



FINANCIAL
STABILITY
BOARD



Status of DGI Implementation Countdown to 2021

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June 12–13, 2019

Washington D.C., U.S.A

Overview

Phase 2 of the
Data Gaps
Initiative [DGI-2]:
2015-2021

I. Where are we?

2019: Progress
since 2018 Global
Conference

II. What next?

Countdown to
2021:

Key Challenges
and Way Forward

DGI-2: From 2015 to 2019

- **September 2015:** Launch of DGI-2
 - **Continuity** of DG-1, 2009-2014
 - **New recommendations** (Recommendation II.6 on derivatives; Recommendation II.13 on CDIS; Recommendation II.20 on promotion of data sharing)
 - **Action plans** that set out very specific “targets” for implementing its 20 recommendations through the 2015-21 horizon.
- **2015-2019: Work Program** so far
 - Annual Global Conferences
 - Quarterly Videoconferences
 - Thematic Workshops
 - Bilateral interactions, IAG with country DGI contacts, authorities
- **Countdown to 2021:** Let's discuss

DGI-2: From GC 2018 to GC 2019

- **Third Progress Report of the DGI-2** was submitted to the G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCBG) in September 2018 and made publicly available along with a joint IMF/FSB press release.

<https://www.imf.org/external/np/g20/pdf/2018/092518.pdf>

<https://www.fsb.org/wp-content/uploads/P250918.pdf>

<https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2018/09/25/pr18358-fsb-and-imf-publish-the-2018-progress-report-on-g20-data-gaps-initiative>

- **G-20 welcomed in October 2018 the Third Progress Report** on DGI-2, including the new monitoring framework to measure the progress towards implementation

From GC 2018 to GC 2019: Focus

- Joint DGI-2 work in 2019 focused on:
 - Three thematic workshops
 - ❖ **Commercial Property Price Indices**, CPPI (*BIS, Eurostat, IMF, and OECD; hosted by Eurostat, Luxembourg*) – Rec. #II.18
 - ❖ **Institutional sector accounts** (*OECD and the IMF*) – Rec. # II.8
 - ❖ **GFS/PSDS** (*World Bank, and IMF*) – Recs. # II.15 and # II.16
- Quarterly videoconferences of the IAG

From GC 2018 to GC 2019: Achievements

Key achievements:

Rec. II.2 (Financial Soundness Indicators)

- **FSI Compilation Guide** has been released on the IMF's website

Rec. II.3 (Concentration and Distribution Measures)

- **CDM Compilation Tool** has been developed

Rec. II.5 (Non-Bank Financial Intermediation)

- **A framework for aggregating securities financing data** has been set up

Rec. II.6 (Derivatives)

- **Governance arrangements for Unique Product Identifier** is making progress

Rec. II.7 (Securities Statistics)

- **Intermediate target data** reporting to **BIS** successfully started and almost all economies reported

From GC 2018 to GC 2019: Achievements

Rec. II.8 (Sectoral Accounts)

- **Italy** has started to report annual stocks of non-financial assets
- **Turkey** started to disseminate financial accounts and balance sheets, both annual and quarterly
- **Survey on Country Practices**, as input to the *Manual on the Compilation of Institutional Sector Accounts*, has been completed

Rec. II.10 (International Investment Position)

- All G20 economies and non-G20 FSB economies report quarterly *BPM6* IIP
- **Australia** has started reporting currency composition data

Rec. II.11 (International Banking Statistics)

- **India** fully implemented the agreed IBS enhancements
- **Saudi Arabia** reported LBS data to the BIS

From GC 2018 to GC 2019:

Achievements

Rec. II.14 (Cross-border Exposures of Nonbank Corporations)

- **Russia** has fully migrated to the SRFs, including reporting of SRF 4SR

Rec. II.15 (Government Finance Statistics)

- **Mexico** and **South Africa** started disseminating quarterly general government data in line with *GFSM2014*

Rec. II.17 (Residential Property Prices)

- **Eurostat** collects RPPI data from its member states
- **OECD** collects data for all OECD-countries (including key partners and accession countries) and also the remaining G-20 countries.
- **BIS** collects data from 60 national central banks

Countdown to 2021: What and How ?

2021 is the concluding year for
DGI

What are the priorities?

How do we get the targets by
2021?

Key Challenges and Way Forward

- What are the **challenges** to **address**?

Common Priority Areas (Rec. II.2, II.7, II.8, II.11, II.12, II.15 & II.16)

- Improve periodicity and timeliness of the seven FSIs incl. RPPI
- Dissemination of data on sectoral accounts
- Report complete data for quarterly general government based on GFSM2014 as well as government debt data
- Report semi-annual CPIS data particularly, Sector of holder table
- Fully implement the agreed IBS (LBS/CBS) enhancements

Key Challenges and Way Forward

- **Enhanced coordination at national level** among National Statistics Offices, Central Banks, Ministries, other stakeholders
- **Adequate resource allocation and access to data sources**
- **Where unavoidable, second-best solutions (targets), on a best-effort-basis**
- **Very specific action plan per recommendation by respective countries**
- **Close cooperation between IAG and countries**



Thank You



Global Conference on the G20 Data Gaps Initiative (DGI)
Washington D.C. June 12-13, 2019

