Gaps Initiative
ECB	European Central Bank
EDGAR	Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research
EG DNA	Expert Group on Distributional National Accounts
EG DHW	Expert Group on Distributional Household Wealth
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
ESST	Environmental Subsidies and Similar Transfers
EU	European Union
FAS	Financial Access Survey
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FMCBGs	G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors
FSB	Financial Stability Board
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFSM 2014	*Government Finance Statistics Manual, 2014*
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GSBPM	Generic Statistical Business Process Model
HSS	Handbook on Securities Statistics
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IAG	Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOTs	Input Output Tables
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
KYC	Know Your Customer
2016 MFSMCG	*Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide, 2016*
MiCAR	EU's Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation
MRIO	Multi-Regional Input-Output
MNEs	Multinational Enterprises
NBFI	Non-Bank Financial Intermediation
NPISHs	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
NSO	National Statistical Office
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PEFA	Physical Energy Flow Accounts
PEDS	Potential Environmentally Damaging Subsidies
SEEA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
SNA	System of National Accounts
SUTs	Supply and Use Tables

TEC	Trade by Enterprise Characteristics
UNCEEA	United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
WB	World Bank
WGSD	Working Group on Securities Databases
WRI	World Resources Institute

I.   Introduction

1.   In November 2022, the G20 leaders, in the G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration, welcomed the workplan for a Third Phase of the Data Gaps Initiative (DGI-3).[1] The workplan covers 14 recommendations which reflected the priorities of the G20 at that time. Economies participate in the DGI on a voluntary basis. As such, the recommendations are voluntary to the extent that they are a priority for their national context and resources are available to support their implementation.

2.   The workplan was designed to ensure that the data gaps could be closed within the first few years of the launch of the DGI-3. The implementation of DGI-3 started in earnest in 2023 and is expected to conclude in 2027. As with DGI-1 and DGI-2, it was expected that the targets and timelines would be revisited regularly and be adjusted as needed to align with the availability of data sources, the development of methodological guidelines, national and international circumstances, and other developments. This is in line with some of the key objectives of the DGI—to be agile in responding to the data needs of policymakers while supporting economies in producing these data.

3.   To date, DGI-3 participating economies and the IAG[2] have made significant progress in addressing the data gaps. This includes the work of the Task Teams[3] to: (i) establish source data availability; (ii) conduct workshops which serve as peer-to-peer technical assistance and methodology refinement exercises; (iii) develop reporting templates, methodological frameworks, and tools to help in data compilation, and (iv) conduct pilot data collection exercises. In the case of some recommendations, economies have started to develop and disseminate either experimental or official estimates. Several economies have been leveraging advances in technology, statistical methods, and source data to develop cutting-edge data and implementation techniques.

4.   The IMF, in close collaboration with the IAG and the FSB, communicates this progress to the G20 Financial Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCBGs) in annual progress reports.[4] This report provides an overview of the progress in implementing the DGI-3 recommendations to date — building on the 2023 and 2024 DGI-3 Progress Reports. The structure is as follows: Section II provides a summary of DGI-3 activities during the year, including the readiness of the recommendations for data compilation as well as the tools and reporting templates available; Section III provides a summary of the economies' progress in implementing DGI-3 recommendations; and Section IV proposes the way forward. Annexes 1 and 2 include the progress reporting dashboard and explanatory notes prepared by each economy on their progress of implementation.

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[1] The first version of the workplan for the DGI-3 was submitted to the July 2022 Meeting of the G20 FMCBG for their endorsement. In the July 2022 Chair's Summary, the G20 FMCBGs asked the IMF, IAG and FSB, in close consultation with participating economies, to develop a more fine-tuned workplan, considering country circumstances. Subsequently, further work was conducted to take these considerations into account and fine-tune the workplan. To ensure a balance between data needs and the statistical capacities of the G20 and participating economies, several rounds of consultation with the participating economies were conducted during April to September 2022.

[2] The member agencies of the Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics (IAG) are the Bank for International Settlements, European Central Bank, Eurostat, IMF (Chair), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United Nations, and the World Bank. The Financial Stability Board (FSB) Secretariat also contributes to the IAG.

[3] Given the broad scope of topics addressed by DGI-3, nine Task Teams were established to organize and implement the work, and guide participating economies in closing the data gaps. Task teams comprise of technical expert members from the G20 and non-G20 FSB member economies and members of the IAG and of the FSB Secretariat. The Task Teams' Chairs and Secretariats consist of staff from the IAG's international agencies and of the FSB Secretariat.

[4] DGI Progress Reports are published on the DGI Website.

II. Status of DGI-3 Recommendations

5.   From August 2024 to July 2025, the IAG, the FSB Secretariat, and DGI-3 participating economies have made significant strides in advancing the implementation of the DGI-3 workplan. Key achievements over this year include finalizing the development of several methodological frameworks and reporting templates, defining key source data that countries can use to develop the required estimates, and establishing new compilation tools that foster efficient implementation of the DGI workplan. The remainder of this section of the report highlights the progress achieved and outlines the ongoing efforts of the IAG and participating economies to address key data gaps.

Readiness Levels of DGI-3 Recommendations

6.   Economies started DGI-3 at various levels of statistical development, both at the economy level and at the recommendation level. Some DGI-3 recommendations, such as recommendations 1 (GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints) and 2 (Energy Accounts), already had conceptual frameworks and established methodologies. In the case of recommendations 1 and 2, the *SEEA-Central Framework* was the established methodology on which countries relied for guidance in developing energy and air emission accounts. Other recommendations, such as recommendation 8, were still in the early stages of development, though significant progress had been made by the OECD-led Expert Group on Distributional National Accounts (EG DNA). Due to these differing developmental levels, some economies were well-positioned to produce and release estimates for DGI-3 recommendations in the near to medium term, whereas others required significant methodological guidance and support to compile the necessary data.

7.   Overall, to address the data gaps identified by the G20 FMCBGs, national statisticians require these key inputs: (i) an agreed-upon conceptual/methodological framework; (ii) source data to produce the estimates in a timely manner (and tools to facilitate implementation); and (iii) an agreed upon reporting template on which the economies can disseminate the data. The IAG, FSB Secretariat, and participating economies have made significant headway in developing these inputs, where needed.

8.   Table 1 below highlights the availability of the above noted inputs (conceptual framework, source data (and tools), and reporting templates) for each recommendation. An overall readiness to close the data gap score (high, moderate, low) has been assessed for each recommendation, depending on the availability of these inputs. A recommendation's readiness is rated as *high* if all inputs exist, *moderate* if 2 factors exist, and *low* if less than 2 input factors exist. Considering the scope of recommendations 13 and 14, they have been excluded from this table. The framework developed for these two recommendations are discussed separately in this section.

Table 1. Availability of Key Inputs for DGI-3 Recommendations				
Recommendation	**Readiness**	**Methodological Frameworks**	**Reporting Templates**	**Source data & Compilation Tools**
1. GHG Emissions Accounts and National Carbon Footprints	High	*Manual for Air Emissions Accounts, Eurostat* *System of National Accounts (SNA)* System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Central Framework (SEEA-CF)	Yes (for SUTs and GHG emission accounts). Framework for carbon footprints in development	GHG Emissions
				Input-Output Tables (IOTs) or Supply and Use Tables (SUTs) / Multi-Regional Input Output (MRIOs) Tables
				Air Emission Accounts Converter Tool
2. Energy Accounts	High	*SEEA-CF*	Yes	Energy Statistics and Balances
				SUTs

Table 1. Availability of Key Inputs for DGI-3 Recommendations (continued)				
Recommendation	**Readiness**	**Methodological Frameworks**	**Reporting Templates**	**Source data & Compilation Tools**
				Physical Energy Flow Accounts (PEFA) Converter Tool
				Multi-Regional Input Output (MRIOs)
				FDI Statistics
3. Carbon Footprints of FDI	Moderate	Benchmark Definition of FDI, Fourth Edition (BD4) *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6)* Methodology on carbon footprint estimation has been developed.	Yes, for FDI, ACME, TEC, and carbon emission intensities. Templates for footprints are still being developed.	International Trade Statistics by Enterprise Characteristic (TEC)
				Activities of Multinational Enterprise (MNE) statistics
				Other data that could enhance estimation such as emission intensities by industry, use, and ownership (from Rec.1)
				Debt securities issuances and holdings
4. Climate Finance	High	Developed	Yes	Listed shares issuances and holdings
				Estimates of population, gridded GDP, built-up area, firms, and land; Geospatial exposure estimates to climate hazards; Damage functions for different hazards, data for different climate scenarios.
5. Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators	Moderate	Developed	N/A	A tool is being developed, mainly for physical risks, to make hazards and exposure data more easily accessible to users.
				Government subsidies by purpose and activities
6. Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies	Moderate	Developed based on *the SNA, Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014),* and the *SEEA-CF*.	In Development	SUTs / input-output tables with significant product detail
7. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures	Moderate	Developed based on SEEA-CF, the GFSM 2014, and the Classification of Environmental Purposes, and COFOG	In Development	Current and capital government and private expenditures by purpose
				Household Sector Accounts

Table 1. Availability of Key Inputs for DGI-3 Recommendations (concluded)				
Recommendation	Readiness	Methodological Frameworks	Reporting Templates	Source data & Compilation Tools
8. Distribution of Household Income, Consumption, and Savings	High	OECD Handbook on the Compilation of Household Distributional Results on Income, Consumption, and Savings in Line with National Accounts Totals	Yes	Household survey or administrative data on income and consumption Compilation tool available Household Sector Accounts
9. Distribution of Household Wealth	High	Draft guidance developed by the OECD-led EG DHW	Yes	Household Survey or Administrative Data on Wealth Fintech credit flows and stocks collected from credit registers, ad-hoc surveys, supervisory data etc.
10. Fintech Credit	High	Guidance reflected in the 2025 SNA and the BPM7.	Yes	Central bank balance sheets, Administrative data reporting on financial institutions, Tax returns, Household surveys, Blockchain monitoring tools.
11. Digital Money	High	Guidance has been developed based on 2025 *SNA, BPM7,* and *2016 MFSMCG.*	Yes	Supervisory data, Administrative data on fintech companies
12. Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion	High	Guidance has been developed based on the *Financial Access Survey (FAS) Guidelines and Manual 2019*, 2024 FAS Pilot Guidelines and Definitions, *2016 MFSMCG*, and other sources.	Yes	Household survey Global Findex Other sources to be explored

Data Compilation Tools and Reporting Templates Developed by DGI-3 Task Teams

9.   **The IAG, in collaboration with DGI-3 participating economies, has made significant investments in strengthening the global statistical infrastructure**. These efforts include advancing methodological frameworks, contributing to the updates of the international classification systems, and developing a suite of statistical tools. The tools, which are mainly open-source software, use open-source or pre-existing data sources and assist economies in compiling harmonized statistical datasets efficiently. Additionally, they offer flexibility for statistical producers to tailor the software to their national contexts, while preserving methodological rigor.

10.   **The following paragraphs highlight the data compilation tools developed to support the DGI-3 recommendations**.

GHG Emission Accounts and Energy Accounts (Recs. 1 and 2)

11.   **The IMF, in collaboration with UNSD and OECD, is developing Python-based MS Excel converter tools for energy and air emission accounts**. These tools: (i) allow countries to generate initial estimates of the accounts based on energy balances and emission inventories, using global or
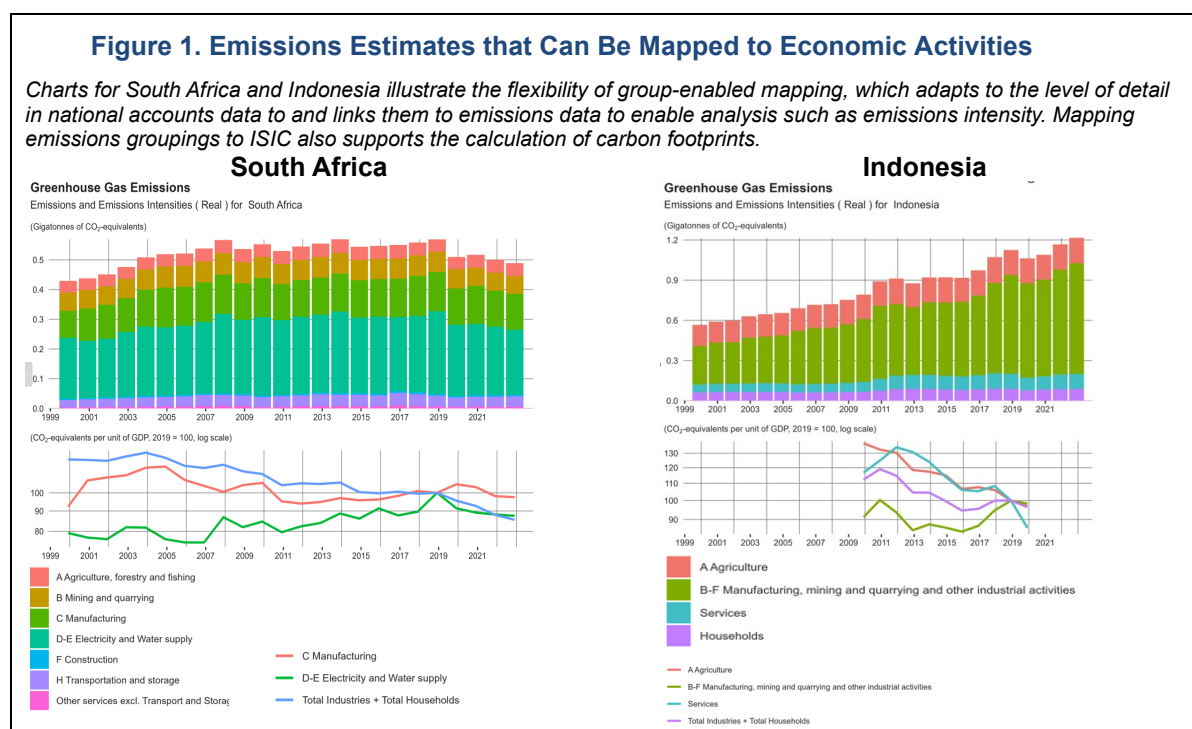
national data sources; (ii) are customizable, enabling adaptation to local classifications and data structures; (iii) promote transparency, support peer review and capacity building. They have been found useful by economies to develop preliminary accounts that are aligned with statistical standards. The air emissions accounts are an important input into the estimate of carbon footprints.

12.   **The two converter tools are designed to assist economies in compiling air emissions accounts (AEA) and physical energy flow accounts (PEFA), following the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA).** They aim to connect GHG inventories or energy balances with structured accounts and are aligned to support countries in their work on the implementation of DGI-3 recommendations 1 and 2.

13.   **The AEA converter tool utilizes national GHG inventories to map emissions data to economic activities using ISIC classifications.** The tool can be customized to work with inventories submitted either to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) or sourced from global databases such as the Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR)[5]. By providing a detailed breakdown of emissions by industry and households, the tool supports calculation of national carbon footprints and economic activity based GHG intensities. Additionally, the tool can be used to create Sankey diagrams, visually illustrating the flow of emissions across key economic sectors. Moreover, it allows users to update customize allocation factors and classifications as needed, rather than relying solely on default settings.

14.   **The PEFA converter tool transforms national energy balances into structured energy flow accounts.** It features user-friendly interfaces and dropdown mapping options, which facilitate the conversion process and allow for calculation of indicators such as energy intensity and multipliers. These indicators are used to assess energy efficiency and integrate energy data into broader macroeconomic contexts.

15.   **Figure 1 below demonstrates how group-enabled mapping links national accounts data with emissions (using ISIC), allowing analysis of emissions intensity and carbon footprints.**

Figure 1. Emissions Estimates that Can Be Mapped to Economic Activities

Charts for South Africa and Indonesia illustrate the flexibility of group-enabled mapping, which adapts to the level of detail in national accounts data to and links them to emissions data to enable analysis such as emissions intensity. Mapping emissions groupings to ISIC also supports the calculation of carbon footprints.
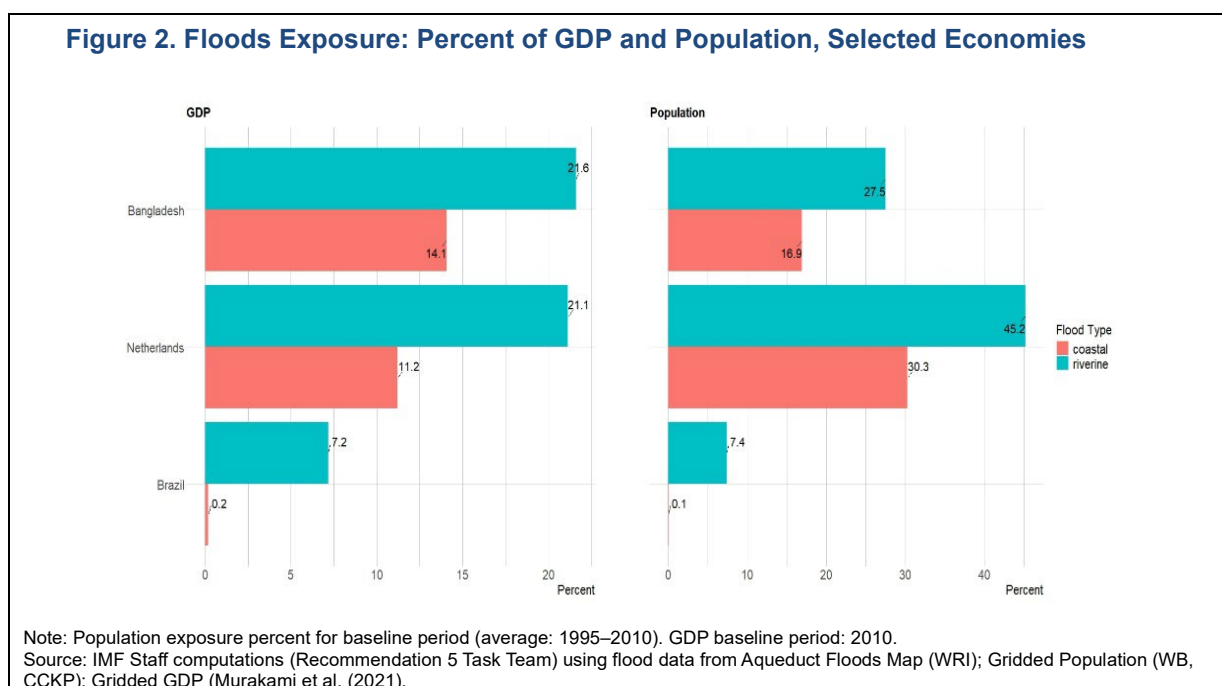
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[5] https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/.

16.   Air emissions accounts, when combined with multi-regional input-output tables, enable the calculation of various carbon footprint estimates. DGI-3 recommends the calculation of carbon footprints associated with domestic consumption (which considers domestically produced goods and imports), exports as well as the carbon footprints of multinational enterprises operating within a given economic territory.

Forward-looking Physical Risk Indicators (Rec. 5)

17.   The IMF is developing a new geospatial physical economic and financial risk indicators platform to help economies estimate their exposures to the economic and financial risk associated with climate hazards. This tool provides decision-makers with previously unavailable data which can be used for better targeted and effective macroeconomic policy interventions, to mitigate the risk of economic losses due to climate hazards.

18.   The platform is a high-resolution, interactive tool, designed by the IMF in collaboration with the ESRI.[6] It delivers spatially explicit data on climate hazards and exposures across themes such as population, GDP, buildings, and cropland. Built on ESRI's ArcGIS Experience Builder, the platform offers advanced features. These include real-time monitoring, dynamic map visualizations, and customizable granularity—from grid-level to national scales. The platform integrates open-source datasets (e.g., Aqueduct, World Bank CCKP, NASA Earth Data) and supports multiple climate-related scenarios and projection periods 2030, 2050, and 2080. Users can explore indicators like heat stress, drought, and flooding, with metadata and scenario filters for tailored analysis. Figure 2 below provides one example of the data being developed under this recommendation.

Figure 2. Floods Exposure: Percent of GDP and Population, Selected Economies

Note: Population exposure percent for baseline period (average: 1995–2010). GDP baseline period: 2010.
Source: IMF Staff computations (Recommendation 5 Task Team) using flood data from Aqueduct Floods Map (WRI); Gridded Population (WB, CCKP); Gridded GDP (Murakami et al. (2021).

19.   The platform is intended to support the implementation of DGI-3 Recommendation 5 on forward-looking physical and transition risk indicators. It enables policymakers to assess financial sector vulnerabilities and identify risk hotspots. Features such as exposure quantification by hazard type,

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[6] https://www.esri.com/en-us/home.

scenario-based projections, and integration with IMF's internal data pipelines make it a powerful tool for both global and country-level macro-analyses.

Box 1. Leveraging Global Datasets and Common Tools to Close Data Gaps

One of the goals of the DGI is to develop the data needed by policymakers to address economic challenges. Some of these challenges transcend national borders and require globally coordinated responses. This recognition has driven international organizations to lead the development of statistical methodologies, data reporting templates, and interoperable tools that economies can adopt and adapt to build their official statistics.

The cumulative impact of these efforts is a growing ecosystem of shared resources that economies can leverage to close data gaps more efficiently. Instead of building their own tools at the national level, economies can now build upon a robust foundation of global datasets and tools, adapting them to their specific needs and capacities. By fostering collaboration, international organizations have lowered the barriers for economies—especially those with limited resources—to develop these estimates.

The June 2025 DGI-3 Global Conference featured a high-level panel discussion on this issue. The discussion brought together data producers and users to explore how global collaboration and innovation can accelerate progress on closing critical data gaps. Panelists emphasized that global datasets, developed by international organizations, can serve as a foundation for countries to begin producing experimental estimates. These datasets offer: (i) consistency – harmonized definitions and methodologies ensure comparability across countries; (ii) accessibility – freely available data reduces entry barriers during lower-capacity stages for the economies; and (iii) efficiency – economies can leverage these datasets in the initial stages, as they develop more extensive primary data collection.

The panel also highlighted the value of open-source, modular, tools that have been developed by the IAG and their relevance to economies that are starting to develop the data under DGI-3. The discussion highlighted that the effective use of these tools and datasets requires: (i) strong institutional frameworks that bring together all data producers; (ii) ongoing bilateral engagement to tailor support to country-specific needs; and (iii) capacity development activities, including regional workshops, e-learning modules, and peer exchanges. These efforts will help ensure that national teams are equipped to customize the tools and interpret, validate, and communicate the results.

Panelists highlighted four conditions for national statistical producers to adopt estimates that are co-developed with international agencies as official statistics. These are:

- Input by the NSOs on data sources, the methodology, and design of the statistical business process.
- A robust quality assurance process to allow NSOs to audit any processing done outside of their direct control.
- Distinguish the co-developed estimates from official statistics produced by the NSOs.
- Assurances that the process is sustainable and data production will continue into the medium to long term.

The strategic use of global datasets and common tools offers a practical pathway to efficiently achieve some of the DGI-3 objectives and advance the global statistical infrastructure. Continued support for the development of these shared resources will be vital. At the same time, national efforts to institutionalize these practices can help ensure their long-term sustainability and integration into official statistical systems.

Household Income Distribution (Rec. 8 and Rec. 9)

20. **The OECD has developed a statistical tool for economies to use to align household-level microdata**—such as survey or administrative data on income, consumption, and savings—with corresponding macroeconomic aggregates derived from official national accounts. The primary objective of the tool is to help compilers combine household level micro and macro data to arrive at high-quality distributional results in line with important macroeconomic aggregates, reconciling any discrepancies between the detailed micro-level data and the comprehensive macro-level economic data (for example stemming from conceptual differences, underrepresentation, or misreporting).

21. **The tool offers a framework for harmonizing micro data with macroeconomic aggregates to provide better estimates of the distribution of household income, consumption, and savings**. It guides users through several steps, including initial user settings and input definitions for national accounts aggregates and microdata variables, derivation of supplementary macro-level indicators (such as income and consumption shares), loading and interpolating microdata, and performing rigorous statistical adjustments. It applies proportional allocation methods to align individual-level micro-observations with macroeconomic totals and utilizes Pareto tail adjustments to correct under-representation of high-income households. It incorporates specialized functions for calculating equivalized disposable income, consumption units, and quintile-based distributional analyses, enhancing data comparability across different economies and time periods.

22. **The resulting aligned datasets are valuable for producing distributional national accounts, conducting robust assessment of inequality, and evaluating policy on redistribution and household economic welfare.** By integrating detailed demographic breakdowns and standardized income and consumption measures, this centralized approach by the OECD facilitates cross-country comparison, supports evidence-based policymaking, and contributes significantly to ongoing international initiatives aimed at improving the quality, transparency, and comparability of economic statistics.

23. **A similar tool is being developed for recommendation 9 (distributional household wealth) and is expected to become available by the end of 2026 or early 2027**.

Digital Money (Rec.11): Data Reporting Templates

24. **The digital money task team has developed a set of templates that offer harmonized frameworks to collect data on Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs), Stablecoins, and unbacked Crypto assets.** The templates were endorsed by the G20 economies, reflecting a significant milestone for the task team. These templates represent the first step in building a database of reliable and relevant information on digital money and crypto assets issuance and holdings. They include instructions that guide users through the definitions and conceptual frameworks. The definitions and conceptual frameworks referenced in these templates are aligned with the *2025 SNA*, *BPM7*, and *2016 MFSMCG* standards.

25. **Three data templates have been developed for this recommendation:** (i) *Template for Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC)* – on a quarterly basis – to capture new issuance of CBDCs by central banks and monetary authorities as well as the holdings, broken down by resident institutional holding sectors and nonresident holders; (ii) *Template for Stablecoins Issuers* – on a quarterly basis – to capture new issuance of stablecoins by resident entities and the holdings of these stablecoins, broken down by resident institutional holding sectors and nonresident holders; (iii) *Template for Holdings and Flows of Crypto Assets* – on a quarterly basis – to capture data from resident custodians and service providers on crypto assets and stablecoins held by customers; structured in two parts: (a) broad categories of crypto assets, such as unbacked crypto assets and stablecoins, and (b) crypto-by-crypto (granular reporting for individual crypto assets).

26. **The templates and reporting guidelines, with details and definitions, are available on the DGI website.**

Data Sharing and Access to Private and Administrative Data (Recs. 13 and 14)

27. **The Task Team for Recommendations 13 and 14 has developed a practical tool—the Data Access and Sharing Maturity Assessment Framework**—to help statistical organizations evaluate how effectively they access, manage, and share data. The tool is still in the experimental stage. This framework was created through collaboration among the IMF, Eurostat, other IAG members, and economies participating in the DGI-3 initiative. Aligned closely with the UN National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF), it uses a self-assessment format, allowing organizations to clearly see their strengths and pinpoint areas that need improvement, especially in handling detailed, high-frequency data from both private and public sectors.

Figure 3. Summary of Data Access and Sharing Maturity Assessment

The Summary of the Data Access and Data Sharing Maturity Assessment framework displays implementation scores for each component of the four dimensions as the average of positive responses to associated questions . "Not Applicable" requirements are excluded but noted separately, and incomplete assessments are indicated by "#N/A". The overall maturity score, calculated as an average across all dimensions, classifies maturity as Beginning (0–10), Foundational (11–50), Intermediate (51–75), Advanced (76–90), or Leading (91–100). See below an example of Intermediate maturity score:

Net Score by Component		Total
1.1	Framework for Accessing Administrative Data Sources	50%
1.2	Framework for Accessing Other Data Sources	75%
1.3	Data Access Policy	57%
1.4	Data Sharing Policy	57%
2.1	Data Strategy	100%
2.2	Data Collaboratives	0%
2.3	Engagement for Social Acceptability	0%
2.4	Resources	25%
2.5	Communication of Impact	100%
2.6	User Needs Responsiveness	100%
3.1	Data Governance Framework	0%
3.2	Quality Assessment Framework	100%
3.3	Metadata Management	33%
3.4	Use of International Standards	25%
3.5	Risk Assessment	60%
4.1	Data Catalogue	100%
4.2	Secure Data Access	0%
4.3	Scalable Data Platform Availability	100%
4.4	Data Protection and Compliance	100%
4.5	Data Skills Development	80%
4.6	Use of AI	0%

	Dimension	Score		Dimension	Score
1	Policies and Legal Framework	37.7	3	Governance	59.8
2	Strategy and Leadership	71.7	4	Technology and Skills	77.5

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28. **The framework evaluates maturity across four main dimensions:** *Policy and Legal Framework, Strategy and Leadership, Governance, and Technology & Skills.* Organizations complete a self-assessment questionnaire segmented in these dimensions, with a yes-no answer key and the flexibility to exclude questions that do not apply to the responding organization. The positive scores collectively generate an overall maturity rating on a scale from 0 to 100, categorizing organizational maturity levels into five tiers—*Beginning, Foundational, Intermediate, Advanced, and Leading*. Detailed

self-assessments help pinpoint specific areas that require development and enable consistent tracking of progress over time.

29.   **The framework is closely linked to international best practices, including the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM), the UN NQAF and the IMF Data Quality Assessment Framework.** It is designed to complement existing data quality and management initiatives, promote standardization, and ensure adherence to privacy and security protocols. Moving forward, the tool will be made available on the Compilers Hub platform, increasing its utility to statistical organizations as a statistical tool and a knowledge-sharing resource to data sharing.

30.   **The framework is intended to be used by economies as a diagnostic tool to evaluate their current capacity and readiness to effectively access, manage, and share data.** By undertaking the structured self-assessment, national statistics producers can systematically benchmark their processes and practices against international standards as well as other economies. This enables the identification of critical gaps, areas for improvement, and specific opportunities to enhance data governance structures, technological capabilities, and policy frameworks. Therefore, the framework provides a clear roadmap for economies to develop a robust data infrastructure aligned with international best practices. Economies can also leverage the results from the assessment to engage in international peer learning, foster regional collaboration, and pursue technical assistance.

31.   **Going forward, the framework will form the basis of ongoing assessments for Recommendations 13 and 14 under DGI-3.** The Task Team is refining the framework with the aim of piloting it among volunteer G20 economies and international organizations. Ahead of the pilot, the number of elements within each dimension will be expanded to better reflect best practices and standards, thereby enabling more focused responses from participants. Additionally, references to "best practices" will be explicitly linked to established documents, standards, and guidelines endorsed through past and ongoing international initiatives related to data sharing and data access.

III. Summary of Economies' Progress

32. **Tables 2 and 3 and Figure 4 present the overall status of the implementation of the DGI-3 recommendations and the annual progress by G20 and non-G20 FSB member economies.** Tables 2 and 3 below show the progress of implementation for each recommendation (Recs.1-12) as of August 2025.

Table 2. Status of DGI-3 Recommendation (Recs. 1–12) as of August 2025

Status of data gaps (number of economies)

	Data gap closed	Data gap is being addressed	Data gap is not material for the economy	Data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities	Total
Recommendation 1	7	13	1	4	25
Recommendation 2	14	9	0	2	25
Recommendation 3	5	17	0	3	25
Recommendation 4	0	22	0	3	25
Recommendation 5	1	21	0	3	25
Recommendation 6	0	18	0	7	25
Recommendation 7	0	16	0	9	25
Recommendation 8	2	14	0	9	25
Recommendation 9	7	9	0	9	25
Recommendation 10	2	15	2	6	25
Recommendation 11	0	17	0	8	25
Recommendation 12	0	16	2	7	25
	38	**187**	**5**	**70**	**300**

Table 3. Status of DGI-3 Recommendations (Recs. 1–12), in percent, as of August 2025

Status of data gaps (in percent), based on the 25 economies participating in the DGI

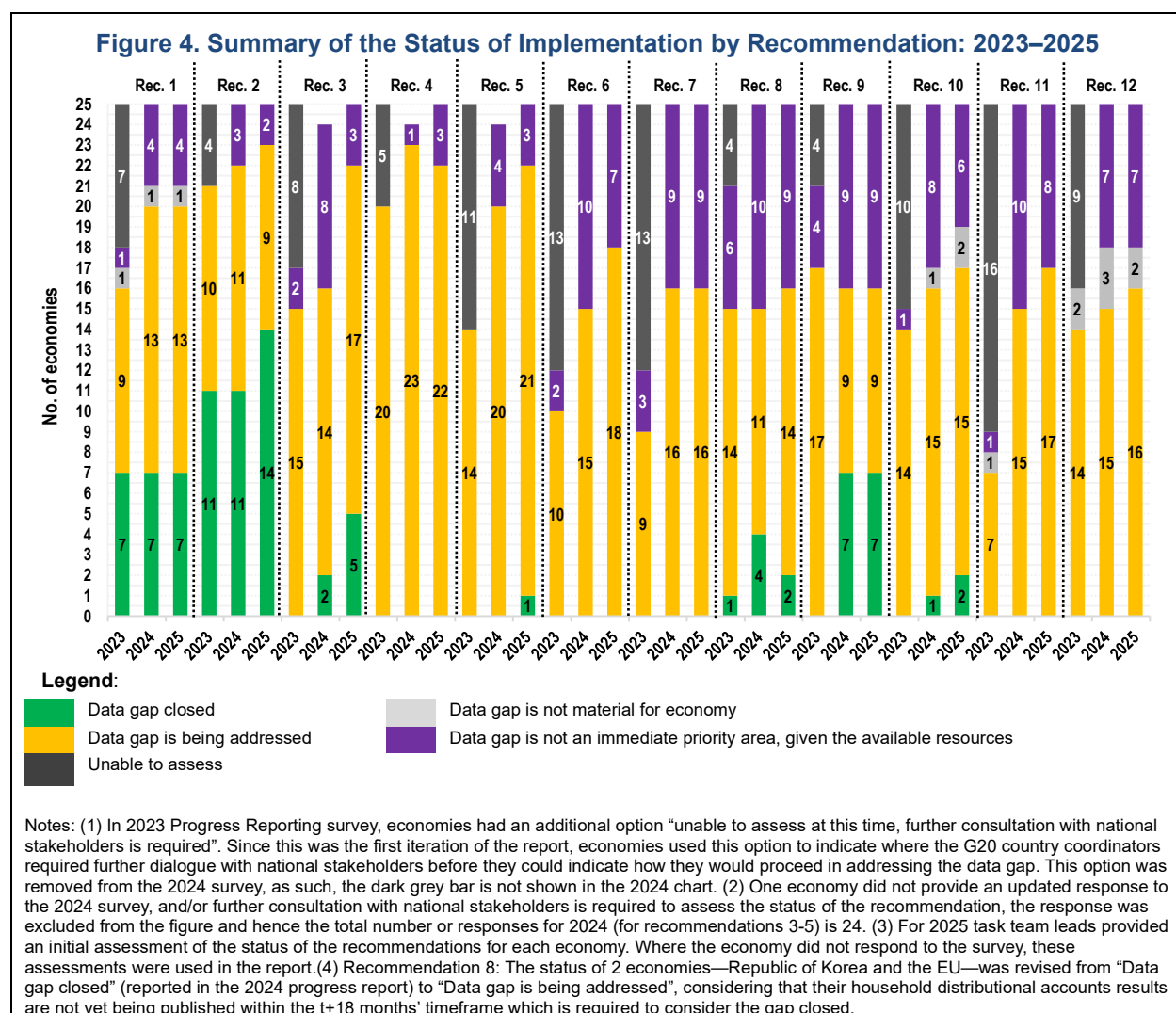|	Data gap closed (%)	Data gap is being addressed (%)	Data gap is not material for economy (%)	Data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities (%)	Total (%)
Recommendation 1	28	52	4	16	100
Recommendation 2	56	36	0	8	100
Recommendation 3	20	68	0	12	100
Recommendation 4	0	88	0	12	100
Recommendation 5	4	84	0	12	100
Recommendation 6	0	72	0	28	100
Recommendation 7	0	64	0	36	100
Recommendation 8	8	56	0	36	100
Recommendation 9	28	36	0	36	100
Recommendation 10	8	60	8	24	100
Recommendation 11	0	68	0	32	100
Recommendation 12	0	64	8	28	100
	12.7	**62.3**	**1.7**	**23.3**	**100.0**

Note: For the 2025 progress survey, task team chairs provided an initial assessment of the recommendations for each economy. Where the economy did not respond to the survey, these assessments were used in the report.

33. **During the year, participating economies made some advances in addressing the data gaps.** Nevertheless, the progress of implementation varied significantly across recommendations. Notable progress was reported with respect to recommendation 2—with 14 economies reporting that they have closed this data gap and are now compiling and disseminating energy accounts; and 9 economies reported that they are actively addressing the data gap. Several economies also reported either having

closed or actively working to address the data gap for GHG emission accounts. The progress for other recommendations is indicative of several factors, including the availability of data sources and agreed upon methodological frameworks, adoption of the reporting templates, and the varying policy needs and data prioritization across economies.

34.   **Economies reported difficulties accessing disaggregated or timely data—especially private, administrative, and regulatory data** which are needed to close several of the data gaps (for example in recs. 8 – 9, and rec. 11). In some cases, these source data are unavailable or not available with sufficient quality, coverage, timeliness, or granularity. Furthermore, discrepancies between macro and micro datasets, such as in household income and wealth distributional accounts, made harmonization difficult.

35.   **A second challenge highlighted is the need for more coordination between national statistical offices, central banks, and other data-holding and data-producing institutions.** In some cases, economies reported that memoranda of understanding were required to access the data, but these have not yet been finalized. Figure 4 below shows the implementation progress (by recommendation) between 2023 and 2025.

Figure 4. Summary of the Status of Implementation by Recommendation: 2023–2025

Legend:
- Data gap closed
- Data gap is being addressed
- Unable to assess
- Data gap is not material for economy
- Data gap is not an immediate priority area, given the available resources

Notes: (1) In 2023 Progress Reporting survey, economies had an additional option "unable to assess at this time, further consultation with national stakeholders is required". Since this was the first iteration of the report, economies used this option to indicate where the G20 country coordinators required further dialogue with national stakeholders before they could indicate how they would proceed in addressing the data gap. This option was removed from the 2024 survey, as such, the dark grey bar is not shown in the 2024 chart. (2) One economy did not provide an updated response to the 2024 survey, and/or further consultation with national stakeholders is required to assess the status of the recommendation, the response was excluded from the figure and hence the total number or responses for 2024 (for recommendations 3-5) is 24. (3) For 2025 task team leads provided an initial assessment of the status of the recommendations for each economy. Where the economy did not respond to the survey, these assessments were used in the report.(4) Recommendation 8: The status of 2 economies—Republic of Korea and the EU—was revised from "Data gap closed" (reported in the 2024 progress report) to "Data gap is being addressed", considering that their household distributional accounts results are not yet being published within the t+18 months' timeframe which is required to consider the gap closed.

36. **Several respondents cited limitations in staff resources, funding constraints, or lack of technical expertise as barriers to compiling some of the recommendations**. Additionally, ongoing methodological revisions, some shifts in national policy, and competing priorities—such as rollout of other international initiatives—were identified as factors contributing to delayed implementation or deprioritization of certain recommendations.

37. **The number of economies that reported dissemination of energy accounts showed a marked increase relative to 2024.** Seven and fourteen economies reported closing the data gap for recommendation 1 and 2, respectively. These economies reported disseminating both GHG emission accounts and consumption-based carbon footprints. Economies that assessed this recommendation as *not material* or *not immediate priority* cited limited resources and competing demands from other international statistical initiatives as key constraints.

38. **For recommendation 3, the task team assessed that a number of economies met the target in terms of providing the needed data inputs to estimate carbon footprint of FDI**. However, in all cases, to close the data gap, the task team will use data inputs together with additional information from global datasets to estimate carbon footprints for all economies. This work will be implemented according to the methodology presented by the task team in their updated methodology paper. Additional work will be required by the economies to validate/approve the resulting carbon footprint estimates for their economy.[7]

39. **Economies have made substantial progress on recommendations 4–7 and 11–12.** In collaboration with the task teams, economies have made advances in developing source data, aligning national data with the reporting templates, and strengthening institutional coordination.

40. **For recommendation 4 on climate finance, the statistical infrastructure for data collection and dissemination as well as the methodological guidance have been developed and available to economies to use**. The six templates, which are available on the DGI website, cover stocks and transactions of debt securities and listed shares. Based on this infrastructure, all but three DGI-3 participating economies have submitted self-commitments to produce estimates on climate finance debt securities and listed shares for their respective economies. The self-commitments cover more than 20,000 new time series on climate finance debt securities and green listed shares. Work with the task team indicated that the economies have concrete plans for the implementation of their self-commitments and that almost all economies plan to report the intermediate target data for green debt securities issuances by end-2025; most economies plan to report data on holdings of climate finance debt securities by end-2026 or end-2027; and all economies with self-commitments for green listed shares plan to report these data by end-2027. The task team noted that further deepening the exchange of experiences and best practices will be key to the implementation of recommendation 4.

41. **For recommendations 8 and 9, several economies participated in a data collection round early 2025**. For income, consumption, and savings (i.e. recommendation 8), this concerned a follow-up to earlier data collection rounds with the new results being uploaded to the online databases of Eurostat and the OECD. For wealth (recommendation 9), it concerned a first experimental data collection round for which the results will be published in an OECD Working Paper in early 2026. At the same time, the ECB and some G20 economies are already publishing distributional wealth results on a regular basis. Over the past period, the relevant task teams have also been working on further improving the guidance and discussing the next data collection round that will take place at the end of 2026, targeting more granular breakdowns.

42. **For recommendation 11, the task team launched the test data collection exercise, in which the G20 economies are participating on a best-effort basis**. The flexible reporting approach across the templates allows G20 economies to collect and report data using various plausible sources, ranging

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[7] The 4 economies that reported the data gap as closed report only the data required for the second-best target.

from regulatory reporting—by crypto custodians, service providers, and issuers (as applicable)—to central banks or financial regulators to estimates from household surveys, international transactions reporting systems, on-chain monitoring tools, and even data from commercial providers. The templates recognize that not all relevant breakdowns may be readily available, thus emphasizing two data categories – *Core* and *Advanced* – to guide compilers in prioritizing data collection. Metadata is available to explain sources and estimation techniques applied. All G20 and FSB non-G20 participating economies will take part in this exercise from July 15 to November 15, 2025. The pilot results are expected to be released in 2026.

43.   **In addition, several economies have taken meaningful steps toward developing and reporting data on digital money, including crypto assets and CBDCs**. Economies such as Brazil, Spain, Russia, and Hong Kong SAR have launched pilot projects, updated regulatory frameworks, or begun publishing limited experimental estimates. Spain, for instance, plans to expand cryptocurrency-related questions in upcoming household and business surveys. Other economies, including Italy, are actively reviewing data sources—such as supervisory and commercial platforms—and aligning with emerging regulatory frameworks, including the EU's Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCAR). The EU views MiCAR as central to developing future crypto-asset monitoring frameworks, with related data flows expected to begin in 2025. The ECB and national central banks within the Eurosystem are also exploring data sources to enhance monitoring capabilities. Despite resource and regulatory constraints noted by some economies, most DGI-3 participants have shown clear commitment to building the foundational infrastructure needed for future reporting of digital money.

44.   **Regarding recommendation 13 and 14, a number of DGI-3 participating economies made progress in their data sharing infrastructure and access to private and administrative data for statistical use**. Table 4 below shows how economies assessed the changes to the level of data sharing and access to private and administrative data during the year.

Table 4. Changes in Level of Access to Private and Administrative Data and Data Sharing			
	Improved	**No Change**	**No Response**
Rec. 13 and Rec. 14	11	10	4

45.   **Some notable examples of these changes to the data sharing and data access frameworks were provided in the progress reporting survey.** The European Union has made significant strides with the revision of Regulation (EC) 223/2009 on European Statistics, establishing a general obligation for private data holders to make their data available for developing, producing and disseminating European statistics and further enhancing access to administrative data. The amended legal act was adopted in December 2024 and work on its implementation by the European Statistical System is underway. EU member states have also continued or started new projects to improve data sharing and access arrangements at the national level through a range of different measures, including the enhancement of collaboration and data sharing between their national statistical institutes and national central banks. For example, Italy reported that it has strengthened its legal and institutional framework, with the Bank of Italy entering into new data-sharing agreements—both fee-based and free-of-charge—with research institutions for climate-related economic risk assessments. To support this, ISTAT implemented robust pseudonymization protocols following regulatory framework, enhancing trust in administrative data use. Spain continued the collaboration between the NSO and the central bank, extending data-sharing to multinational enterprise identification, microdata exchange, and the development of new experimental statistics tools such as the ViME viewer. Germany reported its first successful linkage of foreign trade microdata from both the central bank and national statistical office, now available for external research. In Saudi Arabia, the national statistical office gained expanded access to private and administrative data through Saudi Data and Artificial Intelligence Authority (SDAIA)'s national data center and strengthened data-sharing via platforms like the national data marketplace and GSB. Hong Kong SAR increased its administrative data access in 2024, adding four new government departments as data providers.

46.   **The data sharing maturity assessment framework described in Section 2 will serve as a basis for setting national targets (self-commitments) related to data sharing and access to private and administrative data.** These self-commitments will help to guide economies' data sharing implementation efforts and provide a reference point for the IAG to assess progress over the remainder of the DGI.

IV.   Way Forward

47.   **Building on the progress to date, the IAG and DGI-3 participating economies will focus on further engaging economies in efforts to address existing data gaps, finalize outstanding methodological work, and prioritize data production and dissemination efforts**. The IAG and the FSB Secretariat will continue to provide oversight and technical guidance as needed while providing annual progress reports to the G20 FMCBGs on implementation progress.

48.   **For recommendations ranked moderate on the readiness score (in Table 1), task teams will focus on finalizing methodological frameworks and reporting templates to support implementation.** These recommendations include forward-looking physical and transition risk indicators, climate-impacting subsidies, and climate change mitigation and adaptation expenditures. For recommendation 5, the task team will focus on finalizing the geospatial data platform to support implementation.

49.   **Advancing the work on some recommendations will require closer collaboration across statistical and non-statistical domains, particularly to resolve source data availability.** Economies are encouraged to continue negotiating data sharing efforts as well as inter-agency coordination, formalize these data access or data sharing arrangements and leverage available tools and methodological guidance.

50.   **For recommendations where official estimates are not yet being disseminated, participating economies have been encouraged to begin compiling and publishing experimental or preliminary data, even where full compilation maturity has not been reached.** These early outputs will be critical for testing methodologies, identifying practical challenges, and fostering cross-country comparability and learning gains.

51.   **The global datasets and common tools, developed collaboratively, provide an efficient avenue for economies to close several data gaps**. As highlighted in Box 1, economies can utilize and build upon these robust datasets and tools, adapting them to their specific needs and capacities to efficiently address several data gaps and advance the global statistical infrastructure. These solutions alleviate the resource and technical capacity constraints on economies.

52.   **The IAG members, in their role as task team leads, will consider thematic workshops, bilateral consultations, or peer learning activities to support economies in closing data gaps**. These efforts will help to address country-specific capacity constraints, provide tailored support for emerging methodologies, and foster greater institutional coordination. The July 2025 – December 2027 workplan includes workshops or bilateral consultations for recommendations 1 – 3, 5, 6 – 7 and 8 – 9, aligned with the need for assistance in implementing the recommendations. These workshops will focus on finalizing templates and reviewing country-level estimates.

53.   **Sustained momentum in the coming years will depend on the availability of resources at the national level for economies to implement these recommendations**, strong inter-agency coordination at the national level, and the active engagement of all participating economies in the efforts of the task teams. The IAG remains committed to supporting countries through this process—enabling the production of high-quality, policy-relevant data to close the most critical data gaps.

54.   As we approach the end of the third year of DGI-3, a number of recommendations are reaching maturity (as shown in Table 1), and some task teams are beginning to wind down their activities. In this context, the IAG is actively considering how to establish clear and consistent criteria for concluding the task teams' work on individual recommendations and focus more on supporting the economies in producing the data. A preliminary proposal outlining closure criteria was discussed at the DGI Global Conference and is currently under review (see Box 2). These criteria include: (i) finalized and endorsed methodological guidance; (ii) the availability of reporting templates; and (iii) at least one round of data dissemination by all economies that have committed to a target under the respective recommendations. The IAG will further develop the conditions for transitioning recommendations from the "implementation" phase to the "monitoring" phase, including the level of continued task team engagement required to ensure effective oversight.

Box 2. Transitioning and Onboarding Recommendations in the DGI

At the 2025 DGI Global Conference in Cape Town, South Africa, participants engaged in a forward-looking discussion on the evolution of the DGI, focusing on two critical aspects:
(1) transitioning existing recommendations from *implementation* to *monitoring* status; and
(2) onboarding new recommendations to address emerging data needs.

Transitioning Recommendations

The pace of completion for DGI recommendations varies with the relative complexity of the data gap and the level of development of the economies' statistical infrastructure at the time the recommendation is adopted. Consequently, some data gaps—particularly those supported by well-established statistical infrastructure—could be addressed more rapidly. Therefore, to enhance efficiency in transitioning the DGI workplan, the IAG proposed establishing defined criteria for closing out recommendations. Such criteria could include:

- finalized and endorsed methodological guidance,
- available reporting templates, and
- at least one round of data dissemination by all economies that committed to a target.

When these conditions are met, a recommendation may move from *implementation* to *monitoring* status, reducing the need for active task teams while maintaining oversight.

Participants welcomed the proposal, with strong support for a flexible, inclusive, and clearly defined process, that allows for ongoing adjustments based on evolving national contexts. A robust monitoring—ideally entailing peer review, self-assessment, and structured progress tracking—and a sound governance structure were considered as essential to maintain momentum and accountability, especially for economies relying on international benchmarks. This aligns with the DGI's role in fostering innovation, coordination, and peer learning.

Onboarding New Recommendations

Participants also explored the potential for a more agile and iterative approach to any future phase of the DGI to better align with the emerging priorities of the FMCBGs and improve responsiveness to contemporaneous data needs. This approach should manage scope and capacity—avoiding initiative fatigue, maintaining strategic focus, and ensuring feasibility under resource constraints—while systematically closing completed recommendations and incorporating lessons learned from previous DGI phases.

The IAG agreed to jointly develop a framework for closing out recommendations and to further explore a structured approach to onboarding any new data gaps, to be included in the 2026 progress report for the FMCBGs' consideration.

55. **The goal is to define a flexible and inclusive process that allows the DGI to be agile in responding to changing global priorities while maintaining its core mandate.** This is particularly important as the DGI continues to serve as a vital platform for innovation, international coordination, and peer learning. Looking ahead, the IAG—together with the task teams—will work over the coming year to formalize the framework for closing out recommendations, while ensuring that the collaborative spirit and momentum of the initiative are maintained.

Annex 1. Status of the DGI-3 Data Gaps by G20 and Non-G20 FSB Member Economies—as of August 2025

The progress reporting dashboard was first featured in the 2023 DGI-3 Progress Report. It allows users to track the economies' progress in implementing the DGI-3 targets, acknowledging accomplishments, and serving as a benchmark for the following years.

Status of DGI-3 Data Gaps

	ARG	AUS	BRA	CAN	CHN	FRA	DEU	IND	IDN	ITA	JPN	KOR	MEX	RUS	SAU	ZAF	TUR	GBR	USA	EU	HKG	NLD	SGP	ESP	CHE
Recommendation 1	2	1	1		2	1	1	2	2	1	2		2	1		2	1	1		1	2	1	n/a	1	1
Recommendation 2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1		2		2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
Recommendation 3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2		2		1	1	2	2	1	2	1	
Recommendation 4	sc		sc	sc	sc	sc	sc		sc	sc	sc	sc	sc	sc	No sc	sc	sc	sc		sc	sc	sc	sc	sc	sc
Recommendation 5	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2		2	2	2		2	1
Recommendation 6	2	1	1		2	1	2	2	1	2	2		2	2		1	2		1	2	2		1		
Recommendation 7	2	1		2	2	2		2	2	2	2		2		2	2		1	2	2		1		1	
Recommendation 8		2		2		1	2		2	1	2	1	1		2	2	2		1	1		1		2	
Recommendation 9		2		2		1	1		2	1	2		2		2	2	2		1	1		1		1	2
Recommendation 10	1	1	1	2	2	2		1	2	2		2	1	n/a	2	2	n/a		2	1	1		1	1	
Recommendation 11			1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2		2	2		2	2	2		2	
Recommendation 12	1		2		2			1	2	2	2	2	1	n/a	2	2	2		2	2	n/a	2		2	

LEGEND

- 🟩 Data gap closed
- 🟨 Data gap is being addressed
- ⬜ Data gap is not material for the economy
- 🟪 Data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given available resources
- 🟥 No inputs received

1 - Target
2 - Second-best Target

sc - Self-commitments by economies
n/a - Not Applicable – the economy selected "data gap is not material for the economy"

The details about the Target (1) and Second-best Target (2) for each Recommendation are available here.

The status of each recommendation (by economy) reflects the economy's (and task team lead's) assessment of their progress as reported in the DGI Secretariat's Annual progress reporting Survey.
Responses marked in red reflect cases in which there was no response to the survey.

Annex 2. Status of the DGI-3 Data Gaps by Participating Economies—as of August 2025: Explanatory Notes

To assess the progress in addressing data gaps, the IAG surveyed the G20 and participating economies. For each of the data gaps identified by the G20 FMCBGs, economies were asked to indicate their progress in closing the data gap. Economies were asked whether the:

- **Data gap is closed**. Data are publicly disseminated on an official government website.

- **Data gaps is being addressed**. The economy has a program of work in place or plan to put a program in place to address this data gap (resources have been allocated to address this data gap).

- **Data gap is not material**. Based on the assessment of their key stakeholders and data users, the data gap is not material for the economy and the lack of data in this area is not an impediment to the development of effective policy.

- **Data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given available resources**. Based on their assessment, the data gap is material and required for effective policy, but the economy is unable to allocate resources to address this data gap given other priorities and resource constraints.

Argentina

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is being addressed. Argentina published a pilot air emission account for GHG. SUTs are published regularly (the latest is 2022).[1]

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is being addressed. Argentina published pilot energy accounts in 2024. [2]

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is being addressed. During the stock take concluded in May 2025, the task team assessed that Argentina is making progress towards meeting the second-best target. In 2023, the Argentina began developing and disseminating quarterly data on FDI positions and flows in line with BPM6 standards. However, Argentina is still working on producing estimates for direct investment assets, which are essential for achieving the second-best target. These estimates may not be available during 2025.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. Although the National Securities Commission (CNV: Comisión Nacional de Valores) primarily regulates the capital markets, it actively collects data on thematic bonds, including sub-sovereign bonds and financial trusts.[3] This data encompasses information on green, social, sustainable, and sustainability-linked bonds, detailing financed projects, currency, maturity, and bond yields. However, it is important to note that there is currently no comprehensive data collection process in place to gather information on the

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[1] https://www.indec.gob.ar/ftp/cuadros/territorio/cuenta_emisiones_aire_12_24.pdf; and https://www.indec.gob.ar/ftp/cuadros/economia/sh_cou_2022_06_25.xls.

[2] https://www.indec.gob.ar/ftp/cuadros/territorio/cuenta_energia_08_24.pdf.

[3] https://www.argentina.gob.ar/cnv/sostenibilidad-y-gobierno-corporativo/informes.

reduction of GHG emissions by the issuers of these securities, as specified in the Target of Data Gap 4 (Climate Finance). Regarding the classification of green debt securities and listed shares, the CNV has defined green, sustainable, and sustainability-linked bonds in its "Guidelines for the Issuance of Thematic Marketable Securities in Argentina" adhering to the principles established by the International Capital Market Association. Moreover, the CNV does not currently have a definition for Green Shares. However, there are ESG Mutual Funds that must invest a percentage of their portfolio in Green Assets, such as green bonds or stocks that meet the ESG standards set by the Argentine stock exchange to qualify as such. One of the assets in which they can invest are the shares of companies included in the sustainability index of Bolsa's y Mercados Argentinos S.A. (BYMA).[4]

In 2024, BYMA launched the Voluntary Carbon Market to trade Carbon Credits in Argentina. Operating outside the Public Offering framework, it provides a trading platform for Carbon Credits issued by entities with validated, registered, and verified projects. Each credit represents the capture, mitigation, or reduction of one ton of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions in the atmosphere. The project includes trading through BYMA's authorized systems and custody services provided by Caja de Valores S.A. BYMA's Panel offers visibility into the purchase of carbon credits acquired for offsetting purposes. It is important to note that the CNV is not the enforcement authority, has no jurisdiction, nor does it exercise any supervision and/or control over BYMA's role in the promoted trading of Carbon Certificates. Its involvement is limited to authorizing the development of this related and complementary activity, which does not imply the use of the market license previously granted to BYMA by the Commission.

As a Stock Exchange, BYMA promotes the necessary conditions, infrastructure, and transparency. Achieving Net-Zero targets, among others, requires investments, and the Voluntary Carbon Market is part of the solution to drive the transformation needed to tackle the climate crisis.[5]

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is being addressed.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is being addressed.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. The elaboration of these items depends on (i) the Household Economic Surveys, focusing on households as producers with national representation, (ii) the Household Income-Expenditure and Wealth Survey with national representation, and (iii) access to microdata from other domestic databases.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. The elaboration of these items depends on (i) nationally representative Household Income-Expenditure and Wealth Survey, and (ii) access to microdata from other domestic databases.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is being addressed. The Central Bank of Argentina issues a semestral Report on Non-Financial Credit Providers. This report covers fintech credit activity, including the credit granted by a non-bank credit provider that has the potential ability to grant the credit by electronic means, without any physical involvement. Some of the aspects evaluated on fintech credit are interest rates, the stock of loans, the number of debtors, type of debtor (human or legal person, age, and gender) and non-performing loans. Fintech credit providers lend their own funds and raise funds in capital

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[4] https://www.byma.com.ar/financiarse/productos-esg/indice-de-sustentabilidad#composicion-indice.

[5] https://www.byma.com.ar/financiarse/productos-esg/mercado-voluntario-carbono.

markets through the securitization of their portfolios, corporate bonds, and in a minor way from the financial institutions. The Central Bank has also provided data related to the stock of financing from fintech credit companies in Argentina, through the annual FSB's global monitoring exercise on NBFI.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given available resources. Law No. 27739: System for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, approved on March 14, 2024, includes several reforms to the national regulatory system for Virtual Asset Service Providers, among which is the creation of a Registry of Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) under supervision of the National Securities Exchange Commission. Registration is mandatory for all individuals or legal entities engaged in activities involving virtual assets in Argentina. While the CNV has implemented a reporting requirement for VASPs, the current data requirements do not include the information necessary to address this Recommendation.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is being addressed. Data for this recommendation is periodically published in the Financial Inclusion Report. Additionally, the country publishes Financial Inclusion Indicators, and can determine the channel for electronic payments indicators (payments and transfers of funds), including information on values and volumes. For credit products, the channel can only be identified for a small number of credit providers that only operate online. Regarding account ownership, payment accounts can only be opened online, while bank accounts can be opened through digital channels or in branches. Bank accounts can be operated by digital channels. Electronic payment statistics cannot be disaggregated by gender at the moment. The amount of people and MSMEs with at least one credit product and the amount of the credit balance can be disaggregated by gender, as well as by other demographic variables such as age and geographic location (at the municipality level). The amount of people with at least one bank account and one payment account (or both types of accounts simultaneously) can be disaggregated by gender, as well as by other demographic variables such as age and geographic location (at the municipality level). Information on income is not available for the selected indicators.

Rec 13: Access to private and administration data and Rec 14: Data Sharing. The level of access to private and administrative data and data sharing has not changed.

Australia

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is being addressed. Australia produces SUTs and UNFCCC national GHG inventories which has been mapped to Australia's economic industry classifications – the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Carbon footprints are not currently produced.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is closed. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publishes an Energy Account publication which presents physical estimates of energy supply and use, including renewable energy use, end use, COVID-19 impacts, and energy stocks.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. Data Gap is Being Addressed. Calculation of carbon footprints from FDI is dependent on national carbon footprints from recommendation 1. The task team has indicated that during the stock take concluded in May 2025, Australia met the target in terms of providing the needed data inputs to estimate carbon footprint of FDI. To close the data gap in terms of estimating carbon footprint of FDI, the task team will use data inputs (target and second-best target) together with additional information from global datasets to estimate carbon footprint according to the methodology presented in the updated methodology paper. Economies will be asked to validate/approve the resulting carbon footprint estimates for their economy.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing) The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. Currently, Australia is not in position to capture statistics on green debt securities and listed shares.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed. Australia's first National Climate Risk Assessment (NCRA) will be delivered over two years from 2023 to 2025. The NCRA will identify and prioritize the most valued areas that are of national significance and at risk of climate change, related to environment, biodiversity, health, infrastructure, agriculture, and the economy. The NCRA will deliver a shared national framework to inform national priorities for climate adaptation and resilience actions and will enable consistent monitoring of climate risk across Australia. The NCRA is not a transition risk assessment and has not committed to deliver transition risk indicators. It will draw on the expertise and capability of world-leading scientists through the Australian Climate Service (ACS). The ACS is a partnership between the Bureau of Meteorology, Geoscience Australia, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and the ABS. A qualitative first pass risk assessment was completed in 2023. The quantitative and finalized risk assessment will be delivered during the second half of 2025.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is being addressed. The annual Commonwealth Budget details climate-impacting measures as well as GDP and all other government expenditure and tax expenditures. Federal Budget Papers[6] since October 2022 detail new climate spending commitments.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is being addressed. New net zero spending commitments are available in 2024–25 Budget Statement 3[7] with specific measures elaborated on in Budget Paper 2.[8] Net zero spending measures are further split in Budget Paper 1 into 5 categories, where category 1 relates to climate mitigation and category 3 relates to climate adaptation.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings and Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gaps are being addressed. The Australian National Accounts release on distribution of household income, consumption and wealth integrates the ABS micro and macro data to produce distributional information of household income, consumption, and wealth - latest release reference period was for 2021–22 financial year.[9] Timing of next release to be confirmed.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is closed. The Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) participated in the pilot exercise conducted in 2023 by the FSB on fintech credit. Since then, the Reserve Bank of Australia continues to provide data on fintech credit for Australia as part of its submission to the annual FSB global monitoring exercise on NBFI. These data relate to a limited number of finance companies identified as fintech from a wider pool of finance companies that provide selected data to the national financial sector regulator (APRA). Expanding data collections further for a wider set of entities/data, or to capture marketplace lenders, is not likely for the foreseeable future.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given the available resources and the limited usage of the types of digital money and crypto assets captured

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[6] https://budget.gov.au/content/bp1/download/bp1_bs-3.pdf.

[7] https://budget.gov.au/content/bp1/download/bp1_bs-3.pdf.

[8] https://budget.gov.au/content/bp2/download/bp2_2024-25.pdf.

[9] https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/economy/national-accounts/australian-national-accounts-distribution-household-income-consumption-and-wealth/latest-release.

under recommendation 11, as informed by the RBA's Consumer Payments Survey. The RBA and the Australian Treasury continue to explore a potential CBDC. However, it has not been issued in Australia.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources.

Rec 13: Access to private and administration data and Rec 14: Data Sharing. The level of access to private and administrative data and data sharing has not changed.

Brazil

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is being addressed. This is through the development of the National Inventory of Anthropogenic Emissions by Sources and Removals of Greenhouse Gases (GHG). Data are available in the Fourth National Communication of Brazil to the UNFCCC.[10] Supply use tables are available, the latest being for the year 2022.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is being addressed. In December 2021, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) published the Environmental-Economic Accounts for Energy Products from Biomass for 2015–2018. This report presents major results, in physical and monetary terms, of the supply and use of energy products from biomass by economic activities and households. These data were compiled according to recommendations of the SEEA - Central Framework and, more specifically focusing on energy products, the SEEA-Energy, with the aim of proposing an international standard for the compilation and organization of statistics on energy products in accordance with the structure of the System of National Accounts (SNA). The Energy Accounts: Biomass Products in Brazil were created through inter-institutional work between IBGE and Energy Research Company, which is responsible for the compilation of the National Energy Balances.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is being addressed. Brazil compiles and disseminates annual FDI stocks and flows and participates regularly on Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS).[11, 12] Sectoral breakdowns are available for disseminated FDI statistics and data on selected MNE activities in Brazil are available in the Direct Investment Report.[13] Brazil actively participated of the Current Account Task Team's discussions on trade by enterprise characteristics in the *BPM6* update process. GHG emissions have already been estimated for Industry, Agriculture and Livestock, Energy, Residuals and Land Use Change. Further steps will be required to extend these estimates to FDI recipient economic sectors.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. The Central Bank is setting up adjustments on its debt securities data collection framework to allow for the identification of climate finance instruments and is working on the aggregation of data collected from all data sources. Work on this recommendation builds on the experience gathered and on data sources used in DGI-2.

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[10] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4a%20Comunicacao%20Nacional.pdf; https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes-mcti/quarta-comunicacao-nacional-do-brasil-a-unfccc/executive_summary-_4nc_brazil_web.pdf.

[11] FDI Positions: https://www.bcb.gov.br/content/statistics/specialseriestables/PII_Q.xlsx.

[12] FDI annual flows: https://www.bcb.gov.br/content/statistics/specialseriestables/BalPayA.xlsx.

[13] FDI flows by economy and industry (https://www.bcb.gov.br/content/statistics/specialseriestables/InvBrai.xls; https://www.bcb.gov.br/content/statistics/specialseriestables/Investri.xls; https://www.bcb.gov.br/content/statistics/specialseriestables/InterciaPassivoi.xls; https://www.bcb.gov.br/content/statistics/specialseriestables/IDP_matriz_pais_vs_setor_i.xlsx); and FDI positions by economy and industry (https://www.bcb.gov.br/content/statistics/specialseriestables/Direct_Investment_Liabilities_Position_Complete_tables.xlsx; https://www.bcb.gov.br/content/statistics/specialseriestables/Direct_Investment_Assets_Position_Complete_tables.xlsx).

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed. Preliminary climate change related forward-looking physical risk indicators have already been compiled. Further consultation is required for more detail on the progress in addressing the data gap. BCB has contributed with responses to the online survey on Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is being addressed. Brazil is currently involved in a project to compile climate related expenditure, with the assistance of the Inter-American Development Bank. The IADB methodology is being adapted to Rec 6. During the pilot phase, as a first step, central government data is expected to be provided by the end of 2025 (second-best target), including secondary purpose expenditure (Tier 2). In 2026, Brazil will work on expanding the coverage to general government.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. Nevertheless, Brazil intends to compile data on general government climate change mitigation and adaptation expenditures according to Recommendation 7. However, an expansion of coverage beyond general government will not be possible to attain in the near future.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. The IBGE is now beginning to work on the new reference year for the national accounts, compatible with the ISIC rev. 5 and *2025 SNA*. This is a priority for the next few years. National Accounts data for the new reference year will be more compatible with the classifications used in Distributional National Accounts methodology. Household consumption, for example, will be compatible with COICOP and more easily distributed according to microdata on that classification. The new national accounts series will be completed before producing distributional data. Nevertheless, the data gap is being addressed with experimental studies at income quintile level. IBGE is planning to release estimates of the distribution of household income, consumption, and savings in line with national accounts totals after methodological review associated with the update of *2025 SNA*.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. Measuring the non-financial balance sheet remains as a higher priority requiring work on the compilation of capital stock and consumption of fixed capital

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is being addressed. The Central Bank has data on the amount of outstanding loans granted via regulated P2P fintech credit platforms and by other regulated fintech credit entities that report on loans on their balance sheets. This information is already being reported in the annual FSB global monitoring exercise on NBFI.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is being addressed. The Central Bank publishes monthly data on crypto assets along with other external sector statistics on its website. These data have been revised in July 2024, following BPM7 discussions that led to crypto assets to be treated as non-produced assets. BCB is submitting FX-linked information to the Test Data Collection. Data collection is expected to expand to cover Core, Priority, and Advanced categories after new regulation, now in development, is in place (expected in mid-2026). Such regulation will require virtual assets service providers (VASPs) to report on their operations in the foreign exchange market.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is being addressed. The Central Bank is reviewing the e-money methodology and is actively working to meet the second-best target in line with the structure and guidelines provided in the template submitted in June 2025.

Recommendations 13 and 14: The access to private data and the data sharing infrastructure for Brazil has not changed during the last year.

Canada

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. With consideration given to priorities and resources available, Canada is now aiming for the second-best target. Two of the three components have been met—Canada disseminates SUTs and partially meets air emission accounts target by producing and disseminating the account for three pollutants. Information is currently disseminated on the website of Statistics Canada for the total of the three pollutants (carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O)) in CO_2 equivalents), from 2009–2021 – with pollutant tables available upon request. Consumption-based carbon footprint is not currently produced and there is no timeline to start producing them given the resource constraints. However, internal emissions can be found on the final demand table. There are no current plans to calculate external emissions.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is being addressed. Canada is working on closing data gaps by increasing disaggregation in the Physical Flow Account for Energy use to the provincial/territorial level, (second-best target). No resources are allocated to the development of an energy supply PFA table since the Report on Supply and Demand, produced and published by Statistics Canada, already has the information on fuel type by industry by province. Assessment of confidentiality needs to be done to make it in the same format as the use account.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is closed. The economy has closed the data gap in terms of the required inputs.[14] To close the data gap in terms of estimating carbon footprint of FDI, the task team will use data inputs (target and second-best target) together with additional information from global datasets to estimate carbon footprint according to the methodology presented in the updated methodology paper. Economies will be asked to validate/approve the resulting carbon footprint estimates for their economy.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. Canada's commitment is dependent on consultations with key stakeholders and national priorities. Canada already developed a comprehensive and integrated set of statistics on Canadian issuers of debt and equity securities including the characteristics of the instruments they issue on a security-by-security basis. Additional funds are needed to develop tools to track and identify securities defined as green and to produce estimates on issuances and holdings of green debt securities and listed shares securities consistent with the Handbook on Securities Statistics (HSS). The availability of funding depends upon Canadian Government's priorities.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. Data gap is being addressed. Further details from agreements around the concept note are needed. The commitment will be

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[14] Balance of international payments, flows of Canadian direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in Canada, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), quarterly; Balance of international payments, flows of Canadian direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in Canada, by selected countries; The Daily — Foreign direct investment, 2024; The Daily — Activities of multinational enterprises in Canada and abroad, 2022 (actual) and 2023 (preliminary); The Daily — Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, 2024; The Daily — Trade by exporter and importer characteristics: Goods, 2023; The Daily — Trade by exporter and importer characteristics: Services, 2022.

reassessed once further guidance on the concept note, methodology, and indicators are available. Consideration will be given to priorities and resources available.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. Canada, with consideration given to priorities and resources available, is maintaining its target though no new work is anticipated for now. As agreements on concepts and measures get confirmed, the commitment will be reassessed.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is being addressed. Over the past few years, feasibility studies have been conducted to explore the implementation of the Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts (EPEA). The EPEA would provide valuable insights into society's response to environmental concerns by measuring both supply and demand for environmental goods and services, as well as shifts in production and consumption behaviors aimed at reducing environmental degradation. Subject to the availability of financial and human resources, Statistics Canada may be able to begin implementing this new account in the coming years.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is closed. Canada already meets the second-best targets for this recommendation and considers this gap complete for its economy, given its current priorities and resources available. Distributions of household economic accounts for income, consumption, savings, and wealth of Canadian households, published in The Daily, statcan.gc.ca.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is closed. Canada already meets the second-best targets for this recommendation and considers this gap complete for its economy, given its current priorities and resources available. Distributions of household economic accounts for income, consumption, savings, and wealth of Canadian households, published in The Daily, statcan.gc.ca.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is being addressed. Canada currently disseminates an Economic Account for Non-bank Financial Intermediation. As part of this account, there have been efforts to build a Fintech credit frame with which to derive the required information for the annual FSB global monitoring exercise on NBFI. The target is to populate the required NBFI details in 2026 on a best-efforts basis using this and other information. Depending on the outcome of this work, specific series may be added to the existing economic account of NBFI published here: Non-depository credit intermediation economic account.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is being addressed. The commitment is dependent on available resources, consultations with key domestic partners and data providers, and national priorities. The near-term focus has been on acquiring data sources that will allow digital money to be properly reflected in the macroeconomic accounts while identifying and addressing remaining data gaps. A data collection framework will be developed to bring together data sources and definitions from a Canadian perspective.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. The data gap is being addressed in a very limited and targeted manner. Canada is unable to proceed fully with the collection of underlying data elements due to competing national priorities and resource constraints. However, progress may be made to the extent that work being done in support of Recommendation 10 will likely benefit Recommendation 12 in the realm of Fintech-enabled financial services but provide a narrower focus for the suite of indicators being proposed.

Rec 13: Access to private and administration data and Rec 14: Data Sharing. The level of access to private and administrative data and data sharing has not changed.

China

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is being addressed. The National Bureau of Statistics plans to complete and release the 2023 Input-Output tables by the end of 2025.[15] In 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment submitted the First Biennial Transparency Report and Fourth Biennial Update Reports to the UNFCCC secretariat. The reports include national GHG inventories of 1994, 2005, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2018, 2020 and 2021. Data are published at this link. In addition, in response to the DGI-3 initiative on compiling international trade in services data by ownership, the SAFE has revised related legal documents recently to acquire the source data. Moving forward, the SAFE will focus on research in estimation methodology and technical preparation. It is also suggested that the IMF provide data reporting templates and compilation guides concerning carbon emission and carbon footprints, so that compilers can better understand data requirements and future direction.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is being addressed. The National Bureau of Statistics develops and disseminates China's Annual Energy Balance Table, which is published through the *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is being addressed.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. The People's Bank of China has established a complete debt securities statistical system according to the principles from *Handbook on Securities Statistics* and submitted data following DGI-2. Currently, the relevant standards for domestic green bonds, *the Catalogue of Green Finance-Supported Projects (2025 Edition)*—have just been released, and authorities concerned are further researching and implementing the submission work of green bonds.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed. China attaches great importance to climate risks and is developing forward-looking indicators tailored to its national conditions. Currently, the People's Bank of China is conducting indicator assessments by drawing on the climate vulnerability analysis framework and toolkit released by the FSB. The PBOC is also identifying and refining indicators that are most applicable to China's context.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is being addressed. China MoF issued *Woking Guidance on Fiscal Support for Carbon Dioxide Peaking and Carbon Neutral* in 2022. Some information on climate-related subsidies is currently available through Central Budget and Final Accounts Public Platform.[16] For example, in the National General Public Budget Expenditure Sheet,[17] you can find expenditure on energy saving.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is being addressed. China MoF issued *Woking Guidance on Fiscal Support for Carbon Dioxide Peaking and Carbon Neutral* in 2022. Some information on climate-related subsidies is currently available through the Central Budget and Final Accounts Public Platform.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given the available resources.

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[15] https://data.stats.gov.cn/ifnormal.htm?u=/files/html/quickSearch/trcc/trcc01.html&h=740.

[16] https://www.mof.gov.cn/zyyjsgkpt/.

[17] See https://yss.mof.gov.cn/2022zyjs/202308/t20230825_3904170.htm.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given the available resources.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is being addressed. The National Financial Regulatory Authority conducts statistics on the online microloans offered by consumer finance companies and microloan companies.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is being addressed. China has strictly prohibited activities related to crypto assets, so Chinese authorities do not collect data on stablecoins or unbacked crypto assets. Meanwhile, e-CNY is the digital form of central bank currency credentials and a payment system provided by the People's Bank of China. Regarding data statistics, e-CNY system processes both resident transactions, non-resident consumption and cross-border transactions. While ensuring user privacy, it can collect core and advanced metrics of Draft Template of CBDC crafted by Rec.11 working group. However, as the e-CNY project remains in pilot phase and actively explores innovative applications across sectors, data collection and computation entail inherent complexity and novelty. Presently, we collaborate with authorized operators to collect relevant data and will continuously refine the collection framework and metric calculations based on practical implementation.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is being addressed. The e-CNY is still in the pilot stage; there is a need to continuously improve data collection and management. e-CNY wallets are categorized based on the level of KYC compliance. Users are empowered to select wallets of their preferred category, tailored to meet their requirements. The anonymous wallet with the least privileges does not necessitate identity information, thus the related data cannot be classified and statistically analyzed based on dimensions such as income level and gender. Other categories of wallets collect personal identity information and data, which support classification and statistical analysis by gender, but they do not support statistical analysis by income classification.

Rec. 13: Access to private and administration data and Rec. 14: Data Sharing. The level of access and sharing improved over the last year. First, China is actively promoting amendments to the *Statistics Law* to standardize and legalize the sharing and use of administrative records and big data, thereby enhancing the efficiency of government statistics. The newly revised *Statistics Law* stipulates the full utilization of administrative records, big data, and other sources, requiring statistical agencies and relevant departments at or above the county level to establish sound statistical information-sharing mechanisms. These mechanisms define the scope, standards, and procedures for data sharing. Second, China continues to refine the *Inter-Departmental Data Sharing System*. Currently, 58 government departments and 12 national social organizations share relevant statistical data with the National Bureau of Statistics in accordance with regulations.

From 2023 to 2024, the National Bureau of Statistics expanded data accessibility by releasing micro-level datasets from the 2020–2022 Financial Status Survey of Industrial Enterprises Above Designated Size and the 2020 Household Income and Expenditure Survey for public use.

France

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is closed. Currently disseminated are: (1) Supply and Use Tables and Symmetric Input-Output Tables: national publication; (2) Air Emission Accounts: national publication; (3) Consumption-based Carbon Footprints.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is closed. Energy accounts are published.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is being addressed. During the stock take concluded in May 2025, the task team assessed that France has met the target in terms of providing the needed data

inputs to estimate carbon footprint of FDI.[18] To close the data gap in terms of estimating carbon footprint of FDI, the task team will use data inputs (target and second-best target) together with additional information from global datasets to estimate carbon footprint according to the methodology presented in the updated methodology paper. France will review the resulting carbon footprint estimates for the country.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. A timeline for dissemination of green bonds is set for Q4 2025 (first reporting). For the next stages, France plans to be in line with the timelines envisaged (e.g., 2027 for listed shares). Possible sources for listed shares are being investigated, as are confidentiality issues.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed. Indicators are disseminated in the following:(1) exposure to the risk of coastal erosion; (2) climate scenarios; (3) focus on water exposure to natural hazard-observation; (4) exposure to natural hazards - forward-looking: climate stress test exercise for insurance sector under IPCC scenario RCP 4.5 and impact of climate change on the future of insurance claim under scenario RCP8.5 ; (5) climate change adaptation plan. A timeline for implementation of transition risks is being defined.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is being addressed. Favorable environmental subsidies and similar transfers will be transmitted to Eurostat from 2025 within the revised regulation 691/2011 related to environmental economic accounts. France reports to the OECD, on a voluntary basis, an estimate of fossil fuels subsidies, following the compilation previously carried out by the OECD. The questionnaire covers the years 2016 to 2023.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is being addressed. Capital expenditure on climate change mitigation will be transmitted to Eurostat from 2025 within the revised regulation 691/2011 related to environmental economic accounts. The Institute for Climate Economics does some estimation and forward-looking on the investment's need.[19]

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is being addressed. Initial distributional analyses for 2018 (French only) and 2019 (English and French) are disseminated on the Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE) website.[20] A set of distributional accounts has been published in November 2024, covering data from 2018 to 2022 on income, consumption, savings, and extended redistribution, followed by an annual release from fall 2025. Additional information on France's publication is provided in the Expert Group Report on the Measurement of Inequality and Redistribution.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is closed. French DWAs are compiled in accordance with the method developed by the ECB's Expert Group on Distributional Financial Accounts. As a result, existing data gaps are being addressed and closed in accordance with this framework.

Experimental Quarterly estimates of the distribution of wealth across households for Euro Area members are released quarterly (five months after the closing date) at the wealth decile level by the ECB. Those data are also made available to users on the Banque de France website.

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[18] https://webstat.banque-france.fr/en/catalogue/cdis/.

[19] https://www.i4ce.org/publication/panorama-financements-climat-edition-2025/.

[20] https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/7669723.

The data are in line with the national accounts balance sheet totals, given that most of the items included in the national wealth accounts are also covered by distributional wealth accounts. The distributional accounts cover most of the wealth items used in national accounts. Investigations are being carried out to possibly include new elements already included in the national accounts such as defined contribution pension entitlements (F.63) and currency (F.21). Depending on the outcome of these investigations, these items will be included in the future to be even more in line with national accounts balance sheet totals.

There is no current plan to widen the scope of wealth to non-core accounts (e.g., social security pension), given that such wealth concept would not be "in line with national accounts balance sheet totals" (as requested by recommendation 9). Furthermore, to complement this work, the use of administrative data could be useful to derive such distributional information, but such developments require time. INSEE is currently improving the wealth survey on real estate and professional wealth distribution.

Further investigations are being conducted at European level, to build a joint distribution of income and wealth.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. Data gap is being addressed. Data on fintech credit, for 2023 and 2024, will be provided for the first time to the FSB for its global monitoring exercise on NBFI in 2025. Further work may take place in future to complement this data transmission.

Rec 11: Digital Money. Data gap is being addressed. Banque de France will participate in the test data collection on crypto-assets in Q3 2025 on a best-effort basis. While Banque de France is committed to contributing as fully as possible, it is expected that there will be limited data available at that stage and will likely be able to populate only few of the requested fields. Banque de France aims to gradually increase the scope and quality of data collection, along with *BPM7* and *2025 SNA* implementation process.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources.

Rec 13: Access to private and administration data and Rec 14: Data Sharing. The level of access to private and administrative data and data sharing has not changed in the last year.

Germany

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is closed. Federal Statistical Office of Germany (DESTATIS) publishes SUTs, Air Emission Accounts and Consumption-based Carbon Footprints data. SUTs and Air Emission Accounts for Germany are also disseminated by Eurostat.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is closed. DESTATIS publishes Energy Accounts data. Eurostat also publishes energy data for Germany on their website.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is closed. FDI Statistics can be downloaded from the website of the Central Bank of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. The Centralised Securities Database (CSDB) of the ESCB is a security-by-security database that already contains data on issuances of green debt securities (green bonds) since December 2020 (above that data on social bonds and sustainable bonds would also be available for use). Granular CSDB data can only be used within the ESCB. For German green bonds, the majority of the ESG data is populated by commercial data providers at the moment. In the near future, the coverage of the ESG data

in the CSDB is planned to be expanded to cover also green listed shares and green investment fund shares. Currently the classification does not necessarily follow a single framework but distinguishes between self-labelled, second party verified and certified green bonds. NCBs receive a backflow of the data two times per month, including revisions of up to 36 months backwards. The issuer sector (ESA2010) is part of the CSDB. A breakdown of green bonds holdings by sector is also possible if the bonds data is linked to the Securities Holdings Statistics (SHSS), which is also only available within the ESCB. The Bundesbank will soon publish aggregate graphs on green bonds for Germany as well as the EU-27 based on the CSDB green bond data (Green finance dashboard | Deutsche Bundesbank). The same data was also used by the ECB to release experimental indicators on sustainable finance in January 2023 (Experimental indicators on sustainable finance.[21] In terms of listed equity, the Bundesbank has access to company-level greenhouse gas emissions from two commercial data vendors (ISS and Carbon4Finance) via joint Eurosystem Procurement. Furthermore, the Bundesbank is looking into ways to generate the greenhouse gas emissions data directly from company reports.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed. Bundesbank is in the process of examining various data sources.[22, 23] These include private data providers. Bundesbank is currently trying to aggregate from company level information to sector/country breakdown and are examining these results. As more publicly accessible information is available, Bundesbank will also look at this source. This may include the use of satellite images and AI technologies to extract relevant information.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is being addressed. Project is running for ESST. Methods have been developed, and data reporting will begin at the end of 2025. Due to EU delivery obligations, Germany is compiling data on climate-sustaining subsidies within the general compilation process for environmental subsidies and similar transfers (ESST). This data will be provided by t+24 months. Data for reporting year 2021 is available, while for the reporting years before 2021 are currently not planned. There are still no internationally harmonized sound methodological standards for reporting on subsidies that have a negative impact on the climate. These will presumably be developed in the SEEA CF revision process within the development of a standard for PEDS (potential environmentally damaging subsidies). The Federal Statistical Office is working with its partners at the global level preparing such standards to be implemented in an updated SEEA CF. However, reporting focus is currently on effective carbon prices.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. Due to EU delivery obligations, Germany is compiling data on climate change mitigation investments for government, corporations as well as private households' expenditures for climate protection-related long-term consumer durables. This data will be provided by t+24 months. GHG mitigation related subsidies are part of ESST accounts. Expanding the data collection to include other expenditures is not a priority at the moment. The preliminary methodology—primarily for GHG mitigation-related and climate change adaptation-related investments and subsidies—is currently under development. The final methodology is expected to be based on the upcoming SEEA CF revision and will be developed in global cooperation with the SEEA CF TC of the UNCEEA and the London Group on Environmental Accounting.

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[21] https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/all-key-statistics/horizontal-indicators/sustainability-indicators/data/html/ecb.climate_indicators_sustainable_finance.en.html.

[22] Fehr M., Mehrhoff J., Triebskorn E.: Constructing forward-looking climate-related physical risk indicators –The use of private owned data for forward-looking aggregates at sector-country level for official statistics, IFC Bulletin 58, June 2023: Constructing forward-looking climate-related physical risk indicators.

[23] Félez de Torres I, González Martínez C.I., Triebskorn E.: The puzzle of forward-looking climate transition risk metrics, Banco de Espana, Documentos Ocasionales N.º2515, July 2025.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is being addressed. The work of an internal project team with scientific support started in January 2024. The publication of first experimental data is planned for 2026. Therefore, there is no data published by the Federal Statistical Office yet. Closing this data gap requires a lot of resources and due to missing data sources, the importance of models and estimations is very high. Therefore, the first results may have a very experimental nature. Germany is taking part in the EG DNA of OECD, and at the TF HDA of Eurostat for knowledge exchange regarding distributional accounts.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is closed. German Distributional Wealth Accounts (DWA) are compiled in accordance with the method developed by the ECB's Expert Group on Distributional Financial Accounts. As a result, existing data gaps are being addressed and closed in accordance with this framework. The DWA are being updated and published quarterly since the beginning of 2024 via the Bundesbank website and the ECB Data Portal. In addition, the Bundesbank conducts a wealth survey every three years ("Panel on Household Finances (PHF)") yielding information on the wealth distribution across the German population.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. The Markets in Crypto Assets Regulation (MiCAR) entered into force in 2023. The associated regulatory technical standards are currently under development, prepared by EBA and ESMA. The various rules set out in MiCAR entered into force at different points in time. Rules regarding asset-referenced tokens (ARTs) and e-money tokens (EMTs) set out in Title III and Title IV apply as of June 30, 2024. Rules regarding the authorization and ongoing supervision of CASPs in Title V apply as of December 30, 2024. All the other provisions of MiCAR (in particular Title II and Title VI) that are not directly applicable under Article 149(4) of MiCAR will also apply as of December 30, 2024. In addition, some individual articles already apply as of June 29, 2023. The first data submission with reference June 30, 2025, is due on September 1, 2025. Any data reporting based on the National Crypto Markets Supervision Act is not expected before 2026.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. As of now, Germany cannot assess the extent to which the Target or the Second-Best Target can be met as the extent the data collection templates will materialize in the final reporting tables is likely to be known by 2027. However, Germany will try to provide as many data points as possible depending on the final definitions provided by the workstream and data availability on a national level.

Rec 13: Access to private and administration data and Rec 14: Data Sharing. There were improvements in data exchange with other authorities. For the first time, a linked microdata set on foreign trade data could be created from data sets of Deutsche Bundesbank and DESTATIS, which was also made available for external research projects. The Deutsche Bundesbank actively supports Rec. 13 and 14 by chairing the International Network for Exchanging Experience on Statistical Handling of Granular Data (INEXDA; www.inexda.org). One of the key topics at the June 2025 meeting, organized by Banco de México, was the reproducibility of research findings based on administrative microdata.

India

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is being addressed. India periodically submits its National Communications and Biennial Update Report (BUR) as part of the reporting

obligations to UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement. These reports contain the national greenhouse gas inventory and are publicly available. SUTs are regularly published, the latest being for 2019–20.[24]

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is closed. Energy Accounts have been published as part of the NSO's annual publication 'Energy Statistics' and adhering to the SEEA Energy Framework to the extent possible. However, the accounts were contextualized, in Indian Context, by making some adjustments owing to the unavailability of data at the granular level. [25]

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is being addressed.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. Some data on green debt securities are available on the website of Securities and Exchange Board of India. These data include the name of the issuer, issuance date, date of maturity, amount raised, coupon, tenure and ISIN number.[26]

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is being addressed.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is being addressed.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is not an immediate priority. NSO, India conducts a Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) to estimate the consumption expenditure of resident households and its distribution across various household classes. The latest report, pertaining to 2023–24, is available.[27] NSO, India has constituted a Technical Expert Group (TEG) to oversee the conduct of Household Income Survey, tentatively scheduled for 2026, which will provide income distribution of India. Upon availability of the survey results, NSO intends to initiate the preparation of distributional accounts in line with the guidelines of SNA 2025, integrating HCES and other relevant data sources as appropriate.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. Data gap not an immediate priority. Work is expected to start on this project in the near term. The NSO conducts All-India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS) to obtain quantitative information on the stock of assets, incidence of indebtedness, capital formation and other indicators for the rural/urban economy. This survey provides average value of assets and its distribution of household assets by decile class. The latest report, pertaining to 2019, is available.[28]

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is being addressed. The data collection template has been completed with available data.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is being addressed. With respect to CBDC, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is publishing the data on CBDC in circulation in its internal weekly statement of affairs and in the publicly released annual balance sheet. The RBI is of the view that cryptocurrencies do not have any

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[24] https://mospi.gov.in/publication/supply-use-tables.

[25] https://www.mospi.gov.in/publication/energy-statistics-india-2025-0; https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Energy_Statistics_2025/Energy%20Statistics%20India%202025_27032025.pdf.

[26] https://website.rbi.org.in/web/rbi/statistics/data-releases?function=9118560;https://www.sebi.gov.in/statistics/greenbonds.html.

[27] www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Final_Report_HCES_2023-24L.pdf.

[28] www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Report_no588-AIDIS-77R-SeptFinal_0.pdf.

intrinsic value or serve any useful economic purpose. The speculative, unstable instruments such as Crypto assets or Stablecoins should not be classified as 'Digital Money' under the same bracket as a CBDC which is the direct liability of the Central Bank and hence, is a stable, non-risky form of 'Digital Money'. The institutional and legal frameworks for the crypto-assets sector are still evolving. The approach and policy of different jurisdictions on Crypto assets including Stablecoin is different, with some regulating it and others prohibiting it.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is being addressed. Aggregated information is published on the website. In respect of disaggregated information by gender, work will begin once the same for bank account is initiated.

Rec 13: Access to private and administration data. The level of access to private and administrative data has not changed.

Rec 14: Data Sharing. The level of data sharing has not changed.

Indonesia

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is being addressed. Supply use tables and air emission accounts are being published.[29]

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap closed. Indonesia is releasing PEFA on an annual basis.[30]

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is being addressed. During the stock take concluded in May 2025, the task team assessed that Indonesia does not yet meet the second-best target. However, they are engaging with the task team on recommendation 3. To close the data gap in terms of estimating carbon footprint of FDI, the task team will use data inputs (target and second-best target) together with additional information from global datasets to estimate carbon footprint according to the methodology presented in the updated methodology paper. Economies will be asked to validate/approve the resulting carbon footprint estimates for their economy.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. Indonesia recently provided self-commitments on green debt and listed shares.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed. Indonesia is addressing the data gap through the issuance of the Climate Risk Management and Scenario Analysis (CRMS) Guidelines by the Financial Services Authority (OJK), initially for the banking sector. The guidelines establish an integrated framework on governance, strategy, risk management, and disclosure, incorporating both physical and transition risk indicators. A revised version, scheduled for release next year, will include extended physical risk projections to 2100 and scenario analyses tailored to Indonesia, with plans for progressive expansion to other financial sectors. In parallel, Indonesia has developed the Indonesia Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance (TKBI) as a bridging policy to strengthen forward-looking risk indicators, drawing on the ASEAN Taxonomy and formulated through coordination among OJK, Bank Indonesia, the Ministry of Finance, and other relevant institutions.

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[29] https://www.bps.go.id/en/publication/2024/06/21/87d30b44adc5c5eed7581f4b/indonesia-energy-flow-accounts-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions-accounts-2018-2022.html; https://brebeskab.bps.go.id/en/news/2023/10/05/632/sosialisasi-tabel-sut--supply-and-use-table-.html.

[30] https://www.bps.go.id/en/publication/2024/06/21/87d30b44adc5c5eed7581f4b/indonesia-energy-flow-accounts-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions-accounts-2018-2022.html.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is being addressed.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is being addressed. The data is provided in the Climate Budget Tagging.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is being addressed.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is being addressed.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is closed. Data on Information Technology-Based Joint Funding Services (P2P Lending) has been routinely published through the official channels of the Financial Services Authority (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan – OJK) and is reported annually to the FSB. This reporting is conducted in accordance with the agreed framework and definitions used under the FSB's global monitoring exercise.[31]

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is being addressed.

Crypto assets: Currently, data on Digital Financial Assets and Crypto Assets is published through the monthly Board of Commissioners' Meeting Summary (RDKB), accessible via the official [OJK website](). Moving forward, OJK plans to regularly publish monthly statistics on Digital Financial Assets and Crypto Assets through its dedicated statistical portal.

CBDCs: Given that Indonesia's CBDC, the Digital Rupiah, is still in its conceptual and early experimental phase—particularly with a focus on wholesale applications—Bank Indonesia has not yet developed a common data collection framework nor conducted a pilot data collection exercise. These steps remain contingent upon the future operationalization of the Digital Rupiah and the maturity of its use cases. The Digital Rupiah is expected to support granular, real-time data generation, which may significantly shape the scope and design of future data needs and statistical frameworks.

At present, Bank Indonesia, through Project Garuda, is developing the Digital Rupiah with a focus on advanced experimentation aimed at replicating wholesale market functions and supporting financial market deepening. The development is structured in three phases: (i) the initial phase (completed in 2024) involved the development of the wholesale Digital Rupiah (w-Digital Rupiah) for core use cases such as issuance, redemption, and interparty transfers; (ii) the intermediate phase will expand w-Digital Rupiah use cases to support financial market transactions; and (iii) the final phase (end-state) will test the concept of an integrated end-to-end model linking w-Digital Rupiah and retail Digital Rupiah (r-Digital Rupiah).

Current experimentation efforts are focused on the w-Digital Rupiah in the context of securities ledger functionalities. The development of the Digital Rupiah is being carried out in alignment with the Indonesia Payment System Blueprint 2030.

Meanwhile, crypto assets remain prohibited as a means of payment—though permitted for investment purposes—necessitating close coordination with relevant supervisory and regulatory authorities.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is being addressed. For Based on the stock-taking survey collected by the task team lead, specific data for this recommendation is periodically published (i.e., electronic money, mobile money, mobile and internet banking). Indonesia participates regularly in the FAS conducted by the IMF.

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[31] https://ojk.go.id/id/kanal/iknb/data-dan-statistik/fintech/default.aspx.

Rec 13: Access to private and administration data. Access to private and administrative data within the Indonesian statistical system is increasing, but with restrictions and safeguards in place due to privacy concerns (refer to Indonesia's Personal Data Protection (PDP) law is Law No. 27 of 2022 on Personal Data Protection, which took effect on October 17, 2022).

Rec 14: Data Sharing. The level of data sharing within the national statistical system has improved. Data interoperability in Indonesia is still under development, but there is progress and ongoing efforts to address challenges. The One Data Indonesia Portal has been operating for the last few years. This portal provides access to government data that has been interoperated. Several government agencies have implemented data interoperability within their internal scope. The private sector is also starting to show interest in data interoperability.

Italy

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is closed. The National Statistical Institute (ISTAT) publishes SUTs 2010–2021 (break in series in 2015 and 2020): 2010–2015,[32] 2015–2020,[33] 2020–2021,[34] Air Emission Accounts 2008–2023[35] (2023 provisional data), and consumption-based carbon footprints 2010–2021.[36] The analysis draws on multiple official data sources. Supply and Use Tables and Air Emission Accounts are sourced from ISTAT – National Accounts, including data from the Environmental Accounting framework. Carbon footprint estimates are sourced from the Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA), which operates under the supervision of the Italian Ministry of Environment. Notably, since the latest data update on June 30, 2024, ISPRA has disseminated carbon footprint data based on the FIGARO model developed by Eurostat. These data are available from a consumption perspective for the period 2010–2021, with detailed CO_2 emissions by country of origin and destination published for the year 2021.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is closed. ISTAT disseminates Physical Energy Flow Accounts (PEFA) 2008–2023.[37]

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is being addressed. Most required information is already available and published: (1) FDI positions and flows data by economy and industry (for the period 2005–2022),[38] (2) data on activities of foreign-controlled firms in the reporting economy and on the overseas activities of MNEs 2008–2021[39] ("Foreign affiliates statistics"), (3) Data on imports and exports of goods and services by enterprise characteristics: trade of goods (movement of goods basis) by type of ownership ("Trade in goods statistics by enterprise characteristics") are currently published up to 2022.[40] The first data release on trade of services (change of ownership basis) by enterprise characteristics ("Services Trade by Enterprise Characteristics") by type of ownership (referred to 2022) were

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[32] https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/225665.

[33] https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/291157.

[34] https://www.istat.it/tavole-di-dati/il-sistema-di-tavole-input-output-anni-2020-2021/.

[35] https://esploradati.istat.it/databrowser/#/it/dw/categories/IT1,DATAWAREHOUSE,1.0/UP_ACC_AMBIEN/UP_DCCN_CONTIEMAT MREV2 or https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database.

[36] https://indicatoriambientali.isprambiente.it/en/economy-and-environment/co2-perspective-production-and-consumption.

[37] https://esploradati.istat.it/databrowser/#/it/dw/categories/IT1,DATAWAREHOUSE,1.0/UP_ACC_AMBIEN/UP_DCCN_PEFA.

[38] https://data.oecd.org/fdi/fdi-flows.htm.

[39] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database (dataset named fats_08; fats_out_r2).

[40] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ext_tec07/default/table?lang=en.

disseminated in June 2024.[41] ISTAT currently publishes the 'carbon emission intensities by industry',[42] obtained from recommendation 1. Carbon emissions of MNEs by ownership are yet to be produced. Closing the data gap is potentially possible, and while progress has been made in developing the methodology, feasibility may be a challenge due to resource constraints.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. Green debt securities published through ECB data portal, for issuances[43] and holdings.[44] Instruments are categorized by type—green, sustainability, and sustainability-linked—and by assurance level—second-party opinion or assurance level unspecified. A harmonized definition of green listed shares has been agreed upon, and work is underway to identify reliable data sources.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed. Forward-looking indicators (mainly at a country level) on physical risk have been developed, calculated, and published under the umbrella of an expert group coordinated by the ECB,[45] in close collaboration with NCAs, among which the Bank of Italy. The timing and content of the main target remains still too ambitious given the persisting lack of robust methodologies, in particular for transition risk, and the poor availability of granular, worldwide, and reliable inputs (observed data and scenarios). A more gradual approach, initially focusing on the second-best target, is more promising. Some experimental forward-looking indicators are calculated, but not published, by the Bank of Italy. In addition, ISTAT has recently published some indicators related to the economic impacts of climate change.[46] ISTAT is actively advancing the geo-referencing of statistical units at a high territorial resolution (Census Enumeration Districts), with this process already completed for the population and currently underway for enterprises. Leveraging this geospatial database, ISTAT has initiated a line of work aimed at assessing the exposure of individuals and households, buildings and infrastructure, as well as enterprises and local units, to various risks such as hydrological events, landslides, and wildfires. For enterprises, the analysis includes disaggregation by sector of activity (ATECO classification) to enable a more precise quantification of not only the number of exposed entities (local units and employees), but also key variables for estimating potential losses, such as value added. This work is currently in progress and was first presented in the ISTAT *Annual Report – The Situation of the Country* (May 2025).

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is being addressed. As concerns Climate-Sustaining Schemes, the data gap for Recommendation 6 follows the same data collection strategy being implemented to comply with the requirements of the new module on 'Environmental subsidies and similar transfers (ESST)' of the EU Regulation on Environmental Accounts (Regulation EU 3024/2024). The strategy is based mainly on the analysis of general government accounts data at detailed working detail level to assess the suitability for the DGI reporting requirements and on the development of additional estimates to fulfill possible gaps. Regarding the minimum requirements of the proposed template, the current situation is as follows: all types of transfers can be estimated. Some of the required classifications for environmental purposes (CEP) can be directly derived from COFOG data sources; however, not all categories are currently covered, and specific estimation methodologies are being developed to address these gaps.

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[41] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ext_stec03/default/table?lang=en&category=ext_ser.ext_ser .

[42] https://esploradati.istat.it/databrowser/#/it/dw/categories/IT1,DATAWAREHOUSE,1.0/UP_ACC_AMBIEN/UP_DCCN_CONTIEMAT MREV2/IT1,97_187_DF_DCCN_CONTIEMATMREV2_4,1.0.

[43] https://data.ecb.europa.eu/data/datasets/CSEC.

[44] https://data.ecb.europa.eu/data/datasets/SHSS.

[45] https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/all-key-statistics/horizontal-indicators/sustainability-indicators/data/html/ecb.climate_indicators_physical_risks.en.html.

[46] https://www.istat.it/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Capitolo-1-rapporto2025.pdf (p. 51-55); https://www.istat.it/produzione-editoriale/rapporto-annuale-2025-la-situazione-del-paese-il-volume/ Figures 1.27, 1.28.

Regarding climate-damaging schemes, both direct measures and implicit transfers are primarily identified in the *Catalogue of Environmentally Friendly and Environmentally Harmful Subsidies*, regularly produced by the Ministry of the Environment. Among these, the climate-relevant measures are those highlighted in Italy's National Energy and Climate Plan as priority items to be addressed in the context of a reform towards reducing climate-damaging schemes. While this source provides a valuable foundation, the consistency of the identified direct transfers with national accounts data still needs to be addressed.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is being addressed. ISTAT is working on providing estimates based on environmental accounts, primarily by selecting relevant products from the estimates available for Environmental Goods and Services Sector (EGSS). The variables already covered are output and exports. In addition, estimates for GFCF will be produced by the end of October 2025 to comply with the requirements of the new module on *Environmental Subsidies and Similar Transfers (ESST)* under EU Regulation 3024/2024. Estimates for imports, intermediate consumption, and final consumption can be derived from national accounts supply and use tables; however, their robustness at the EGSS product level may be limited.

ISTAT is not planning to produce estimates for climate change adaptation-related capital and current expenditure, as data sources are currently not available (adaptation is not within the scope of environmental accounts).

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is being addressed. Italy produces estimates distribution of household income in line with national accounts totals by income deciles, according to internationally agreed upon templates and methodology, and transmits it to Eurostat annually. The available series covers the years 2015–2022. The data for 2022 were sent to Eurostat in February 2025. The data are published on the Eurostat website as experimental statistics.[47]

Italy is working on estimating the distribution of household consumption in line with national accounts totals, according to internationally agreed upon templates and methodology. The production of the estimate of household consumption distribution (in line with the new COICOP18), with breakdowns by quintile, could be developed and disseminated by the end of 2026 (for the years 2021–2022).

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is closed. Italian DWAs are compiled and published by the Bank of Italy in accordance with the method developed by the ECB's Expert Group on Distributional Financial Accounts (ECB EG DFA). As a result, existing data gaps are being addressed and closed in accordance with this framework.[48] Several items are still under discussion for the final target at the end of 2026 and work is ongoing with the EG DHW and the ECB's EG DFA, to assess whether these can be included in the 2026 transmission.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is being addressed. In Italy, Fintech credit is primarily originated through marketplace platforms operated by financial auxiliaries or non-bank entities, where it typically represents a secondary line of business. Following the establishment of a national register for crowdfunding service providers in November 2023, the Bank of Italy began collecting semi-annual data on crowdfunding activity. As the information is currently provided on a best-effort basis by service providers, the data still offers an incomplete view of the sector. Further efforts are planned to enhance the

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[47] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/experimental-statistics/income-consumption-social-surveys-national-accounts.

[48] https://www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/tematiche/conti-patrimoniali/conti-distributivi/index.html?com.dotmarketing.htmlpage.language=1&dotcache=refresh.

reliability and comprehensiveness of the data, with the aim of providing a data source for the next FSB's global monitoring exercise on NBFI in 2026.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is being addressed. A review of potential data sources for the test data collection exercise, which starts in July 2025, is currently underway. These sources include data collected by OAM, survey evidence from the Bank of Italy—primarily covering non-financial corporations and households—and information gathered by the Italian fiscal authority. In relation to data potentially available under the MiCAR framework, joint in-depth analyses are planned with other euro area countries. The acquisition of granular on-chain data from commercial providers is also being considered, although feasibility in the short term remains limited.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is being addressed. Some data is currently available to support analysis of digital financial services in Italy. This includes information on e-money providers, account holders, registered and active accounts, as well as the number and value of e-money transactions. Similar data is available for e-wallets and for mobile and internet banking, covering providers, account holders, and registered accounts. Data collection on fintech credit has recently begun, and its quality is still under review. Available indicators include the number of fintech credit providers, borrowers, lenders, loan accounts, outstanding credit values, and non-performing loans. However, several important data points remain unavailable, including gender-disaggregated data, details on services offered by neobanks, and information on peer-to-peer lending and equity crowdfunding. Additionally, while the possibility of acquiring granular on-chain data from commercial providers is being considered, it is unlikely to be feasible in the short term.

Recs. 13 and 14: Access to private and administration data and Data Sharing. The level of access to private and administrative data within the national statistical system improved. In 2024–25, the Bank of Italy continues its activities involving the access of private and administrative data for the purposes of statistical compilation and economic analysis. In the past year, in particular, the Bank of Italy has entered into agreements with Italian research institutions to share data for the assessment of physical risks related to climate change. These agreements aim to quantify the potential economic impact of such risks on households, firms, and the financial system. The data-sharing agreements include both free-of-charge (CIMA, CNR-IRPI) and fee-based arrangements (ESRI), to make an example.

At the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), over the past year, the governance and safeguards around administrative data access have significantly improved. Following two binding decisions by the National Data Protection Authority in 2020 and 2023, ISTAT implemented a robust pseudonymization system and other technical and organizational measures to ensure full compliance with data protection principles. This marked a major shift in how administrative and private data are managed and used, especially in terms of data minimization, purpose limitation, and storage limitation.
In addition, agreements have been settled to access additional private data sources, among others, aggregated mobile network operators' data, with the aim of investigating socio-demographic phenomena related to the presence and movements of individuals.

Data sharing has further improved. A collaboration is being initiated between Bank of Italy and the National Institute for Social Security (INPS) for data exchange through the on-site laboratory in order to allow to Bank of Italy researchers to access INPS elementary data by merging them with Bank of Italy data.

Japan

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is being addressed. The data on [SUT for 2011–2021 (current year -4)](#) has been published. In Japan, there is no organization

in charge of Air Emission Accounts. Japan is able to only provide GHG inventories as stipulated in the UNFCCC. Regarding the dissemination of carbon footprints, the Ministry of Environment, in cooperation with the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, has issued guidelines on carbon footprint calculation methods, and is implementing model projects to support companies and industries in their efforts to calculate and display the carbon footprints of their products and services. In addition, in order to promote consumption-based carbon footprints, the Ministry provides information on decarbonized products and services, including carbon footprints.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is closed. Japan releases an annual SEEA-CF based energy accounts that covers natural energy inputs, energy products, and residuals.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is being addressed. Japan has made progress on the first and fourth targets identified in the work plan. On the first target, Japan published FDI positions and flows data by region consistent with BD4 and BPM6 and by industry consistent with BD4: Outward / Inward Direct Investment, breakdown by Region and Industry (Flow, Stock).[49] Regarding the carbon emissions of MNEs by ownership (the fourth target), Japan's Mandatory GHG Accounting and Reporting System under the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures requires GHG emitters above a certain volume (including MNEs) to report their emissions within Japan. From 2023, emitters can additionally report overseas emissions, which will be disclosed alongside the required disclosure for domestic emissions. On the other hand, progress on the second and third target is difficult to assess. The lack of clarity on the kind of data needed hinders the usage of existing available sources and data, regarding the activities of foreign-controlled firms and the overseas activities of MNEs, as well as for imports and exports by enterprise characteristics differentiating exports and imports of goods (movement of goods basis) and services (change of ownership basis) by ownership.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. The Japanese government currently has two databases on green bonds, both of which cover domestic issuance. (1) Green Finance Portal by the Ministry of the Environment,[50] (2) ESG Bond Information Platform by the Japan Exchange (only in Japanese).[51] In line with self-commitment, Japan is adjusting the green bonds data to the reporting template and will submit the data by the end of December 2025 as scheduled by Secretariat.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed. The participating ministries of the task team have not reached an agreement on how to proceed with the work plan (e.g., implementation timelines, the type of sources and data to be identified, how to develop statistical infrastructures in which statistical compilers have access to necessary administrative data where available).

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is being addressed. Cross-ministerial definition on "climate-impacting subsidies" as well as the methodology and cross-ministerial coordination system to compile the data are not fully agreed among participating national stakeholders. Also, statistical capacities and statistical infrastructures need to be improved in order to allow compilation and access to necessary available administrative data where available.

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[49] http://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/reference/balance_of_payments/ebpfdii.htm; http://www.mof.go.jp/policy/international_policy/reference/iip/dip2024.xlsx; http://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/reference/balance_of_payments/ebpfdi.htm; and http://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/reference/iip/index.htm.

[50] https://greenfinanceportal.env.go.jp/en/bond/issuance_data/issuance_list.html.

[51] https://www.jpx-esg.jp/.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is being addressed. Cross-ministerial definition on climate-related expenditures, as well as the methodology and cross-ministerial coordination system to compile the data are not fully agreed among participating national stakeholders. Also, statistical capacities and statistical infrastructures of the task team need to be improved in order to allow compilation and access to necessary available administrative data.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is being addressed. Japan is considering the methodology of compilation of the distributional results according to the methodology shown by the OECD Expert Group on Disparities in a National Accounts framework.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is being addressed. Japan is considering the methodology of the estimation based on the discussion in the OECD Expert Group on the Distribution of Household Wealth.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. CBDC experiments are ongoing in Japan. Each regulated entity in crypto and stablecoins reports the information required for financial supervision to the authorities. If necessary, FSA can utilize blockchain analysis tools to obtain supplement data or data for cross-checking. Thus, the essential supervision data has been collected at this point.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is being addressed. The participating ministries of the task team have not reached an agreement on how to proceed with the work plan (e.g., implementation timelines, the type of sources and data to be identified, how to develop statistical infrastructures in which statistical compilers have access to necessary administrative data where available).

Rec 13: Access to private and administration data and Rec 14: Data Sharing. The level of access to private and administrative data and data sharing has not changed during the last year.

Republic of Korea[52]

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. National Inventory Report is available from 2010 to 2020 from the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center of Korea (GIR), however, it is not classified according to standard industry classification. Further consultation with the government departments is required for the compilation of supply-use tables and carbon footprints.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. Given the available resources and coordinating process to allocate energy supply and use to the related industries using energy balance table from REEI, further consultation with national stakeholders is required.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is being addressed. During the stock take concluded in May 2025, the task team assessed that the Republic of Korea has met the target in terms of providing the data inputs needed to estimate the carbon footprint of FDI.

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[52] Assessments are based on the 2024 survey along with inputs from the task team chairs. No response was provided to the 2025 survey.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed. Using a scenario analysis, Bank of Korea examines what impact transition risks might have on the financial system in 2021 and analyzed the impact of chronic physical risks of climate change on economic growth in 2023.[53] In addition, Bank of Korea is currently working with the Korea's Financial Supervisory Service to develop risk indicators and assessment models to help financial institutions evaluate physical and transition risks.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies and Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given the available resources.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is being addressed.[54] In June 2024, Korea developed and disseminated household distributional accounts from 2018 to 2022. Korea is also planning to publish the accounts annually 18 months after the year concerned.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given the available resources.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is being addressed. Fintech industry in Korea experiences rapid growth, collecting fintech credit data is necessity for the economy. However, decisions regarding the selection of specific subjects for fintech credit data collection and investigation methods are not yet established. It is expected that several years will be required to complete the data collection and verification process to produce reliable data.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is being addressed. Korea is preparing for a CBDC usability test and is researching how to incorporate it into monetary indicators.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is being addressed.

Rec 13: Access to private and administration data and Rec 14: Data Sharing. The level of access to private and administrative data and data sharing has not changed.

Mexico

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is being addressed. Mexico has an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) classification (prepared and published by the Ministry of the Environment. Currently, Mexico has the development of accounts for air pollutant emissions, in accordance with the SEEA-CF, and for pollutants other than GHGs ('criteria pollutants'), with the North American Industrial Classification System. Supply and use tables are available for 2018.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is being addressed. The Ministry of Energy has available a table on energy supply and use; however, the data needs to be improved in accordance with the requirements of this recommendation.

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[53] https://www.bok.or.kr/portal/bbs/P0002454/view.do?nttId=10081105&menuNo=200431&pageIndex=1.

[54] https://ecos.bok.or.kr/#/SearchStat   -> 2.1.11. Household Distributional Accounts (experimental statistics).

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is being addressed. Estimates for the main indicators have been made by Mexico's Central Bank in accordance with the DGI-3 guidelines. Indicators of FDI positions by industry, imports and exports by FDI ownership, and carbon emissions by FDI ownership have been estimated. Although estimates have been developed, the data has not yet been published and is expected to be released in early 2026.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. The process for obtaining the statistics is still under development, however the information will be delivered as indicated in the self-commitments. For debt securities, Mexico conforms to the SNA definitions of "green", 'sustainability' and "sustainability-linked" and this information is collected by considering the second opinion documents (SPO) and the prospectuses for the placement of debt securities.[55]

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed. Mexico currently has a SEEA-CF, and the pilot study that implements the ecosystem accounts with different stakeholders to discuss and create the infrastructure to develop the statistical and geographic information according to this requirement, with a geographic and sectoral breakdown, looking at the international framework. Further consultation with national stakeholders is required, as well as collaboration and support of methodologies for the development of physical risk indicators related to climate and transition risk indicators.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is being addressed. This information falls under the purview of the Ministry of Finance. Efforts to "green" public finances have recently intensified, and a primary challenge is to classify expenditures—especially subsidies—by their climate impact. A comprehensive assessment is not yet possible; further consultations with national stakeholders are required.

As part of its strategy to strengthen the identification of climate-relevant subsidies, the Mexican government is incorporating Mexico's Sustainable Taxonomy (MST) into the federal budget structure. The MST is a classification tool that pinpoints activities and investments with positive environmental impacts, particularly those contributing to climate-change mitigation and adaptation. In tandem with the formulation of the 2026 Federal Expenditure Budget, the Ministry of Finance is aligning the MST's environmental objectives with the tagging of budgetary programs. This alignment makes it possible to identify subsidies that are either fully or potentially consistent with climate goals, thereby providing a solid foundation for the expenditure breakdown required by the IMF template under Recommendation 6.

These actions are consistent with the conclusions of the 2025 DGI Global Conference (Key Messages, June 2025) and with the milestones set out in the technical note "Targets and Timelines for DGI-3 Recommendations 6 and 7." Both documents recognize that countries may refine their methodologies and reporting practices during the pilot phase, which runs through December 2026. Flexibility in timelines and coverage is encouraged, particularly in the light of varying institutional capacities and ongoing stakeholder consultations.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is being addressed. In line with this recommendation, resources have already been earmarked for climate-change adaptation and mitigation, as detailed below.

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[55] Financial stability reports: https://www.banxico.org.mx/publicaciones-y-prensa/reportes-sobre-el-sistema-financiero/reportes-sistema-financiero-s.html.

- The 2025 Expenditure Budget of the Federation (PEF 2025) includes Annex 16, "Resources for Adaptation and Mitigation of the Effects of Climate Change," published in the Official Gazette on December 24, 2024.[56] Tackling climate change is a priority for the Mexican government. Accordingly, Mexico complies with Recommendation 7 of the 2025 DGI-3 Global Conference, which addresses current and capital expenditures for climate-change mitigation and adaptation. The 2024 Public Account reports spending of MXN 267.38 billion, as shown in Annex 10, "Resources for Adaptation and Mitigation of the Effects of Climate Change."[57]

- The Climate Change Cross-Cutting Annex (AT-CC) has been reinforced through methodological improvements that allow more precise identification of spending on climate-change mitigation and adaptation. This effort is complemented by the new Budgetary Program Modality "V"— Environmental Protection and Conservation Services—which explicitly classifies budgetary programs linked to environmental objectives and distinguishes between current and capital expenditures, in accordance with DGI-3 Recommendation 7.

- Additional tools, such as the Transversal Monitoring Module (MAT) and alignment with Mexico's Sustainable Taxonomy, further enhance the traceability of public resources dedicated to climate objectives and their consistency with international sustainable-finance standards.

These measures are fully consistent with the outcomes of the 2025 DGI Global Conference (Key Messages, June 2025) and with the milestones set out in the technical note "Targets and Timelines for DGI-3 Recommendations 6 and 7." Both documents recognize that countries may refine their methodologies and reporting practices during the pilot phase, which runs through December 2026, and they encourage flexibility in timelines and coverage to account for varying institutional capacities and ongoing stakeholder consultations.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is being addressed. The 2008–2022 biennial series, base 2018, has been submitted to the OECD using the OECD Handbook on the Compilation of Household Distributional Results on Income, Consumption, and Savings in Line with National Accounts Totals methodology. Mexico's distributive accounts results are published on the OECD website. These statistics are being reviewed to determine the feasibility of publication on the INEGI website.

Mexico is in the process of including results for 2024 by quintile and decile, main source of income, and household type. Mexico is currently reviewing techniques and evaluating complementary sources of information to obtain annual results, thereby improving the relevance of the data. Regarding the Pareto adjustment, Mexico continues to work on it by applying it to income variables. Regarding the previous points, Mexico plans to present the results in the coming years.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is being addressed. Mexico participates in the Expert Group on Distribution of Household Wealth (EG DHW), where the challenges of working with various items not directly measured in surveys, as well as the technical and budgetary difficulties faced by the team during the project's development, have been addressed. Wealth information with the required level of disaggregation is limited, as there are no specific information agreements with government agencies. Furthermore, the survey conducted by the institute is not recurring, and the most recent version is from 2019.

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[56] https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/PEF_2025.pdf.

[57]
https://www.transparenciapresupuestaria.gob.mx/work/models/PTP/DatosAbiertos/BD_Cuenta_Publica/XLSX/BD_Transversales_CP_2024.xlsx.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is being addressed. The design of the information requirement is ready to be deployed to Fintech firms. To ensure data quality, a longer implementation and validation period is anticipated, so that the availability of proposed core supply-side indicators and metrics on credit provided by Fintech firms is being delayed to 2025Q4. Similarly, information related to aspirational indicators will be requested in 2026Q4.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is being addressed. Mexico is analyzing the sources of information to provide data on crypto assets holdings (positions) and flows.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is being addressed. Progress has been made in the collection of information on Fintech sector institutions: information on Electronic Payment Fund Institutions (EPFI) was collected in 2025Q1, while information on Crowdfunding Institutions (CI) will be collected in 2025Q4. With this progress Mexico will be able to deliver the aggregated information of the template. Regarding disaggregated information, Mexico plans to collect it during 2026.

Rec 13: Access to private and administration data and Rec 14: Data Sharing. The level of access to private and administrative data and data sharing has not changed in the last year.

Russia

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is being addressed. The emphasis is on the compilation of the GHG emissions accounts, which is carried out annually according to the Federal Statistical Work Plan. Guidelines on recording for these accounts are available.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given the available resources. Physical flow account for energy compilation is not included in the list of priorities for implementation in the Russian Federation.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is being addressed.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. The data on sustainable development debt issues, including domestic green debt securities, is published on a monthly basis starting from mid-2023. The publication contains the necessary breakdowns of securities data, including breakdowns by issuer/holder sector, maturity, and interest rate.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed. The data is currently in the process of being collected and has not been released to the public. In 2021, the Ministry of Economic Development released methodological recommendations for assessing physical climate risks. These recommendations identified a list of the most significant climate risks and compiled a classification of these risks, as well as determining hazard levels and corresponding indicators for each type of risk. In 2023, the Ministry published recommendations on how to assess the potential impact of physical climate risks on economic sectors and regions in the Russian Federation. This document includes lists of climate-sensitive objects at the regional or sectoral level, as well as assessing direct and indirect damage based on different scenarios and types of physical risks. In 2025, the Bank of Russia is preparing a report for public consultation on physical climate risks. According to preliminary estimates, the scarcity of information remains a key obstacle to assessing physical climate risks across the financial sector. Despite the existence of methodological approaches, including those tailored for regulators, the implementation of quantitative assessments is constrained both by limited coverage and the quality of underlying data. A centralized database would enable the mapping of the financial system's exposure to these risks and facilitate the development of micro- and macroprudential risk management tools.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is being addressed. Environmental subsidies and similar transfers account of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting is formed annually by the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation (ROSSTAT) in accordance with the Federal Statistical Work Plan and methodological guidelines. The ROSSTAT website provides official statistical information on environmental subsidies and similar transfers, including those related to environmental protection and climate change.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given the available resources.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given the available resources. In 2028, research will be conducted to develop recommendations for the distribution of income and consumption indicators by household groups.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given the available resources.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is not material for the economy.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is being addressed. The Bank of Russia is considering the establishment of new regulation on investments in crypto-assets that will enrich the data on crypto-assets transactions. A pilot project to introduce the digital ruble is currently underway. The volume of transactions does not affect the state of the financial sector. In the future, when digital ruble is launched into circulation, it is planned to collect the necessary data. The Bank of Russia also regularly publishes its estimates on Russian citizens' crypto assets activity in financial stability reviews.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is not material for the economy. The current dataset of digital financial services' indicators includes both supply-side data (collected from the financial institutions' reports) and demand-side data (from surveys of adult population and SMEs conducted once in three years for 'Financial Inclusion Indicators'). The key indicators for digital financial services and payment services are published on the Bank of Russia's website.

The Bank of Russia will continue to take part in the DGI-3 Rec.12 Task Team. At the same time, the Bank of Russia would revise its digital financial services' data collected accordingly if needed, with an aim for the second-best target. The data collection will be balanced by the costs it places on financial services providers and other related parties.

Based on the Bank of Russia's assessment of results of the stocktaking exercise conducted in August 2023, as well as the IMF FAS pilot data collection on DFSs conducted in April 2024, the data gap is not material for Russia and the lack of data in this area is not an impediment to the development of effective policy. The Bank of Russia promotes equal and fair access to quality financial products and services, conventional and fintech-enabled ones, for the whole population and micro, small and medium entrepreneurs of the Russian Federation. Gender inequality in access to financial services is not an issue for the Bank of Russia as well. In fact, Russia has established a strong regulation enabling both male and female population to access financial services with equal opportunities and have reached good results in this field. For example, according to the Findex 2014, even 10 years ago, the Russian Federation was one of the countries where the share of women owing an account at a financial institution is more than the share of men (the same results remain in 2017 and 2021).

Digitalization of the financial market and development of the payment infrastructure is also one of the priorities of the Russian Financial Market Development Programme for 2025–2027. Also, the Bank of Russia's priority, under the Financial Inclusion Programme of the Russian Federation for 2025–2027, is to promote favorable conditions for consumers to receive high-quality financial services while especially focusing on vulnerable groups and top-priority business areas, taking into account the digital transformation processes in the financial market and the structural adaptation of the country's economy.

The Bank of Russia consistently revises the data set needed for conducting its functions as a regulatory and supervisory body, as well as for the development of effective financial market policy. This also applies to fintech-enabled financial services, such as mobile and internet banking transactions, electronic monetary resources ('e-money' and 'mobile money'), payments application ('e-wallet'), fintech credit and deposits and insurance services provided through financial marketplaces, crowdlending and equity crowdfunding.

Rec 13: Access to private and administration data and Rec 14: Data Sharing. The level of access to private and administrative data and data sharing has not changed during the past year.

Saudi Arabia

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given available resources. Efforts are ongoing to develop robust, integrated reporting procedures, which will support both current and future data collection processes in alignment with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the UNFCCC and other relevant reporting requirements. Given available national resources, the indicated data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities at this time.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is being addressed. Supply and Use accounts have been compiled internally for the year 2023 and currently under evaluation by national authorities. Methods for residual estimate are still to be developed. However, the economy needs further assessments to determine if the data fits the purpose.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given available resources. It is unclear whether the gap can be accurately assessed at this stage; further consultation with national stakeholders is required.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. As part of Saudi Arabia's efforts to enhance sustainable finance and align with global initiatives on climate-related data reporting, significant progress has been made to address the climate finance data gap. In March 2024, the Ministry of Finance published the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Green Financing Framework under one of the Financial Sector Development Program initiatives. This framework supports the Kingdom's ambitions towards sustainability, achieving net zero emissions through the Circular Carbon Economy approach, and further demonstrates the Kingdom's commitment to investors and market participants. In March 2025, the Kingdom successfully issued its inaugural Green Bond under this framework. The data related to the Central Government's Green Debt Securities issuances are available and will be ready for reporting by Q4 2025.This reflects Saudi Arabia's ongoing efforts to advance green finance, and the data gap is being addressed in line with the DGI-3 recommendation.

The Capital Market Authority of Saudi Arabia approved the Guidelines for Issuing Green, Social, Sustainable, and Sustainability-Linked Debt Instruments, starting from 27/05/2025. The guidelines aim to establish the Regulatory Framework for Green, Social, and Sustainable Debt Instruments, which is intended to encourage local issuances and deepen the debt market, positively contributing to financing

the national economy and supporting the Financial Sector Development Program targets under Saudi Vision 2030.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given available resources. It is unclear whether the gap can be accurately assessed at this stage, further consultation with national stakeholders is required.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given the available resources.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given the available resources.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is being addressed. A household income and expenditure survey has been conducted with break down by income deciles. The survey results will be used to begin the process of calculating and distributing household income, consumption, and savings in line with the national accounts aggregates, according to internationally agreed upon templates and methodology. The results will be evaluated and improved in the following versions.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is being addressed. Work on this Data Gap will commence immediately upon completion of Recommendation No. 8 of DGI2, which includes the compilation and dissemination of financial account data and balance sheets for institutional sectors in the national accounts. This will be done based on data provided by the Household Income and Expenditure Survey, which KSA recently completed in an effort to address data gaps identified in the initiative. This survey contributes to the process of wealth distribution among households according to internationally agreed upon templates and methodologies.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is being addressed. SAMA is addressing the data gap in Fintech credit by developing specialized Prudential Returns to capture comprehensive data on loan portfolios, risk exposure, and performance indicators. This data is used for analyzing and monitoring the development of the sector. SAMA is continuously improving the data collection process to enhance efficiency and effectiveness and supports reporting data on Fintech credit as part of the annual FSB global annual monitoring exercise on NBFIs in future exercises. This data collection aims to derive meaningful global aggregates for monitoring financial stability risks in the sector.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given the available resources. In Saudi Arabia, Virtual Assets Service Providers (VASPs) do not exist, and the use of virtual currencies is not allowed. The Kingdom is currently developing a comprehensive regulatory framework for virtual assets and VASPs.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is being addressed. The data on e-money/e-wallets, and mobile and internet banking transactions have been collected based on the IMF's FAS guidance. The economy is working on improvements in the coverage and quality of the data.

Rec 13 and 14: Access to private and administration data and Data Sharing. The level of access to private and administrative data and data sharing improved in the last year. GASTAT provides innovative and micro data labs that contain micro data and administrative data that enable access to micro data according to the access management policies, SDC (statistical disclosure control), and data sharing agreements. Also, GASTAT is undergoing major enhancement to access private and administrative data by being able to access to the national data center via SDAIA. The data sharing agreement is developed

and enhanced. Also, the national data sharing channels are activated such as, data marketplace where GASTAT shares its services and statistical data sets, GSB, and GSN.

South Africa

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is being addressed. The economy is aiming to compile and release its first Air Emission Accounts by November 2026.The human resources at Statistics South Africa are still not sufficient and spread across various activities and outputs in the implementation of South Africa's National Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) Strategy. The compilation of the first Air Emissions Account for South Africa started in the 2023/2024 financial year and is assessed as a long-term project, expected to be released towards Q3 of 2026/2027 financial year. The compilation of selected carbon and GHG emission accounts (Air Emission Accounts) is a 'high road' activity in the indicative implementation plan of South Africa's National NCA Strategy - Goal 3, Strategic Objective 3.1, Output 3.1.3, and high-level indicative activity 3.1.3.3 in the National NCA Strategy (page 65).'High Road' activities are only possible with additional human and financial resources. The key risk remains the fiscal challenge to implement the NCA strategy as the organization has limited resources to coordinate the development of various environmental accounts.

Compilers of South Africa's GHG Inventory (Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)) and Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), as the compilers of the SEEA Air Emission Accounts are already collaborating on the compilation of South Africa's first Air Emission Accounts and Stats SA and the Department of Electricity and Energy (DEE), as the compilers of the Energy Balances, are also continuously collaborating for the update of South Africa's Energy Accounts (Stats SA) by November 2025 to address both the Recommendation 1 and Recommendation 2 as well as for the implementation of South Africa's National Natural Capital Accounting Strategy. South Africa's National Statistical Office has already engaged with the IMF to discuss the usage of the IMF's Air Emission Accounts tool, that is currently not fit for purpose for the compilation of South Africa's first Air Emission Accounts due to the level of detail (in Excel format) that the DFFE reports on the GHG inventories to the UNFCCC. The South African team is already in the process of developing an alternative Excel-based tool that is fit for purpose.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is closed. Statistics South Africa released the PEFA accounts for 2015 to 2021, in March 2025, and plans to release the updated Accounts for 2022 by November 2025.[58]

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is being addressed. South Africa only compiles foreign liability stocks by kind of economic activity and does not publish FDI flow data by industry. There is also no data reported for FDI according to BD4. One area of concern relates to the fact that it might not be feasible to use the domestic parent's classification and apply it to the foreign enterprise to compile foreign asset stocks by kind of economic activity as the foreign enterprise does not necessarily operate in the same industry. South Africa uses various data sources to compile FDI transactions and is unable to obtain an industry classification for every entity involved in equity and debt transactions. Only industry data is available for entities reporting on the B03/B30 surveys, but not for ITRS. South Africa adheres as close as feasible to the BPM6, but as it is not an OECD member country, it does not compile FDI data according to BD4. It is especially the directional principle which requires major changes to be made to the surveys, which the country does not comply with. South Africa will be able to determine holistically what is necessary and achievable for South Africa to implement within a realistic time when the final version of BPM7 is made available. South Africa already compiles and disseminates annual and quarterly FDI positions and flow statistics broadly consistent with BPM6. With respect to industry detail, South Africa only compiles foreign liability stocks by kind of economic activity. However, industry detail with respect to FDI flows is not compiled. South Africa will continue to participate in the carbon footprint for FDI task team to further develop reporting templates, and data and classification requirements for this recommendation.

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[58] https://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=18264; https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1854&PPN=D0401.6&SCH=74251.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. Data on unlisted debt securities issuance in the domestic market was added monthly from 2015 for reporting for DGI-2 Recommendation 7 and unlisted climate finance debt securities issuance stats across all breakdowns were generated for DGI-3 Recommendation 4. Detailed data on debt securities issuance in international markets, by residents, have been included in the reporting for DGI-2 Recommendation 7 and climate finance debt securities issuance in international markets across all breakdowns were generated for DGI-3 Recommendation 4. The required breakdowns according to the templates were generated monthly from March 2018 to March 2023 for listed climate finance debt securities issuance in the domestic market.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed. The SARB has embarked on various initiatives to gain a better understanding of possible climate-related risk exposures through: (1) Expanding its common scenario stress testing framework covering the systemically important financial institutions - the climate stress test of systemically important banks was initiated in March 2024 and was completed in early 2025. A smaller climate risk add-on was also included in the macroprudential stress test of insurers in 2023/24; (2) The development of climate risk indicators which is currently a project under the Prudential Authority Climate Task Team (PACTT). Although many of these indicators will be based on historical data and trends, the aim is to develop indicators that would provide a forward-looking perspective for both physical and transition risks.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is being addressed. Chapter 4 of the Budget Review[59] and Annexure B of the Budget Review[60] and South African Revenue Service (SARS) – annual tax statistic publication[61] already publishes data in this regard.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is being addressed. The national mandate on climate finance tracking rests with the National Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE). South Africa is currently developing a climate change finance tracking framework which will assist the country to institutionalize data collection on climate finance on a continuous, consistent, and holistic basis to achieve data quality and quality of reporting. The framework will also support the collection of quality data on both domestic and climate finance flows to allow for informed domestic policy and decision-making processes and support the country to comply with new reporting provisions under the new transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. The overarching national framework on the tracking of climate finance is coordinated through the Climate Change Information System (NCCIS) coordinated by the DFFE.

There are two primary national publications on climate finance: (i) The South African Climate Landscape Study, which is coordinated by the Presidential Climate Commission (PCC)[62] and updated every three years; and (ii) report institutionalized through the National Climate Change Information System (NCCIS) is the South African Biennial Update Report (BUR)[63] which provides update on the country's domestic and international climate finance flows. A study on local government climate finance flows data was published

[59] https://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2024/review/Chapter%204.pdf.

[60] https://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2024/review/Annexure%20B.pdf.

[61] https://www.sars.gov.za/about/sars-tax-and-customs-system/tax-statistics/.

[62] https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/the-south-african-climate-finance-landscape-2023/.

[63]https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Fifth%20Biennial%20Update%20Report%20%20of%20South%20Africa%20Submission%20to%20UNFCCC.pdf.

in November 2022.[64] Other data sources include the World Bank report "South Africa Country Climate and Development Report[65] published in November 2022.

In line with National Climate Change Response Policy adopted by Government in 2011, South Africa is collecting and tracking climate finance information inflows and outflows from bilateral and multilateral financial expenditures on climate change adaptation and mitigation. This information is published in the BURs under the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This reporting framework is now being transitioned into the new Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) under the Paris Agreement. In order to inform policymakers, South Africa is in the process on institutionalizing the climate budget tagging framework for tracking public climate finance flows. The CBT framework is currently undergoing a piloting phase where three tiers of government, the national, provincial and municipalities are tagging their public budget expenditures. In addition, the National Treasury (NT) has completed the Green Finance Taxonomy which is a classification tool to identify economic activities that make significant environmental contributions. Climate public expenditure and budget analyses are important to establish evidence-based resource allocation for climate change-related actions, ensuring a balance between adaptation and mitigation actions. Climate finance covers the entire cycle — from mobilizing resources to using, coding, tracking, and reporting climate change-related expenditures by both government and non-government entities. Climate finance budget coding, tracking, and reporting is part of the Government of South Africa's strategic intervention to build climate finance capacity to better coordinate resource mobilization and track expenditures on climate change at both the national and county levels.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is being addressed. The work is in the data sourcing, research and initial compilation stage. The latest Household Income and Expenditure survey IES 2022/23 collected by Statistics South Africa was published in January 2025 and early data comparisons revealed significant macro/micro data gaps. The survey is conducted every five years, which is the reason for South Africa to initially consider the second-best target to develop and disseminate this data set every three years, if possible, but at least every five years. This data set is the major micro data source and will be used for calculations and indicators to distribute household income and expenditure according to the required format. The project is a collaborative effort between SARB's Economic Statistics Department and Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) Population and Social Statistics Branch. South Africa will follow the OECD's handbook guidelines and template, and staff are attending regular distributional expert group meetings which address common challenges by other countries.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is being addressed. The compilation of distributional household wealth accounts for South African gained speed in January 2025 after the release of 2022/23 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) micro data. South Africa is currently in initial compilation phase and early aggregate data comparisons showed non-alignment between the micro and macro data sources for Recommendation 9 items. However, a meeting was held to ensure better alignment between the two data sources. As a result, South Africa is currently updating the compilation of the micro data source and aims to finalize the analysis and comparisons of the two data sources after September 2025 when the micro data and metadata are publicly released and then finalize the 2023 distributional accounts early in 2026.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is being addressed. Annual NBFI submissions to the FSB will be made, and it is planned to include fintech credit statistics to be compiled by SARB in future exercises.

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[64] https://www.diw.de/documents/dokumentenarchiv/17/diw_01.c.852371.de/220907_snapfi_report_south_africa.pdf.

[65] https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/infographic/2022/11/01/south-africa-country-climate-and-development-report.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is being addressed. The second-best target is being addressed. Early-stage digital money landscape assessment is being done.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is being addressed. South Africa is developing a project plan on data compilation for the first part of the FAS survey which have 27 variables and is due by December 2025, where the country will be focusing on e-Money, electronic wallets, mobile, and internet banking, fintech lending, peer-to-peer lending and equity crowdfunding for the first part.

Rec 13 and 14: Access to private and administration data and Data Sharing. The level of access to private and administrative data and data sharing improved in the last year. The use of a "Legal Letter" issued primarily by the SARB Economic Statistics Department divisions—specifically the Balance of Payments (BoP) and Capital Market and Flow of Funds (CMFF)—has led to positive outcomes, including the receipt of data from respondents who had previously not engaged. Significant progress includes the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with Strate for the securities-by-securities database project, although data exchange has yet to commence. Agreements have also been concluded with Central Securities Depository Participants (CSDPs), and efforts are ongoing to structure their data for submission to SARB. Additionally, the successful implementation of the C51 Form has enabled the collection of data from management companies of Collective Investment Schemes. The acquisition of from-whom-to-whom data has further supported the Integrated Economic Accounts (IEA) target population register initiative, and initial discussions have begun with the Company and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) regarding SARB's data requirements.

Türkiye

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is being addressed. GHG emission accounts are published by Eurostat for Türkiye. The methodology for EU carbon footprints is being evaluated.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is closed, and energy accounts are published by Eurostat.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. The publication includes green debt but does not include green listed shares. There have been three important developments in terms of sustainability and green issuance data in Türkiye: (1) guidelines on Green Debt Instruments, Sustainable Debt Instruments, Green Lease Certificates and Sustainable Lease Certificates were published by Capital Markets Board of Türkiye (CMB) in 2022. In the same year, green debt issuers started to disclose impact reports, Green Debt Instrument/Lease Certificate Framework Documents, Green Debt Instrument Summary Reports on Public Disclosure Platform (KAP) which is the primary source of information for Turkish Capital Markets.[66] KAP is operated by MKK, which is the central securities depository and includes all periodic and ad hoc disclosures of listed corporations, other issuers, and capital market institutions; (2) CMB made a revision to the Corporate Governance Communiqué introducing an obligation to disclose annual "Reports on Sustainability Principles Compliance Framework" on KAP;[67] (3) All debt instruments and lease certificate

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[66] Other sample notifications: https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1207391; https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1261849; https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1295632.

[67] Since 2023 all listed corporations are disclosing their sustainability practices in analyzable XBRL format on KAP system. In 2024, 473 reports were published on KAP website in XBRL format. Links for sample notifications: https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1296432; https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1288699.

issues must be disclosed on the KAP system. At the beginning of 2023 technical developments were made to KAP templates in order to differentiate green issuances, and all types of green issuances were defined in the system. Since 2023, Türkiye is able to keep record of green issuances.[68] Also, the KAP system is integrated with the Centralized Depository System in terms of debt issuances.

In the light of these developments, Türkiye has prepared its database and data structure to draw up and publish aggregated reports and statistics on green issuances. Using KAP data and Centralized Depository System's data, MKK publishes the statistics about green and sustainable debt and lease certificate issues on the GEFAS (Real Estate Based and Developing Financial Instruments Information System) website since the beginning of 2025. (https://gefas.gov.tr/en/sdi/detail-data)
Besides, Türkiye will submit the data on climate finance debt securities to the BIS by Q4 2025, in fulfillment of its self-commitment.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed. Relevant parties are exploring the data needed. The technical assistance project conducted by the World Bank is expected to deliver the most important data needs for physical and transition risk stress testing practices for Türkiye.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is being addressed. Türkiye has several climate-impacting government subsidy programs.

- The Green Deal Compliance Project Support was published in the official gazette dated 23/02/2024 and numbered 32469 and entered into force on 26/06/2024. It aims to raise awareness and promote a sustainability-oriented transformation among exporting companies in line with the European Green Deal. It seeks to establish a roadmap to facilitate companies' access to national and international funding. To support this effort, the Ministry of Trade will cover 50 percent of the consultancy service expenses incurred by companies for up to five years, with a maximum total support of 10 million liras.

- The Green Industry Project, which is carried out with the support of the World Bank, will be made available to enterprises through the '*Green Industry Incentive Program*' launched by KOSGEB. The *program* is expected to reach 250 million USD dollars in total, and the research and development component for private sector projects will be around 175 million USD dollars.

- The Ministry of Industry and Technology has started '*The Green Transformation Support Program*' which aims to help industries adopt greener practices. It prioritizes improvements like increasing energy efficiency, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, enhancing raw material use, and minimizing waste. These actions will be supported under the investment incentive system in line with Decision No. 3305 on State Aids in Investments.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is being addressed. The central government budget of Türkiye, aligned with the priorities of the Twelfth National Development Plan, is approved annually through the Central Government Budget Law. In accordance with Article 9 of Public Financial Management and Control Law No. 5018, public administrations are required to prepare their budgets in line with the Development Plan, the Medium-Term Program, the Annual Presidential Program, and strategic plans that incorporate a program structure and performance budgeting. Recently with the performance-based program budget system, sub-programmes regarding climate and environment have been included in the central government budget, such as 'Sustainable Environment and Climate Change' and 'Forests and Nature Protection and Sustainable Management Program.'

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[68] Other sample Notifications: https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1297760; https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1291834; https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1275939.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings and Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is being addressed. After the ESA 2010 Benchmark (main) revision which will be finalized in September 2025, the HH scope will be redefined. In this direction, it is planned to calculate and publish the HH (S.14) sector separately from the NPISH (S.15) sector under the Institutional Sector Accounts. Due to the intensive time-consuming main revision studies and the need to update the entire system, the HDA studies will be accelerated after the main revision studies.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is not material. In accordance with Turkish legislation, institutions providing services in the field of financial technology (payment and electronic money institutions) are prohibited from providing loans or giving the impression that they are providing loans, and Recommendation 10 is not applicable.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is being addressed. National stakeholders need to further develop the already created legal framework for data collection on relevant financial data.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is being addressed. A joint effort of regulatory organizations is put together to collect and publish the related statistics. There are already publicly available statistics which are provided by the Banking Association, but the data does not cover the whole banking sector. Thus, a process is initiated to produce more inclusive and compatible statistics. There has been ongoing discussion about data schemes with stakeholders. After this stage, pilot data will be collected from banks.

Rec. 13 and Rec. 14. No change in access to private and administrative data and data sharing has been reported.

United Kingdom

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is closed. The UK's , published by the Office for National Statistics and [Carbon footprints](#) statistics, published by the UK Government Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, both meet high quality standards, in line with the UK Code of Practice for Statistics. They have both been assessed to be accredited official statistics by the Office for Statistics Regulation. Supply-Use Tables are being regularly published.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is closed. The UK produces [Physical energy flow accounts (PEFA) - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)](#) which meet the required two-year lag as suggested by DGI-3. Given that it meets high quality standards, in line with the UK Code of Practice for Statistics, PEFA is currently assessed to be an accredited official statistic by the Office for Statistics Regulation.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is being addressed. Elements of the target are already being met by the ONS while others will need further work subject to available resources. A timeline to address this gap has not been set. During the stock take concluded in May 2025, the task team assessed that the United Kingdom has met the target in terms of providing the needed data inputs to estimate carbon footprint of FDI. To close the data gap in terms of estimating carbon footprint of FDI, the task team will use data inputs (target and second-best target) together with additional information from global datasets to estimate carbon footprint according to the methodology presented in the updated methodology paper. Economies will be asked to validate/approve the resulting carbon footprint estimates for their economy.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. The Bank of England (BOE) has started working on issuance information looking to collect

green finance for debt securities. The amended issuance collection no longer meets the requirement if the proposed changes to the templates (including sustainability and sustainability-linked in addition to green) go ahead. There are options to address this, but these will be long term. The Bank has introduced a short-to-medium term solution that will enable the collection of all three forms of debt, in aggregate. The collection of the breakdown will remain a longer-term aspiration. For holdings, there is a greater dependency on collaborative work across the G20 alongside utilizing commercial data sources. The ONS is also considering options to include in its Financial Services Survey, but this is not currently in the revised questionnaire. Any change to the questionnaire would be subject to testing with businesses to check their ability to provide data. For the issuance of green listed equity, data are currently collected using the LSEG's 'Green Economy Mark' which is awarded to listed companies consistent with the proposed definition.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed. The UK has statutory requirements to report on climate adaptation risks on a quinquennial basis for government bodies and key infrastructure. As part of the 4th climate risk assessment – the UK is developing a set of physical risk indicators.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. The UK has no current plan to address this recommendation but continues to monitor the developing requirements in this area and related revisions to *2025 SNA*.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. The UK has not committed to a timeline but hopes to meet the second-best target in the conversations with the EG DNA. This is contingent on a current internal review of existing methods and sources.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. The UK currently has no data available to fully complete the template on the micro side or to explore methods and sources. We continue to engage with the EG DHW but cannot commit to a delivery timetable.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. The UK currently has no data available to fill in the template, which is part of the FSB's global monitoring exercise on NBFI. The UK has a new Financial Services Survey aimed at other financial corporations excluding Insurance and Pensions (S125 to S127). The survey includes a question on fintech loans (assets and liabilities). Although consistent with national accounts framework, the survey will not be integrated into the national accounts until before 2026/27.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given the available resources and the limited usage of digital money in the UK economy. The Bank of England is currently considering the issuance of CBDC, but no decision has yet been reached. At this stage, consideration of statistical measurement practicalities has not yet commenced. The UK is currently conducting ad hoc work to investigate the measurement of different types of crypto assets, but this work is not yet a high priority.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given the available resources.

Rec 13: Access to private and administration data and Rec 14: Data Sharing. There has been improvement in the level of access to private and administrative data and data sharing within the national statistical system in the last year. The ONS continues to bring in significant administrative data sources from both the public and private sectors to support our key outputs and strategic priorities. In the Commercial space in particular, focus has also been on extracting maximum value from existing agreements, building the resilience of existing shares with Retailers providing scanner data ahead of that data going live into the statistical production cycle for CPI in March 2026. ONS continues to build on strong existing relationships with suppliers in the payment industry in the UK to continue working on putting new insights into the public domain.

United States

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given the available resources. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) published initial research on air emissions physical flows in April 2023. The research effort has been discontinued.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is being addressed. BEA is actively engaged in research and plans to publish a working paper showing experimental physical and monetary energy flow accounts for 2018–2023. The paper is expected during calendar year 2025.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is closed. The United States publishes extensive detail on MNEs and their affiliates, as well as trade by enterprise characteristics. Statistics on carbon emissions of MNEs are not a priority at this time.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given the available resources. As indicated in self-commitments, the ability of the USA to provide data for this recommendation is limited to cross-border holdings data; however, the compilation of this data is not an immediate national priority.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for the national authorities, given the available resources.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. The United States is not actively engaged in research on this topic.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. The United States is not actively engaged in research on this topic.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is closed. The United States publishes distributional statistics for income (through BEA) and consumption (through the Bureau of Labor Statistics). Research is underway to produce a joint distribution that would allow for calculation of the distribution of savings.[69]

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is closed. The U.S. produces data that provides more granularity than is requested by the target at the top of the wealth and income distributions, but less granularity at the bottom.

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[69] https://www.bea.gov/data/special-topics/distribution-of-personal-income; https://www.bea.gov/cex/pce-ce-distributions.htm.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. Source data limitations restrict the U.S. ability to contribute data for the FSB's global monitoring exercise on NBFI. The U.S. does not anticipate any resolution of these limitations in the near term, especially considering resource constraints.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is being addressed. The U.S. anticipates providing limited data consistent with the taskforce developed template on stablecoins. However, the rapidly developing regulatory environment and low feasibility of initiating new data collections means that the U.S. will not be able to significantly close this data gap with available resources in the near term.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is being addressed. Government agencies have limited data on the supply-side of fintech-enabled financial inclusion, and they have more survey-based data on the demand-side. Further consultation with national stakeholders is needed to determine relevant indicators for policy making.

Rec 13: Access to private and administration data and Rec 14: Data Sharing. The level of access to private and administrative data and level of data sharing have not changed during the past year.

European Union

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is closed. The European Union has mandatory air emissions accounts and produces carbon footprints.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is closed. Energy accounts form part of EU environmental-economic accounts.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is closed. In line with the second-best target, the EU disseminates annual FDI positions and flows data consistent with BPM.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. The ECB already compiles and publishes several of the aggregates on green debt securities, sustainability debt securities and sustainability-linked debt securities that are part of its Recommendation 4 self-commitments for climate finance debt securities. The remaining parts of the self-commitments for issuances of climate finance debt securities will be compiled and published by end-2025, while the remaining parts of the self-commitments for holdings of climate finance debt securities will be compiled and published by end-2026. The ECB has also started exploring possible data sources for compiling statistics on green listed shares.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed. The ESCB compiles and publishes forward-looking physical risk indicators on coastal and river flooding, wildfires, water stress, standardized precipitation index and consecutive dry days. The ESCB has also started exploring possible data sources and methodologies for compiling forward-looking transition risk indicators. Forward-looking physical risk statistical indicators are published on the ECB website. Forward-looking transition risk indicators are envisioned for future work by the ESCB. The current focus of the transition and physical risk statistical indicators is on the risks incorporated in the loans and securities portfolios of euro area financial institutions towards non-financial corporations. Detailed information regarding the underlying methodology for the indicators can be found in the ECB Statistical Paper.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is being addressed. Environmental subsidies statistics are collected at EU level, and information will be enhanced following recently adopted legislation.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is being addressed. Work is ongoing in the EU on developing better information on climate adaptation and mitigation.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is being addressed. Annual household distributional accounts (income, consumption, saving) are available for all EU Member States, either from national estimates or from centralized estimates. As results are not yet published at t+18, the gap cannot yet be considered as closed.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is closed. The ECB, in close cooperation with the Euro system, started publishing experimental distributional wealth accounts in January 2024. These results cover data for the euro area and 20 EU countries, are updated every quarter and its methodology is being further enhanced. Further explanations and all data can be found on the ECB website. A detailed article introducing the DWA was published in the ECB's Economic Bulletin in August 2024. Several items are still under discussion for the final target at the end of 2026 and work is ongoing with the Expert Group DHW and the Expert Group EG DFA, to assess whether these can be included in the 2026 transmissions.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is being addressed. The ECB is exploring, among others, some commercial data sources to progress towards closing the data gap.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is being addressed. The Regulation EU 2023/1114 of 31 May 2023 on markets in crypto-assets (MICAR) is of great importance in the context of the future crypto-asset monitoring framework, data collection and development of indicators. MICAR related data flows are expected in 2025. The ECB and the central banks in the Euro system are exploring various data sources to enhance their monitoring capacities and progress towards closing the data gap.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is being addressed. Although there are existing indicators related to Fintech,[70] additional investigation is required to determine the feasibility of addressing the data gap regarding the desired breakdowns.

Rec. 13 and 14: Access to Private Data and Data Sharing. The revision of EU Regulation 223/2009 has improved the legal basis for European statistical authorities to access administrative and privately held data. The EU is now working on implementation of the use of these new powers. Regarding the data sharing agreements, there have been cases of improved data sharing arrangements within some EU Member States during the last year, though this is not systematic.

Non-G20 FSB Member Economies

Non-G20 FSB member economies participate in the DGI-3 on a voluntary basis and therefore only implement the recommendations that are requested by their policymakers.

Hong Kong SAR

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is being addressed. The Environment and Ecology Bureau of Hong Kong SAR publishes annual GHG emissions by sector as

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[70] For example, https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/money_credit_banking/electronic_money/html/index.en.html; https://data.ecb.europa.eu/data/datasets/SSP/SSP.A.U2.122L.L25.1.Z5.Z0Z.Z; https://data.ecb.europa.eu/data/datasets/PSS/PSS.A.U2.F200.I50.Z00Z.NT.X0.20.Z0Z.Z.

well as [GHG emission and carbon intensities.](#) Supply-use tables and carbon footprints are not being compiled. HKSAR has not reached a consensus on the target to be addressed in this recommendation.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is being addressed. Hong Kong SAR has no coal mine and oil refinery industry. Electrical and Mechanical Services Department of Hong Kong SAR publishes [annual energy end-use data and consumption indicators](#). HKSAR has not reached a consensus on the target to be addressed in this recommendation.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is being addressed. Annual FDI positions and flows by selected major economy consistent with *BD4* and *BPM6* have been available since 1998. [Annual FDI positions and flows](#) by major economic activity of Hong Kong SAR enterprise groups have been available since 2004.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. The Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) will report green debt statistics covering the data items set out in self-commitments under DGI-3 Recommendation 4 and in accordance with the prescribed timeline of the WGSD/BIS.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed. The Green and Sustainable Finance Cross-Agency Steering Group (CASG) in Hong Kong SAR offers a one-stop [green and sustainable finance information hub](#) for financial institutions, corporates, and the general public. One of the key features is the [Green and Sustainable Finance Data](#) Portal, which centralizes sustainability related data sources with user-friendly browsing and search functions. For example, users may search for data by use case, which includes physical risk assessment, stress test, risk mitigation, etc. The CASG will continue to expand the coverage of the Data Portal, taking into account market development and industry needs.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is being addressed. The latest figures of some examples of potentially relevant funding/subsidy schemes administered by EEB/EPD are disclosed in EEB/EPD's annual Controlling Officer's reports.[71] HKSAR has not reached a consensus on the target to be addressed in this recommendation.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is being addressed. As announced in the [Hong Kong's Climate Action Plan 2050 (CAP 2050)](#), HKSARG plans to allocate about $240 billion in the next 15 to 20 years to implement mitigation and adaptation measures to combat climate change. The relevant government departments will ascertain the details and estimated expenditure of individual projects in due course. HKSAR has not reached a consensus on the target to be addressed in this recommendation.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. Distribution of household income and consumption based on household surveys are available. However, national accounts household income total is not available and hence benchmarking with national accounts total cannot be carried out. Meanwhile, the coverage of household consumption from household surveys is very different from that of national accounts total and alignment of their coverage cannot be made in the near future considering factors including resources required and respondent burden.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. National accounts balance sheet is not available in Hong Kong

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[71] https://www.budget.gov.hk/2025/eng/pdf/head044.pdf (p.229); (https://www.budget.gov.hk/2025/eng/pdf/head137.pdf (p.436).

SAR. The wealth of households is a sensitive issue, and households are not willing to disclose information. Even if households are willing to report the information, it may not be reliable as they generally don't have the correct idea about valuation of their assets.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is being addressed. Some fintech credit data has been provided to FSB as part of Hong Kong SAR's contribution to FSB's Global Monitoring Report on Non-Bank Financial Intermediation 2024.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is being addressed. The Stablecoins Bill was passed by the Hong Kong Legislative Council in May 2025 and the Stablecoins Ordinance is expected to come into effect on August 1, 2025.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is not material for the economy. The HKMA has been collecting statistics from banks on mobile and internet banking transactions via an informal survey for internal reference and ongoing monitoring of market developments. While the statistics collected are not being fully disseminated to the public due to confidentiality, the total number of mobile and internet banking accounts and the total amount of internet banking transactions are made publicly available. Further, HKMA publishes statistics of Stored Value Facilities ("SVF") schemes issued by SVF licensees, including the value and number of SVF transactions, on a quarterly basis.

Rec 13 and Rec 14: The level of access to private and administrative data and data sharing has improved during the last year. Starting from 2024, the Census and Statistics Department of Hong Kong SAR, China has obtained support from four more government departments to share additional and/or more granular administrative data for statistical purpose and analysis.

The Netherlands

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is closed. Data are being published.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is closed. Data are being published.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is closed (for the second-best target). FDI positions are available by counterpart country - both inward and outward. De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB) also publishes direct investment positions by industry (inward and outward). Transactions in direct investment and direct investment transactions by counterpart country are also published by DNB.[72] The assessment of first best target is based on a stock-take by the DGI-3 Recommendation 3 team, prioritizing harmonized data available from international organizations as the main source (OECD, Eurostat and UNCTAD being the relevant sources for Dutch data).

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. Work on this recommendation for the Netherlands is mostly coordinated within the ESCB context. In early 2025 self-commitments for reporting aggregates on green listed shares have been submitted. In the second half of 2025, the country expects an initial release of the aggregates on green

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[72] https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/en/dataset/85821ENG/table?dl=C4032;
https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/en/dataset/83300ENG/table?dl=C4033.

debt securities issues broken down by sector, currency, original maturity, and coupon type via the CSEC database.[73, 74, 75, 76]

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed. In Q4 2025, the third release of climate-related statistics from the Expert Group Climate Change Statistics will take place (a collaboration between the ECB and national central banks). This release will contain more recent statistics on physical risks and carbon emissions including coverage and methodological improvements.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is being addressed. Based on the ongoing work on environmental subsidies, by end-2025, the Netherlands can provide data on climate mitigation subsidies. In addition, the country is doing a pilot project on fossil fuel subsidies, the results are yet unclear.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is being addressed. Climate mitigation investments will be ready in June 2026, further work is ongoing for other climate expenditures.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is being addressed. In the task teams, deliveries have been made for 2021 for income, consumption, and savings. The granular level is as desired for the primary target, and further aligned with the current needs of the task teams.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is being addressed. In the task teams, deliveries have been made for 2021 for wealth. The granular level is as desired for the primary target and further aligned with the current needs of the task teams.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is being addressed. The target may perhaps already have been met, depending on how this is assessed. The focus was on the second-best target (2025Q4), but in 2024 the Netherlands (the Dutch central bank; DNB) provided preliminary data for all templates to the FSB. Moreover, at the end of 2024, DNB already published externally on its website via a Statistical News Release about fintech credit data as of end-2024 (and end-2023). The sources for this were public sources and, to a limited extent, reporting data. Not all data required by the templates developed by the FSB (which is implementing this DGI recommendation) have been published by the DNB on their website yet, specifically data in the interconnectedness templates. However, DNB provided preliminary data to the FSB for those templates as well, but DNB prefers to wait until more reliable data from reports for 2024 are compiled before publishing. DNB expects to be able to publish this in 2025Q3. Therefore, the target has been maintained on 'second-best' and the status on 'Data gap is being addressed'.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is being addressed. For 2025 DNB intends to disseminate data to the IMF about crypto currency holdings and issuances, based on reports by financial institutions for their

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[73] https://www.dnb.nl/en/statistics/data-search/#/details/holdings-of-bonds-with-sustainability-characteristics-month/dataset/b6269025-57c0-485c-95dc-4c6b5d10b503/resource/6d339c1d-8f4c-41dc-93d3-921045aa8b12.

[74] https://www.dnb.nl/en/statistics/data-search/#/details/holdings-of-bonds-with-sustainability-characteristics-month/dataset/b6269025-57c0-485c-95dc-4c6b5d10b503/resource/1ffa9236-0055-42bf-871a-c98332f4612c.

[75] https://www.dnb.nl/en/statistics/data-search/#/details/issuance-of-bonds-with-sustainability-characteristics-month/dataset/3f9b4bb3-f330-47ab-96e0-8d2190b2802f/resource/5e0b6042-49fc-4dcc-bfa0-c2c64df090fc.

[76] https://www.dnb.nl/en/statistics/data-search/#/details/issuance-of-bonds-with-sustainability-characteristics-month/dataset/3f9b4bb3-f330-47ab-96e0-8d2190b2802f/resource/4640a84e-b6d3-4923-befe-77155ad81358.

own positions, although these data don't fully comply with the data collection templates regarding e.g. granularity and holdings by non-financial sectors such as especially households. DNB deems this to be a temporary solution to meet the second-best target. The main difference occurs due to different collection strategies (direct versus indirect).

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is being addressed. Upon further consideration, it is possible for the Netherlands to commit to the second-best target. This can be supported by leveraging the collaboration with the ECB and the IMF, with respect to recommendation 10.

Rec 13: Access to private and administration data and Rec 14: Data Sharing. The level of access to private and administrative data and data sharing has not changed during the last year.

Singapore

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is not material for the economy. Supply and use tables for the available periods between 2010 to (current year - 4) are available via the below link under the heading 'Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables.[77]

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is being addressed.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is being addressed. The relevant statistics are accessible on the SingStat website.[78]

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. After consultation with relevant stakeholders, Singapore will not address DGI-3 recommendations 6–9.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. After consultation with relevant stakeholders, Singapore will not address DGI-3 recommendations 6–9.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. After consultation with relevant stakeholders, Singapore will not address DGI-3 recommendations 6–9.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. After consultation with relevant stakeholders, Singapore will not address DGI-3 recommendations 6–9.

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[77] https://www.singstat.gov.sg/find-data/search-by-theme/economy/national-accounts/latest-data.

[78] https://tablebuilder.singstat.gov.sg
Data on Foreign Direct Investment (positions) in Singapore: Trade & Investment > Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Direct Equity Investment;
Data on Foreign Direct Investment flows in Singapore: Trade & Investment > Foreign Direct Investment Flows; and
Data on Singapore's Direct Investment Abroad (positions): Trade & Investment > Direct Investment Aboard (DIA).

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. The DGI-3 Secretariat has shared the reporting templates for this recommendation and our team is currently reviewing them.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources.

Rec 13: Access to private and administration data: Improved: The Trusted Centre for Individual and Business Data at DOS (DOS TC), shares government administrative data within the Singapore Government under the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018[79] to unlock value and empower data-driven insights in support of evidence-based policy analysis & planning, and seamless service delivery to benefit residents and businesses in Singapore. In 2023, DOS TC shared more data with Singapore Government agencies and made available more government administrative datasets.

Rec 14: Data Sharing. Improved. In 2023, there were more data requests from Singapore Government agencies to DOS TC for government administrative data under the PSGA, for policy analysis & planning and service delivery to benefit residents and businesses in Singapore.

Spain

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is closed. Spain (Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) or National Statistical Institute) is publishing Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounts data from 2008 (first reference year). Information regarding 2023 and previous years was published last November 2024. Annual SUTs are also available from 1995 forward. Since last edition of the survey, Spain (INE) has published - (i) on 29 November 2024, for the first time quarterly estimates of Greenhouse Gas emissions in Spain, including a breakdown of emissions by economic activity and households as final consumers, covering all quarters from 2010q1; and (ii) on 5 June, 2025, the Environmental Indicators Dashboard, which includes a block dedicated to indicators on carbon and energy footprints.

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap is closed. Physical energy flow accounts are published. On June 5, 2025, Spain published the Environmental Indicators Dashboard, which includes a block dedicated to energy footprint.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is being addressed. Banco de España is working to address this data gap, but no information has been published yet. The following targets have already been met by Spain: (1) developing and disseminating annual FDI positions and flows data by economy consistent with BD4 and BPM6 (and with their updated versions) and by industry consistent with BD4; (2) data on the activities of foreign-controlled firms in the reporting economy and on the overseas activities of MNEs, and; (3) imports and exports by enterprise characteristics differentiating exports and imports of goods (movement of goods basis) and services (change of ownership basis) by ownership and. Estimates of carbon emissions of MNEs by ownership (as long as a database for the carbon emissions is available) is considered achievable for Spain. However, the timeline proposed (i.e., fourth quarter 2024)

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[79] The Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018 (PSGA) supports a whole-of-government approach to the delivery of public services. It establishes a consistent governance framework across public agencies. PSGA provides authority for data sharing between public sector agencies while introducing penalties for unauthorized disclosure, improper use of information and unauthorized re-identification of anonymized information.

was not, in principle, be feasible for Spain (Banco de España) and a longer deadline (i.e., fourth quarter 2026) would be needed to meet the target. Also, more discussion at the international level and more workshops specifying exactly what's needed are necessary before the data dissemination can start.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The data gap is being addressed. While Spain (Banco de España) had not published specifically regarding this recommendation, it has recently started to provide details on debt issuances with sustainability features on its website. At the European level, the ECB publishes statistics that give an overview of issuances and holdings of sustainable debt securities in the Euro Area with a breakdown by country, including Spain.

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is being addressed. The ECB publishes experimental or analytical climate change-related indicators for 2023 onwards. The target is very ambitious, so the Banco de España is aiming at the second-best target while also increasing its scope by, e.g., increasing economic sector or geographic areas. It is worth noting that for some physical risks, some data gaps could be deemed to have been already closed, such as financial institutions exposure to non-financial institutions (however, geographically limited to the EU/euro area). However, no forward-looking transition risk indicators have been developed. The Eurosystem aims at compiling forward-looking carbon emission indicators based on historic microdata available. In the meantime, a stocktaking on the time horizon and methodology is being conducted.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is being addressed. Data has not been published at national level. However, data has been sent to Eurostat in the framework of a pilot project. Eurostat metadata on environmental subsidies and similar transfer is available at this link. More in-depth work on COFOG data for other categories (other than category 5) has to be developed. Some environmental subsidies are included in budgetary programs that are classified according to economic nature or as of public services (subsidies within general government). The extension of Regulation 691/2011 on environmental economic accounts (Regulation (EU) 2024/3024 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024 amending Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 as regards introducing new environmental economic account modules), which includes a new environmental account on environmental subsidies and similar transfers, has been approved. Spain is already working on the development of this account and expects to disseminate it on its website before the end of this year.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is being addressed. The European Union has adopted a delegated act concerning investments in climate change mitigation and the introduction of environmental purpose classification, whereby EU countries will have to collect data on this topic and submit it from this year onwards. Spain has asked for a two-year derogation given the lack of information on this topic.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is being addressed. Through the Living Conditions Survey (EU-SILC) microdata, inequality in the distribution of income (S80/S20 and Gini degree) by age and sex are already disseminated on INE website on annual basis. On the other hand, the average household expenditure, average per capita expenditure, and expenditure distribution (vertical and horizontal percentages) by expenditure COICOP groups and expenditure quintiles are also disseminated on INE website on annual basis. Our future work will focus on integrating both sources (plus other potential sources) and adjusting them in line with National Accounts total estimates. This will be done in accordance with the international methodological framework developed by OECD DNA Expert Group (step-by-step approach) and best practices collected by the Eurostat Task Force on HDA. The national publication of first experimental data about distribution of household income, consumption and savings, in line with national accounts and with breakdowns by income quintile, would be planned for the fourth quarter of 2026 (for reference years 2021–2024).

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is closed. Spanish DWAs are compiled in accordance with the method developed by the ECB's Expert Group on Distributional Financial Accounts. As a result, existing data gaps are being addressed and closed in line with this framework. Starting from the reference period 2024Q4, the compilation of Spanish DWAs has been undertaken directly by Banco de España. Although Spain (Banco de España) has not officially published data or indicators yet on its own, it provides in its website a link to the ECB Data Portal, where information about quarterly household Distributional Wealth Accounts for the euro area is published with a five-month lag. The DWA include data for the euro area as a whole as well as all euro area countries, including Spain. Households are broken down into the top five deciles of net wealth and the bottom 50 percent, as well as by employment and housing status. Now that it is the Banco de España the compiler of Spanish DWA, the plan is to provide directly in its website both the complete dataset and some charts illustrating the evolution of the main components and indicators. Considering the ongoing work, Spain meets the target of publishing the household distributional accounts for the fourth quarter of both 2024 and 2026 taking into account the data sources and given the definition of wealth currently used for these indicators. Several possible additional wealth items are still under discussion for the final target at the end of 2026, and work is ongoing with the EG DHW and the ECB's EG DFA to assess whether these can be included in the 2026 transmissions.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is being addressed. Spain (Banco de España) has developed an experimental microdata on Spanish non-bank Fintech entities using individual financial statements from Fintech firms. This micro data is available for research projects through the data laboratory at the Banco de España.

Additionally, contacts made with the financial authority in charge of the official register of crowdfunding platforms (National Securities Market Commission (CNMV)) have been successful and aggregated information on lending channeled through Fintech lending auxiliaries is now available. A methodology for compiling Fintech Credit data has been developed combining these two sources, and it has been tested in the context of the Fintech Credit Pilot exercise of recommendation 10. Therefore, Fintech lending data were submitted to the FSB during August as part of Spain's contribution to annual FSB Global Monitoring exercise on NBFI 2024.

Despite the progress made, certain limitations remain. The main one is based on the fact that the sources used for compiling balance sheet positions are administrative data sources. They were not specifically developed for this statistical use and lack certain information that would be useful in this context. As a result, "Interconnectedness" data for Fintech lending intermediaries will be very limited. At the same time, "invoice lending platforms" information will not be available, since they are out of the scope of the regulation that applies to crowdfunding platforms. Improvements are expected to be made in the future, through the development of new data sources or through the use of survey data.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is being addressed. In Spain, data on cryptocurrency ownership and value has been collected mainly via the following surveys: (1) the Survey of Financial Competences (2021); (2) the Spanish Survey of Household Finances (2022); (3) the annual survey relating to the activity of non-financial corporations (conducted by the Central Balance Sheet Data Office, 2022). Future editions of these surveys from Banco de España are expected to incorporate more cryptocurrency-related questions and to include new inquiries related to payments and CBDCs.

Moreover, using additional data sources, Banco de España published a Special within the Financial Stability Report Spring 2022 about crypto assets, which provides comprehensive insights into Spain's crypto market trends and transaction volumes. Additionally, thanks to some industry associations, Banco de España has compiled a census of non-banking Fintech entities in Spain, including those involved in

crypto-related activities. This census is the basis of the Fintech Observatory; an experimental project created in 2020 with data from 2018 onwards.

The Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCAR), which entered into force in June 2024, is structured in two phases: the first addressing stablecoins—specifically e-money tokens (EMTs) and asset-referenced tokens (ARTs)—and the second, implemented later in the year, extending coverage to other crypto-assets and service providers. While MiCAR provides a harmonized legal framework across the European Union, its primary emphasis lies on authorization and supervisory requirements, rather than statistical reporting obligations.

As such, even in the context of Recommendation 11 of the DGI-3, which aims to improve statistical data collection on digital money (e.g., holdings and issuance), the regulation falls short in mandating granular reporting. Although MiCAR introduces a degree of transparency, detailed data on individual holdings or issuance by sector or residency remains unavailable. That said, for EMTs and ARTs, issuers are required to report total issuance. Therefore, if such stablecoins are authorized in Spain, it would be possible, at least in principle, to populate the first level of the reporting template recommended by DGI-3. However, the absence of requirements to report disaggregated data by sector or residency means deeper breakdowns will remain out of reach.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is being addressed. Spain has actively participated in the questionnaires that have been requested, both to report on the Fintech services provided in the country and in the pilot of the FAS survey. Depending on the results of the pilot, final indicators will be established, and the country will be able to further analyze the availability of the data.

Rec 13: Access to private and administration data. The level of access to private and administrative data within the national statistical system has not changed during the last year.

Rec 14: Data Sharing. The level of data sharing agreements within the national statistical system has improved over the last year. The collaboration between INE and the Banco de España continues in several key areas:

- Use of the Business Register for statistical purposes.

- Identification of multinational enterprises (MNEs) for more detailed breakdowns in external statistics and national accounts.

- Exchange of MNE microdata on non-financial transactions—together with the Tax Agency (Customs) and Ministry of Transport—to ensure consistent treatment across statistical domains. A recent initiative focuses on non-resident VAT traders.

- A new collaboration has also been launched: sharing microdata on non-financial corporations for experimental statistics and data quality improvement. INE provides data on the number of establishments and employment distribution in multi-location firms. Combined with economic and financial data from the Banco de España's Central Balance Sheet Data Office, this supports the development of the experimental Business Multilocalization Viewer (ViME).

Switzerland

Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints. The data gap is being addressed. Air emission accounts by economic activity and SUTs are published by the Federal Statistics Office (FSO).

Rec 2: Energy Accounts. The data gap closed. [Physical Energy Flow Accounts (PEFA)](#) are published by the FSO.

Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. Any relevant data would be part of [CH-Energy accounts](#). Regarding the choice of Target or Second-Best Target, the country is not able to assess at this stage, and further consultation with national stakeholders is required. During the stock take concluded in May 2025, the task team assessed that Switzerland has met the target in terms of providing the needed data inputs to estimate carbon footprint of FDI. To close the data gap in terms of estimating carbon footprint of FDI, the task team will use data inputs (target and second-best target) together with additional information from global datasets to estimate carbon footprint according to the methodology presented in the updated methodology paper. Economies will be asked to validate/approve the resulting carbon footprint estimates for their economy.

Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing). The Data gap is being addressed. The Swiss Stock Exchange (SIX) collects green bond data listed on its exchange and publishes it on its [website](#). The [bond explorer tool](#) allows filtering all the domestic green bonds. The list is continuously updated. The green confederation bond and bonds issued at the subnational level (e.g., cantons) are also included in the database. To be labeled as green bonds, bonds must be included in the Green Bond Database of the Climate Bonds Initiative and be aligned with the ICMA Green Bond Principles. Only available on private sources at this point. The inclusion of this data in official data sources is being discussed

Rec 5: Forward-looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators. The data gap is closed. A new climate risk analysis has been published in 2025. [An abridged version](#) of the Climate Risk Analysis for Switzerland identifies and assesses climate risks and climate-related opportunities for Switzerland up to the year 2060. The content and methodology of the first climate risk analysis published in 2017 was comprehensively reviewed and updated with the involvement of numerous specialists from the administrative, academic and business fields. The results serve as a basis for the Federal Council's future adaptation strategy and for developing adaptation strategies and action plans in the cantons and regions. Data are [disseminated](#) by the Federal Office for the Environment.

Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. The country looks forward to the development of guidance on such subsidies by the DGI team that will likely build on existing statistical guidance on environmental protection expenditure, which attempts to capture climate-sustaining expenditure. developed.

Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. The comments from Rec 6 apply for this recommendation as well. The current focus is on the 2025 benchmark revision, and there were insufficient resources to address this issue.

Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. Due to a lack of sufficiently accurate survey instruments, annual data cannot be provided for the time being.

Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth. The data gap is being addressed. There is no access to data that would allow this approach at this point, but methodologies are being developed in a household survey and there is a dialogue with local governments to address possibilities in tax data. Data on [wealth](#)

distribution (based on tax data) are published by the Federal Tax Administration. Data from the Income and Living Conditions Survey is also available.

Rec 10: Fintech Credit. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. However, Switzerland plans to assess whether and how fintech credit data could be reported in future FSB's global monitoring exercises on NBFI.

Rec 11: Digital Money. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. Currently, various initiatives are underway to collect data on digital money. Consequently, the extent to which data collection can be conducted to close data gaps depends on several future policy decisions by various institutions. The collection of data on cryptocurrencies is under development and dependent on future regulations. In the area of Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDC), a wholesale CBDC (wCBDC) pilot is currently in progress. However, at present, there are no plans to implement CBDCs in Switzerland. Authorities are unable to assess timeline at this stage, further consultation with national stakeholders is required.

Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion. The data gap is not an immediate priority area for national authorities, given the available resources. Financial inclusion is not a significant issue in Switzerland and work in this area is not considered a priority. Nevertheless, data collection is being assessed, and available data will be included in the FSB Global Monetary Report. Further work will be assessed subsequently.

Rec 13: Access to private and administration data. The level of access to private and administrative data within the national statistical system has not changed since last year.

Rec 14: Data Sharing. The level of data sharing agreements within the national statistical system has not changed since last year.

Annex 3. DGI-3 Technical Workshops (2023–2027)

The following technical workshops were conducted during August 2024–July 2025 to provide technical support and capacity building on DGI-3 recommendations. Workshops planned for September 2025–March 2027 are shown in the calendar (Annex 3. Table 1) at the end of the annex.

Recommendation 4

1. **Recommendation 4—Climate Finance: A workshop on Securities Statistics for G20 and FSB economies was held in May 20–21, 2025.** Hosted by the Banco Central do Brasil (BCB), in Brasilia, Brazil, the workshop was jointly organised by BIS, ECB and IMF, and chaired by the BIS as chair of the Working Group on Securities Databases (WGSD). It was attended by 64 Task Team members and other representatives from 19 G20/FSB economies, one other IFC member central bank, the WGSD members, OECD, and FSB.[1] The main objectives of the workshop were to: (1) take stock of the ongoing work on Recommendation 4, (2) present economies' implementation plans to achieve the intermediate and final reporting targets, (3) support these implementation plans with the sharing of best practices, including on the compilation of data on green listed shares, and (4) deepen the exchange of practical experiences in compiling climate finance statistics.

2. **The workshop discussed the Recommendation 4 workplan, additional self-commitments provided by economies in early 2025, and the results of the recent stock-taking survey on economies' implementation plans**. The Task Team members concluded that the self-commitments on climate finance debt securities by 21 economies as well as the self-commitments for green listed shares by 8 economies provide a promising basis for the Recommendation 4 implementation, including significant potential for knowledge-sharing across economies. The stock-take survey results showed that economies have concrete plans for the implementation of their self-commitments and that almost all economies plan to report the intermediate target data and other data on issuances of climate finance debt securities by Q4/2025. Workshop participants emphasized that the upcoming Recommendation 4 workshops should focus on supporting economies with the implementation of the final reporting targets and discussed the possibility to showcase the new Recommendation 4 data to users during 2026.

3. **The Workshop also discussed practical guidance on compiling statistics for climate finance debt securities and green listed shares, considering the lessons learned and experiences made over the last two years**. The discussion identified best practices for compiling climate finance statistics, illustrated available data sources including commercial data, and highlighted challenges, especially regarding compiling aggregates for green listed shares. To address these challenges, Task Team members suggested that the WGSD should further support and facilitate the sharing of experiences (e.g., from those economies that are already more advanced in compiling data on green listed shares) and that additional guidance could be included in the statistical manuals or made available in a future WGSD guidance note (e.g., on measuring green revenues for financial corporations).

4. **Task Team members exchanged experiences on climate finance data.** Representatives from Brazil, Italy, the United Kingdom, Mexico, Chile, the EU, and the IMF presented their work on climate finance data, which highlighted variations in the progress across economies as well as concrete challenges, on which further exchanges were considered relevant (e.g., the selection of data sources or the treatment of borderline cases of climate finance securities). The discussion also emphasized the current need for accepting different taxonomies and standards in the compilation of climate finance

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[1] Out of these, 7 G20 and FSB economies, the OECD and FSB were following the Workshop virtually.

statistics across economies, while making transparent in the meta data of the statistics which taxonomies and standards are applied.

5.   Looking ahead, the workshop participants agreed on the next steps to advance Recommendation 4. A written consultation will be launched later in 2025 to allow providing additional self-commitments (especially for green listed shares and for those economies without any self-commitment so far), considering the practical compilation guidance shared at the Workshop. Task Team members also concluded that deepening the cooperation on exchanging compilation experiences will be key for the success of Recommendation 4 when working towards the final reporting targets and that the upcoming Recommendation 4 workshops should focus on supporting such exchanges within the Task Team. The next workshop, in a virtual modality, is planned for the first half of 2026.

Recommendations 6 – 7

6.   The DGI-3 Task team on Recommendations 6 and 7—Climate Change Related Subsidies and Expenditures—had a meeting on November 26, 2024, attended by G20 and participating economies as well as international organizations and chaired by the IMF. The pilot phase of the implementation of the two recommendations is scheduled to start in January 2025. In preparation for this phase, the IMF presented the concept notes, templates and guidance for the pilot phase developed for the two recommendations, with participants providing feedback. Highlighting the initiatives that are already being taken by countries, representatives from Brazil, Netherlands and the USA presented on their strategies to enhance their existing mechanisms for obtaining the required data that they could use to respond to the reporting requirements of the Data Gaps Initiative. The pilot phase aims to refine templates and develop a comprehensive guide on data sources, methods, and best practices related to climate-impacting subsidies and expenditures. To support the concurrent development of this document in a phased manner, certain milestone reports have been prescribed for the countries for the pilot phase. We expect these milestone reports to help foster collaboration among G20 and participating economies and with the international organizations involved in the Task Team and will enable the countries to learn from each other's successes and challenges. The experience from the testing will serve as an input in the update of the standards, in particular SEEA and GFS. We assured the Task Team members that the secretariat will actively support G20 and participating economies by facilitating the sharing of experiences.

7.   London Group and Meeting of the Technical Working Group for Recommendations 6 and 7, held during the week of October 7, 2024. Two rounds of discussions were held on climate change expenditures. Experimental estimates for climate change mitigation and adaptation expenditures were developed for G7 countries using the EU FIGARO dataset. The estimates were initially presented at an international conference and, following feedback, were revised and shared during the 30th meeting of the London Group. The updated work was well received by the SEEA community, which acknowledged the value of these proof-of-concept aggregates and offered constructive suggestions for further refinement. On October 4, 2024, a meeting of the Technical Working Group for DGI-3 Recommendations 6 and 7 was convened, with representation from Eurostat, IMF, UNSD, OECD, as well as Australia, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the USA. The group focused on resolving outstanding issues in the concept notes for the two recommendations, resulting in refined concept notes that were shared with G20 and participating countries, ahead of a task team meeting of November 26, 2024.

Recommendations 8 – 9

8.   The Expert Group on Distributional Household Wealth (EG DHW) met in person in Paris on September 18–19, 2024 to advance preparations for the 2025 data collection round under the G20 Data Gaps Initiative (DGI-3). The meeting focused on finalizing the data collection template and guidelines, addressing compilation challenges—particularly those related to micro–macro gaps—and

sharing methodological developments. A key objective was to support countries in producing experimental estimates aligned with the DGI-3 intermediate targets, while promoting consistency and comparability of results across national contexts.

9.   **Members reviewed and discussed the revised data collection template and guidance, reflecting the feedback received.** The economies welcomed the revisions and provided further input on loan classifications and the feasibility of additional breakdowns. It was agreed that the collection timeline would shift to the end of January 2025. Results will be summarized in an OECD working paper by late 2025, with provisions for incorporating selected updates received after the cut-off date.

10.   **The central theme of the meeting was addressing gaps between microdata and macroeconomic aggregates in the compilation of wealth statistics.** The Secretariat introduced a diagnostic tool to help identify and explain such gaps, with members exchanging experiences related to differences in data sources, population coverage, classification, and valuation methods. Sessions also covered technical challenges in measuring specific wealth items, including real estate, pension entitlements, insurance reserves, and other financial instruments, as well as methods for estimating missing or unmeasured components.

11.   **The meeting concluded with discussions on publication strategy, the use of centralized estimation approaches for non-reporting countries, and the importance of harmonizing national practices with international frameworks.** Members agreed on the need for transparent communication of methodologies and the gradual expansion of coverage to meet DGI-3 targets. A joint session with the Expert Group on Disparities in a National Accounts Framework (EG DNA) underscored the growing demand for joint distributions of income, consumption, and wealth, and highlighted the benefits of continued collaboration between expert groups.

12.   **The April 2025 meeting focused on demonstrating the tool developed by the OECD to compile distributional results.**

13.   **The EG DNA also met in person in Paris on 19-20 September 2024 to prepare for the 2025 data collection round.** The group discussed an updated collection template, ongoing work in countries, a simplified approach to compile results for less developed countries, and further improvements to the methodology (including the Pareto tail approach for the missing rich, the derivation of price deflators for the various household groups and further developments in the area of nowcasting).

14.   **As many countries were still finalizing their benchmark revisions in the second half of 2024, it was decided to postpone the deadline for the data collection to January 31, 2025.** The results have been uploaded in the online database of the OECD. Furthermore, a working paper will be published in the second half of the year, focusing on the updated results as compiled by EG DNA members as well as results obtained from the centralized approach for countries that do not engage in these calculations themselves.

Recommendation 11—Digital Money

15.   **The task team on Recommendation 11 organized a hybrid workshop at the IMF's Regional Office in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, during May 27–29, 2025.** The workshop marked a pivotal step forward in the implementation of Recommendation 11, with the endorsement of three data collection templates covering Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs), stablecoins, and other crypto assets. The templates are to be used in the test data collection exercise planned to start in July 2025. The templates were designed to be flexible, accommodating a wide range of data sources such as regulatory reports, estimates, surveys, and private commercial data providers—supported by detailed metadata to ensure

clarity and transparency. The workshop emphasized the need for collaboration and strategic partnerships to address data gaps and improve regulatory oversight. Discussions underscored the importance of international cooperation related to data sharing and dissemination.

16.   **The workshop also benefitted from country presentations on their status of data collection and plans for improvement**. In India, access to the CBDC is restricted to residents, and the Reserve Bank of India publishes relevant CBDC data. China is developing comprehensive data mechanisms. Türkiye is in early stages of its CBDC development, while Mexico is exploring CBDC – analyzing the subject in technological and regulatory terms, as well as to enhance financial inclusion. Spain, in its presentation on stablecoins, highlighted the uncertainty of using supervisory data for statistical purposes in EU due to confidentiality issues. Switzerland and Netherlands stressed data availability constraints due to lack of Virtual Assets Service Providers' (VASP) reporting obligations. ECB, Mexico, and Brazil underscored the challenges in capturing data from un-hosted wallets and the need for regulation with respect to crypto assets. The IMF Monetary and Capital Markets department provided an overview of the IMF's work with non-G20 countries on regulating and supervising crypto assets, emphasizing data collection and challenges faced by emerging markets and low-income countries. The workshop also provided an update on the forthcoming Crypto Assets Compilation Guide, aimed at offering practical guidance on compiling crypto assets data, aligned with the *2025 SNA* and *BPM7* methodology.

Recommendation 12—Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion

17.   **The task team on Recommendation 12 conducted a workshop on January 30–31, 2025, in Cape Town, South Africa, achieving consensus on the variables and definitions of the proposed data template**. The workshop featured several key presentations and discussions: Country experiences from South Africa, India, the Netherlands, Mexico, and Spain on traditional and non-traditional fintech data collection; demand-side fintech data collection, with specific examples from the OECD and Germany; data disaggregation practices in Argentina, Brazil, and from the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP); the private sector's viewpoint was presented by *Finfind*, as well as collaborations and non-traditional data sources drawing on experiences from Cambridge Centre for Alternative Finance (CCAF), and Indonesia. On a global perspective, the World Bank highlighted the connection between financial inclusion and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); the Financial Stability Board (FSB) presented the complementarities with Recommendation 10; while the IMF emphasized financial inclusion's importance to financial stability, labor markets, fiscal policy, and inequality. The Recommendation 12 Secretariat provided updates on the 2023–2024 data collection-related exercises and virtual events, as well as the 2025–2027 workplan for data collection and dissemination. The workshop highlighted the critical role of financial inclusion in fostering inclusive growth and recognized the potential of fintech as a catalyst for expanding access to financial services.

Annex 3. Table 1. Planned Workshops: September 2025 – March 2027	2025		2026				2027
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Recommendations 1 -3							
Regional/country specific workshops	✓						
Workshops to review estimates	✓			✓			
Recommendation 4							
Workshop to exchange compilation experiences				✓			
Workshop on implementation of final reporting targets for climate finance debt securities and green listed shares							✓
Recommendation 5							
Workshop to discuss experimental indicators	✓						
Workshop to finalize methodology, compilation, and dissemination guidance					✓		
Recommendations 6 - 7							
Workshop to refine methodologies		✓					
Workshop to help with implementation of recommendation						✓	

Annex 4. Updates on the Implementation of the DGI-2 Recommendations—as of August 2025

The G20 and participating economies continue to monitor progress on the data gaps identified under the DGI-2. The following section outlines the DGI-2 data gaps that have been addressed over the last year for several of the G20 and participating economies.[1]

Argentina

Rec.II.7 Securities Statistics. Argentina reports debt securities issuance data to the [BIS on a quarterly basis](#), consistent with the Handbook on Security Statistics (HSS) by Sector, currency, type of interest rate, maturity and market of issuance. Currently, 340 series are reported in Table 1:

Table 1.1. Debt Securities Issues by Sector, Currency, Maturity, Interest Rate and Market of Issuance. Stocks at Nominal Value. Sectors: All resident issuers (S1) = non-financial corporations (S11) + Financial corporations (S12) + General Government (S13).

Table 1.2. Debt Securities Issues by Sector, Currency, Maturity, Interest Rate and Market of Issuance. Stocks at Market Value. Sectors: Non-financial corporations (S11) and financial corporations (S12) = Central Bank (S121) + Other deposit-taking corporations (S122) + Other financial corporations (S124 to S127).

Table 1.3. Debt Securities Issues by Sector, Currency, Maturity, Interest Rate and Market of Issuance. Net Transactions at Market Value. Sectors: Non-financial corporations (S11), Central Bank (S121), Other deposit-taking corporations (S122), and Other financial corporations (S124 to S127).

Argentina made no commitments for Table 2. Debt securities holdings disaggregated by the holder sector, issuer residence, currency type, maturity, interest rate type, and issuance market type.

Australia

Rec.II.7: Securities Statistics. Australia commenced providing data to the BIS in July 2023 in line with previously outlined self-commitments. The data provided to the BIS aligns with data made available from the ABS through the quarterly Australian National Accounts: Finance and Wealth release.

Rec II.16: Public Sector Debt Statistics. Australia provides data to the OECD on public sector debt statistics using the standard template format made available by the World Bank/OECD. Data provided to the OECD aligns with data in financial instrument and sectoral data tables contained within the quarterly Australian National Accounts: Finance and Wealth release.

Brazil

Rec.II.7: Securities Statistics. All self-commitments that are possible at this time have been achieved. Table 1.1 was sent to BIS in June 2019; Table 1.2 in January 2022; Table 2.1 in October 2022; and Table 3.1 in January 2023. Table 3.1 of the Securities Statistics template has been released in 2023.

Rec.II.8: Institutional Sector Accounts. Non-financial accounts transactions and financial accounts and balance sheets annual data are published at the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics [website](#). Dissemination of quarterly financial accounts balance sheets with one-quarter lag started in June 2022.

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[1] [G20 Data Gaps Initiative (DGI-2): Progress Achieved, Lessons Learned, and the Way Forward - Financial Stability Board (fsb.org).](#)

Rec.II.11: International Banking Statistics (IBS). Implementation of Stage 2 of IBS enhancements has been concluded, enhanced breakdowns in locational banking statistics (LBS) are being reported from Q1 2022 data during Q2/2022 reporting cycle has been reported to BIS in August 2022. However, sector breakdown of domestic currency positions vis-à-vis residents of Brazil are not reported in LBS. Stage 2 sector breakdown and domestic claims are not reported in consolidated banking statistics (CBS).

Rec.II.14: Cross-border Exposures of Non-bank Corporates. Dissemination of SRF 4SR started in June 2021. Provision of IBS and securities data separately identifying the NFC sector started in June 2019 (securities) and August 2022 (IBS).

China

Rec.II.2: Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs). Since Q4 2022, the People's Bank of China (PBoC) has been reporting FSIs to the IMF Statistics Department on a quarterly basis using a new template. In collaboration with the IMF, the PBoC has also retrospectively adjusted historical data from 2015 onward. The relevant data and metadata are published on the IMF website.

Rec.II.6: Derivatives. The China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) has been enhancing data governance for over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, promoting data standardization, and establishing mechanisms for information disclosure and risk warnings. Specifically:

- China Securities Depository and Clearing (CSDC) was recognized as a Trade Repository (TR) by FSB in 2021 and collects transaction-level data on OTC derivatives from securities firms.

- The CSRC has guided CSDC to establish a standardized, electronic data collection system, implement tiered and categorized data reporting, and develop structured, differentiated data standards.

- In September 2024, the CSRC and PBoC jointly released financial industry standards for Unique Transaction Identifier (UTI), Unique Product Identifier (UPI), and Critical Data Elements (CDE), laying the foundation for a unified OTC derivatives identification system (institutions, products, transactions) in China. This facilitates interoperability between TRs and aggregated data analysis.

- In April 2025, the CSRC and PBoC discussed implementation plans for UTI, UPI, and CDE standards to further standardize TR data, improve quality, and streamline aggregation.

Rec.II.7: Securities Statistics. China reports quarterly securities statistics to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) since 2019.

Rec.II.8: Institutional Sector Accounts. The 2023 Flow of Funds Accounts (FoF) for China has been compiled and published. Based on the Fifth National Economic Census and updated source data, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) is revising historical FoF data from 1992–2022. The revised dataset will be released by the end of 2025. FoF data (1992–2023) are published in the *China Statistical Yearbook* and submitted to the UN and OECD on an annual basis.[2]

Rec.II.11: International Banking Statistics (IBS). The National Financial Regulatory Administration (NFRA) has preliminarily established a statistical framework for overseas banking activities under the **Consolidated Banking Statistics (CBS)** requirements. However, due to the granularity and complexity of reporting indicators—which demand advanced cross-border statistical systems—data quality currently falls short of standards, and full compliance remains unmet.

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[2] https://data.stats.gov.cn/english.

Rec.II.12: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS). Completed. The State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) reports CPIS data to the IMF and, since 2021, additionally publishes CPIS data disaggregated by resident holder sector.

Rec.II.13: Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS). Completed. SAFE reports bilateral equity and debt position data to the IMF by country on an annual basis.

Rec.II.15: Government Finance Statistics (GFS). National fiscal final accounts data and central government budget data can be found in the "Fiscal Data" section of the Ministry of Finance's website.

Rec.II.16: Public Sector Debt Statistics (PSDS). The Ministry of Finance has been publishing the outstanding debt of the central government on a quarterly basis in accordance with the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). This includes aggregate data as well as breakdowns by maturity, instrument, currency, and creditor residency. Regarding local government debt, the Ministry of Finance releases monthly updates on the issuance and outstanding balance of local government bonds, which cover bond issuance, maturity structure, financing costs, repayment status, debt limits and outstanding balances, as well as maturity structures. For details, please refer to the "Local Government Debt Management" section of the Ministry of Finance's website.

Rec.II.17: Residential Real Estate Prices. The National Bureau of Statistics compiles and releases the New Residential Housing Price Index monthly for 70 major cities.

France

Rec.II.5: Non-Bank Financial Intermediation. Work is on progress to allow exchange of SFTs data.

Rec.II.8: Institutional Sector Accounts. The national accounts in 2024 and quarterly national accounts in Q1 2025.

Italy

Rec.II.4: Global Systemically Important Financial Institutions (G-SIFIs). The Bank of Italy periodically issues press releases with identifications of G-SIFIs[3] and submit data to FSB.

Rec.II.6: Derivatives[4]

Rec.II.7: Securities Statistics. Data are published by BIS and some of them are also available on the ECB website: issuances[5] and holdings.[6] These datasets also contain the breakdown required under Rec.III.4.[7]

Rec.II.8: Institutional Sector Accounts. Dissemination of financial accounts and balance sheets (Annual data) is done through Eurostat website. Dissemination of financial accounts and balance sheets (Quarterly data), through ECB website.

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[3] https://www.bancaditalia.it/compiti/stabilita-finanziaria/politica-macroprudenziale/unicredit-20221209/index.html?com.dotmarketing.htmlpage.language=1.

[4] https://www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/tematiche/moneta-intermediari-finanza/intermediari-finanziari/indagini-bri/index.html?com.dotmarketing.htmlpage.language=1.

[5] https://data.ecb.europa.eu/data/datasets/CSEC.

[6] https://data.ecb.europa.eu/data/datasets/SHSS.

[7] https://www.istat.it/nsdp/.

Rec.II.10: International Investment Position.[8] This is also regularly submitted to the IMF. See also ISTAT.[9]

Rec.II.11: International Banking Statistics (IBS).[10]

Rec.II.12 and 13: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey and Coordinated Debt Investments Survey.[11] These are also regularly submitted to the IMF.

Rec.II.14 Cross-border Exposures of Non-bank Corporates. Data is confidential and available at a restricted ECB data warehouse (Securities Holding Statistics - SHS)

Rec.II.15: Government Finance Statistics (GFS).[12]

Rec.II.16: Public Sector Debt Statistics (PSDS). [13] Debt statistics are also regularly submitted to OECD[14], World Bank, and IMF.

Recs.II.17 and 18. Residential Property Prices[15] and Commercial Property Prices (CPPI). Euro area CPPI data. Data for individual countries is confidential and available at a restricted ECB data warehouse.

Rec.II.20: Promotion of Data Sharing. In this regard, cooperation within INEXDA has been intense, fostering the development of a common catalogue and the sharing of experiences on Statistical Disclosure Control (SDC) and remote execution. Moreover, in the context of SDMX, work is ongoing to explore SDMX 3.0, with a particular focus on applying the standard to microdata.

Mexico

Rec.II.9: Household Distributional Information. Mexico participates in the EG DNA and EG DHW. For the first project, biennial results from 2008 to 2022 are published on the OECD website, with the possibility of publishing them on the Institute's website in 2027. The second project is generating information on wealth distribution for 2019, with no publication date on the INEGI website.

Banco de México publishes several of the DGI-2 data. Financial Soundness Indicators (Rec.II.2), Concentration and Distribution Measures (Rec.II.3), Global Systemically Important Financial Institutions (Rec.II.4), Non-Bank Financial Intermediation (Rec.II.5), Derivatives (Rec.II.6), Securities Statistics (Rec.II.7), International Banking Statistics ((Rec.II.11)), and Cross-border Exposures of Non-bank Corporates (Rec.II.14) are published in financial stability reports by Banco de México. International Investment Position (Rec.II.10) is published quarterly. The Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (Rec.II.12) is reported on a semi-annual basis, and also to the IMF. The Coordinated Direct Investments Survey (Rec.II.13) is reported on a yearly basis, and also to the IMF.

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[8] https://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/bilancia-pagamenti/index.html?com.dotmarketing.htmlpage.language=1.

[9] https://www.istat.it/nsdp/.

[10] https://data.bis.org/topics/LBS/data?filter=L_REP_CTY_TXT%3DItaly; https://data.bis.org/topics/CBS/data?filter=L_REP_CTY_TXT%3DItaly.

[11] https://www.istat.it/nsdp/.

[12] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/government-finance-statistics/database.

[13] https://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/finanza-pubblica/index.html.

[14] https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=QASA_TABLE7PSD.

[15] https://www.istat.it/en/tag/house-prices/; https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/housing-price-statistics/database.

Rec.II.15: Government Finance Statistics (GFS) are published by the Ministry of Finance (SHCP) on its website on a quarterly basis: Statistics on Public Finance, under the section Public Sector Borrowing Requirements, the tables "General Government Operations" and "General Government Balance Sheet." SHCP submits annual General Government Operations to the IMF for the Statistical Yearbook and monthly Central Government Balance Sheet for High Frequency Statistics.

Rec.II.16: Public Sector Debt Statistics (PSDS), are published by SHCP. Public sector debt information is published under the section Public Debt, subsections Public Sector Debt and Federal Government Debt, with the tables "Balances of Federal Public Sector Debt" and "Balances of Federal Government Debt." State and municipal debt information is under the section Public Registry; Quarterly Statistics; Quarterly Public Debt Report. General Government debt is reported to the World Bank/IMF/OECD Public Sector Debt Statistics database.

INEGI publishes Institutional Sector Accounts (Rec.II.8) – annual and quarterly statistics; Residential Property Prices (Rec.II.17); and Commercial Property Prices (Rec.II.18).

Saudi Arabia

Rec.II.7: Securities Statistics. A set of quarterly debt securities statistics is already reported to the BIS.

Rec.II.8: Institutional Sector Accounts. The data gap is being addressed; Saudi Arabia publishes the sectoral accounts from production account to financial account which include the first recommendation of "non-financial accounts transactions (annual data)" which come under Recommendation II.8. Sectoral Accounts. Regarding targets No.3 and 4 under Recommendation II.8. Sectoral Accounts, Saudi Arabia is working on the compilation of these accounts which are expected to be published in the coming period. As for the quarterly recommendations of sectoral accounts No. 2 and 5, work has not yet started.

Rec.II.9: Household Distributional Information. The data gap is being addressed, as a Household Income and Expenditure Survey has been conducted, and the survey results will be used to cover the data gap. This recommendation is further elaborated under Rec 8 of DGI-3, so its progress and coverage could be assessed from the status reported for DGI-3.

Rec.II.10: International Investment Position (IIP). IIP data published by Saudi Central Bank (SAMA) are still highly aggregated. Work is underway to finalize the preparation of IIP data by sectors in line with the requirements of the DGI. As for the preparation of the IIP by currency, the challenge still exists in achieving the requirement, which is also considered a challenge in some of the G20 economies.

Rec.II.11: International Banking Statistics. Saudi Central Bank (SAMA) already submitted the first part of the International Banking Statistics (IBS) and started working with the BIS for reporting the consolidated banking statistics (CBS) in near future which is the second part of IBS.

Rec.II.14: Cross-border Exposures of Non-Bank Corporations. For target 1 related to the provision of IBS and Securities data separately identifying the NFC, it has completed. For 4 SR, the work is in progress.

Rec.II.16: Public Sector Debt Statistics. Government debt is reported with no issue. Data disseminated currently is a good proxy of the general government. The way forward is to include data for the main public corporations.

Rec.II.18: Commercial Property Prices. This recommendation is completed. GASTAT has recently updated and published the real estate price index based on the best international practice. The index covers residential, commercial and agriculture.

Rec.II.19: International Data Cooperation and Communication. Saudi Arabia subscribes to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) since September 2019 and publishes the data on its National Summary Data Page. Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) has been implemented for reporting statistical data and metadata to SDDS and International Banking Statistics (IBS).

Rec.II.20: Promotion of Data Sharing. The Saudi Data and Artificial Intelligence Authority (SDAIA) provides secure channels for data sharing between government entities such as Government Secure Bus (GSB), Government Secure Network (GSN), National Data Lake (NDL), and Data Marketplace. Meanwhile, GASTAT offered a service that's called "Request Statistical Service" on its official website, which is an electronic service designed to efficiently and promptly fulfill client requests for statistical and microdata. Also, GASTAT established a Microdata Center, which will enable data access and sharing while preserving data protection and privacy. In addition, to further promote data sharing, GASTAT has taken several steps, including establishing data-sharing agreements with various local and international entities. Periodic statistical publications and surveys are made available on GASTAT's website, where users can view, download, and share them.

South Africa

Rec.II.2: Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs). FSIs are submitted to the IMF on a quarterly basis and used in SARB quarterly Financial Stability publication.[16]

Rec.II.3: FSI Concentration and Distribution Measures (CDM). CDMs are not published separately but being integrated into the Financial Stability Review and heatmap.

Rec.II.5: Non-Bank Financial Intermediation. South Africa has expanded measurement of NBFI significantly – as part of roadmap to full enumeration for South Africa's Integrated Economic Accounts and as part of workplan to provide expanded statistics to SARB Financial Stability Department.[17]

Rec.II.7: Securities Statistics. Compiled as per agreement target and disseminated.[18]

Rec.II.8: Institutional Sector Accounts. There is significant progress. A dedicated division has been established within the South African Reserve Bank's (SARB) Economic Statistics Department to manage the Integrated Economic Accounts (IEA) program. This division is responsible for producing quarterly publications featured in the SARB Quarterly Bulletin and for disseminating the required IEA tables to OECD.[19] Also, work is underway to finalize South Africa's IEA Development Program, which will provide a roadmap for IEA development over the next 10 years.

Rec.II.10: International Investment Position. A detailed currency breakdown of the International Investment Position (IIP) is not yet available. However, estimates will be produced using data from the

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[16] https://www.resbank.co.za/en/home/publications/publication-detail-pages/reviews/finstab-review/2025/First_Edition_2025_Financial_Stability_Review0.

[17] https://www.resbank.co.za/en/home/publications/publication-detail-pages/quarterly-bulletins/quarterly-bulletin-publications/2025/june.

[18] https://www.resbank.co.za/en/home/publications/quarterly-bulletin1/Quarterly-Bulletin-Publication.

[19] https://www.resbank.co.za/en/home/publications/publication-detail-pages/quarterly-bulletins/quarterly-bulletin-publications/2025/june.

amended quarterly survey, which now includes a currency breakdown of foreign liabilities and assets. Although this survey is not the primary source for IIP data, the information collected will support the extrapolation of items not directly covered. Additional data sources—such as Locational Banking Statistics (LBS), CPIS, and external debt statistics—will also be utilized. The classification system has been updated to distinguish between OFCs and NFCs, enabling their separate identification. Further guidance is required regarding the format, frequency, and timeframe for the submission of debt liabilities by currency. At this stage, only a limited currency breakdown of the IIP can be provided, based on available data from LBS, CPIS, and external debt. The separate identification of OFC and NFC entities will be further addressed under Recommendation II.8.

Rec.II.11: International Banking Statistics. South Africa has been reporting the Locational Banking Statistics, effective from September 2013. No progress has been made on Consolidated Banking Statistics (CBS).

Rec.II.14: Cross-border Exposures of Non-Bank Corporations. This is being addressed as part of the IEA Development program.

Rec.II.16: Public Sector Debt Statistics (PSDS). South Africa compiles and publishes, quarterly, the PSDS and is working on improvements through the IEA.

Rec.II.18: Commercial Property Price Indices (CPPI). An in-depth methodological assessment was conducted on available data sources for commercial property price measurement, including appraisal-based indices such as the MSCI dataset and alternative transaction-based indicators. This evaluation was guided by international best practices, including the 2017 Eurostat CPPI guide and the BIS submissions. An annual capital growth index was constructed using the MSCI Investment Property Databank (IPD), focusing on the "same store" subset to control for transaction and development effects, and the index shows a strong correlation with listed property market performance.

The IMF Statistics Department conducted a peer review, which included technical sessions in 2023 and extensive documentation exchange, of the SARB's CPPI methodology. The IMF highlighted known limitations of appraisal-based indices, such as smoothing, lagging, and potential client influence, and questioned the cost-benefit trade-off of refining the CPPI solely for use as a national accounts deflator. Instead, the IMF recommended aligning CPPI development more closely with financial stability monitoring objectives. As a result, the SARB's Financial Stability Department, the primary internal stakeholder, emphasized the need for indicators that can detect early signs of market stress and valuation trends, rather than focusing exclusively on deflation purposes. Broader measures—such as yields, vacancy rates, and sentiment indicators—were identified as valuable complements to price indices.

The feasibility of incorporating sentiment measures, including those developed by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), is currently being explored. In line with IMF recommendations, SARB intends to adopt a targeted approach to CPPI development, prioritizing support for financial stability monitoring over broader use cases.
A project plan anchored in the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) is being prepared. This plan will outline the design framework, methodological decisions, resource requirements (including potential outsourcing to research institutions), and the publication strategy.

Rec.II.19: International Data Cooperation and Communication. Significant progress and further development of international communication and collaboration has taken place – extensively leveraging International Financial Statistics Committee (IFC) and OECD networks, as well as technical assessments from the IMF.

Türkiye

Rec.II.10: International Investment Position (IIP). Currency composition tables for IIP for the years 2016-23 are planned to be reported to the IMF by end of September 2024.

Rec.II.11: International Banking Statistics (IBS). Domestic positions vis-à-vis residents in LBS are not planned to be reported. Regarding CBS, domestic positions in domestic currency are not reported yet but it is planned to be reported with the CBS revisions by end-2025.

Rec.II.18: Commercial Property Prices. Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT) started publishing CPPI, RPI and Office Price Index (OPI) quarterly on February 26, 2024. The indices are published for three major cities (İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir) and the whole country. The series are calculated starting from the second quarter of 2015 and taking 2017 as the base year. Data sources are valuation reports prepared by real estate appraisal companies for banks. In the calculation of the RPI and OPI, the "characteristic-prices-based method" has been used. Regional GDP values, pertaining to two years ago, are used as weights for aggregating the strata in constructing the RPI and OPI. RPI and OPI are weighted by the total value of properties to construct CPPI. Quarterly online press releases for Commercial Property Price Index are published on the website of CBRT.[20] Moreover time series data is available on an online database: EVDS. CPPI data is submitted to BIS and IMF quarterly. It is also going to be sent to Eurostat when Eurostat CPPI data transmission system will be ready.

United Kingdom

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) statistical transformation continues and several of the data required under DGI-2 is published on the [website](#).

Rec.II.10 International Investment Position. Work continues towards delivering the currency split data agreed with IMF to uplift the UK's status to green (equivalent). Work is also progressing on the separate identification of Other Financial Corporations.

Rec.II.14: Cross-border Exposures of Non-bank Corporates. The UK has updated its sample/surveys for non-money market funds (S.124) and is in the process of updating its financial services sample/survey (S.125-S.127). The process of integrating these agreed improvements into the UK's national accounts has started but will take time to fully complete. As a result, the IAG has indicated that the UK would meet the Amber requirement for DGI-2 Recommendation 14 should the UK's 4SR's return provides the level of completion outlined in the IMF proposal.

United States

Rec.II.11: International Banking Statistics (IBS). Reporting data on local claims/liabilities in locational banking statistics (LBS) is still under development.

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[20] https://www.tcmb.gov.tr/wps/wcm/connect/EN/TCMB+EN/Main+Menu/Statistics/Real+Sector+Statistics/Commercial+Property+Price+Index/ https://evds2.tcmb.gov.tr/index.php?/evds/DataGroupLink/13/bie_tgfe/en.

Non-G20 FSB Member Economies

Hong Kong SAR

Rec.II.7 Securities Statistics. The HKMA has implemented most self-commitments of the stock data at nominal and market value, and net transactions at market value on Debt Securities Issuance Statistics in line with the Handbook on Securities Statistics (HSS).[21] Response only covers debt securities items that are reported by the HKMA.

Rec.II.11 International Banking Statistics. The HKMA implemented the 2019 IBS Guidelines starting from the December 2024 position.

Singapore

Rec.II.5: Non-Bank Financial Intermediation. Target 2: Singapore started reporting to the FSB data on SFTs (for repos only). Data submitted to BIS for January 2022 onwards.

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[21] https://data.bis.org/topics/DSS/tables-and-dashboards/BIS,SEC_C5_LOCAL,1.0?dimensions=REF_AREA%3AHK.

Annex 5. The DGI-3 Governance Framework

The DGI-3 is characterized by strong support and guidance from the G20, and close collaboration between the participating economies and the international organizations. It is coordinated by the IMF which provides the DGI Secretariat, in close cooperation with the IAG, the FSB and the G20 Presidency, and reports to the G20 FMCBGs. The IAG will continue to play the role of global facilitator and coordinator, contributing to the enhancement of the global statistical infrastructure. In addition to its role as facilitator, the IAG also monitors progress. The FSB Secretariat also participates in the IAG meetings.

For each recommendation, lead and contributing international organizations are identified (Annex 5. Table 1), according to their mandate and previous contributions in the relevant areas of work.

Annex 5. Table 1. Leading and Contributing International Organizations	
Recommendation	**Leading and Contributing International Organizations**
Rec 1: Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints	IMF, UNSD, Eurostat (leads), and the OECD.
Rec 2: Energy Accounts	UNSD (lead), as Secretariat of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEA), with Eurostat and IMF.
Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	IMF (lead), with OECD.
Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing)	BIS and ECB (leads), with IMF, OECD, FSB (user perspective) and with the work being coordinated by the BIS-ECB-IMF Working Group on Securities Databases (WGSD).
Rec 5: Forward Looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators	IMF (lead), with World Bank, ECB, OECD, FSB, and BIS/Irving Fisher Committee on Central Bank Statistics (IFC).
Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies	IMF, OECD, and UNSD (leads) with Eurostat.
Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures	IMF and UNSD (leads), with Eurostat, World Bank, and OECD.
Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings	OECD (lead), with Eurostat, UNSD, World Bank and IMF.
Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth	OECD (lead), with ECB, Eurostat and UNSD.
Rec 10: Fintech Credit	FSB (lead), with BIS/IFC and ECB.
Rec 11: Digital Money	IMF (lead), with BIS/IFC, ECB, and FSB (user perspective).
Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion	IMF and World Bank (joint leads), with BIS/IFC, and OECD.
Rec 13: Access to Private and Administrative Data	IMF (lead), with Eurostat and ECB in consultation with the G20 and participating economies.
Rec 14: Data Sharing	Eurostat and ECB (leads) with World Bank, and other IAG members.

Given the range of topics covered by the DGI-3 and the scope of the initiative, DGI task teams have been established to organize and implement the workplan. By end-January 2023, the IAG extended a formal invitation to the G20 and participating economies to nominate their DGI-3 task team representatives. The

nomination process concluded in mid-March 2023 and details of the respective task teams were shared with the IAG and leading organizations to start planning their meetings and thematic workshops.

The DGI task teams are comprised of representatives from the IAG designated lead agencies, G20 and participating economies and other key stakeholders.[1] Each task team has a chair and secretariat (members of the IAG designated lead agencies) and technical expert members from the G20 and participating economies. Ten task teams have been established (Annex 5. Table 2).

Annex 5. Table 2. The DGI-3 Task Teams	
Recommendation	**Task Team**
Rec 1: GHG Emission Accounts and National Carbon Footprints Rec 2: Energy Accounts Rec 3: Carbon Footprints of FDI	Task Team on GHG Emissions, Carbon Footprints and Energy Accounts.
Rec 4: Climate Finance (Green Debt and Equity Securities Financing)	Task Team on Climate Finance (led by the existing WGSD).
Rec 5: Forward Looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators	Task Team on Forward Looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators.
Rec 6: Climate-Impacting Government Subsidies Rec 7: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures	Task Team on Climate Impacting Subsidies, Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures.
Rec 8: Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Savings Rec 9: Distribution of Household Wealth	Task Team on Household Incomes, Savings, Consumption and Wealth. The OECD will be using the Expert Group on Disparities in a National Accounts framework (EG DNA) to coordinate the work of Recommendation 8 and has launched a new Expert Group on Distribution of Household Wealth (EG DHW) to coordinate the work of recommendation 9.
Rec 10: Fintech Credit	Task Team on Fintech Credit. The FSB is using the non-bank monitoring expert group (NMEG) to coordinate the work of recommendation 10.
Rec 11: Digital Money	Task Team on Digital Money.
Rec 12: Fintech-enabled Financial Inclusion	Task Team on Financial Inclusion.
Rec 13: Access to Private and Administrative Data	Task Team on Data Exchange.
Rec 14: Data Sharing	Task Team on Data Sharing.

The DGI-3 task teams have the objective to execute the project plan for each DGI recommendation (or group of recommendations), including undertaking stocktaking exercises; establishing the methodological and data collection frameworks, questionnaires, report forms, and tools; implementing guidance and facilitating the compilation of data required by the targets; engaging with stakeholders to ensure

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[1] Key stakeholders include but are not limited to: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Secretariat, System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Technical Committee, Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA), IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics (BOPCOM), Expert Group on Disparities in a National Accounts framework (EG DNA) (OECD), Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), WGSD, Non-Bank Monitoring Expert Group (NMEG), and the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB). The DGI Task Teams should be engaged for the period January 2023 – December 2027.

complementarity, consistency and to avoid overlap in work programs. The DGI-3 task teams also facilitate the sharing of compilation methods across G20 and participating economies and the compilation of estimates, and review results and coordinate the dissemination of the resulting information. The DGI-3 Task teams report to the DGI Secretariat and the IAG regarding the progress on the implementation of the DGI-3 project plan through semiannual questionnaires, as well as during the DGI-3 Global Conferences.

G20 country coordinators coordinate the DGI-3 implementation on national level and serve as a DGI-3 focal point to the DGI Secretariat. They provide inputs to the DGI Secretariat on individual economies' progress necessary for drafting the DGI-3 progress report; they participate in the DGI-3 Global Conferences as well as in workshops organized by the DGI-3 task teams, as needed; they oversee coordination of nomination and provision of regular updates of the DGI-3 task team members to the DGI Secretariat. The DGI Global Conferences will serve as a platform for G20 country coordinators to meet and discuss with the IAG and international organizations progress on the implementation of the DGI-3 recommendations, issues of strategic relevance, and exchanging country practices and peer learning experiences.