Japan's G20 Presidency and the DGI-2

Mayumi Moteki

International Organizations Division

Ministry of Finance of Japan

I. Global Economy – Risks and Challenges

- (A) Surveillance of global economic risks*
- (B) Global imbalances*
- (C) Aging and its policy implications*

II. Actions toward Robust Growth

- (D) Quality infrastructure investment*
- (E) Resilience against natural disasters*
- (F) Strengthening health financing for moving towards Universal Health Coverage in developing countries*
- (G) Debt sustainability and transparency in Low-Income Countries*

III. Response to Structural Changes caused by Innovation and Globalization

- (H) International taxation*
- (I) Addressing financial market fragmentation*
- (J) Financial innovation - opportunities and challenges*

Data is especially important in the two issues.

I. Global Economy – Risks and Challenges

(A) Surveillance of global economic risks

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(C) Aging and its policy implications

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(D) Quality infrastructure investment

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III. Response to Structural Changes caused by Innovation and Globalization

(H) International taxation

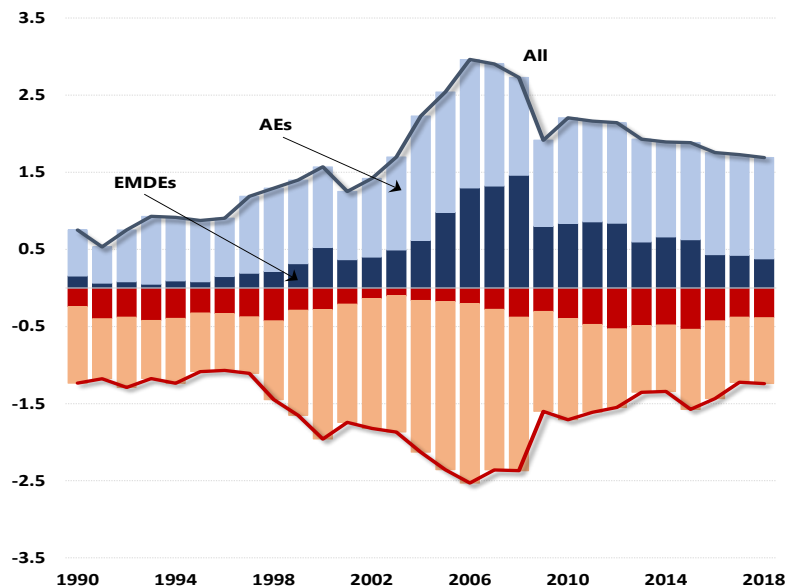
(I) Addressing financial market fragmentation

(J) Financial innovation - opportunities and challenges

Global imbalances – view

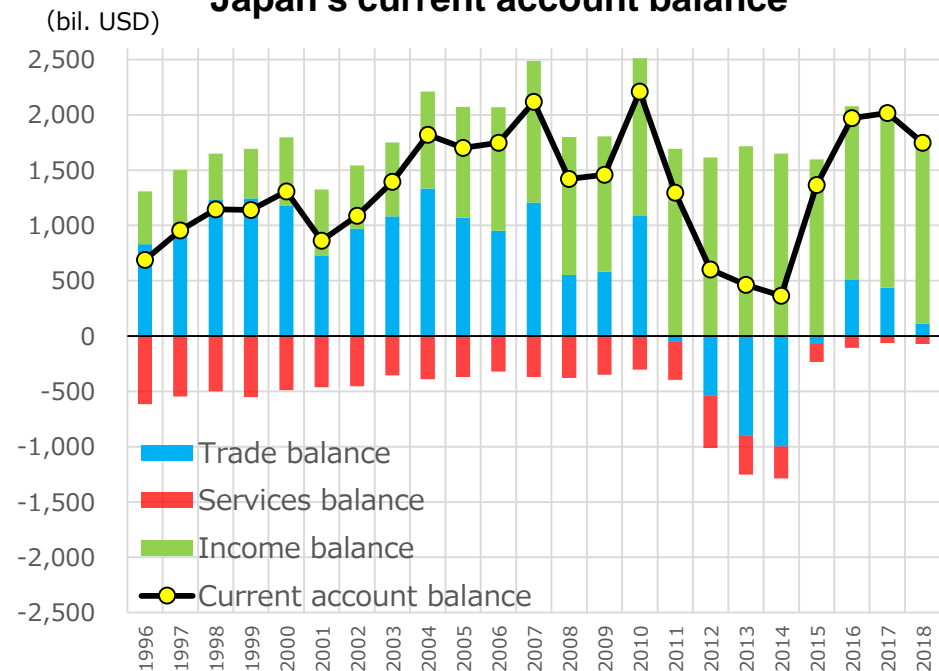
- Importance of understanding the economic structure of each country behind the current account balances, rather than just looking at surplus and deficit.
- Should be adjusted through improvement in the savings-investment balances by macro-economic policies and structural reforms.
- The linkage between the exchange rate and the current account weakened, especially in terms of the income balances.

Global Current Account Imbalances, 1990-2018
(in percent of world GDP)



Sources: IMF, World Economic Outlook; and IMF staff calculations.

Japan's current account balance



Source: IMF International Financial Statistics



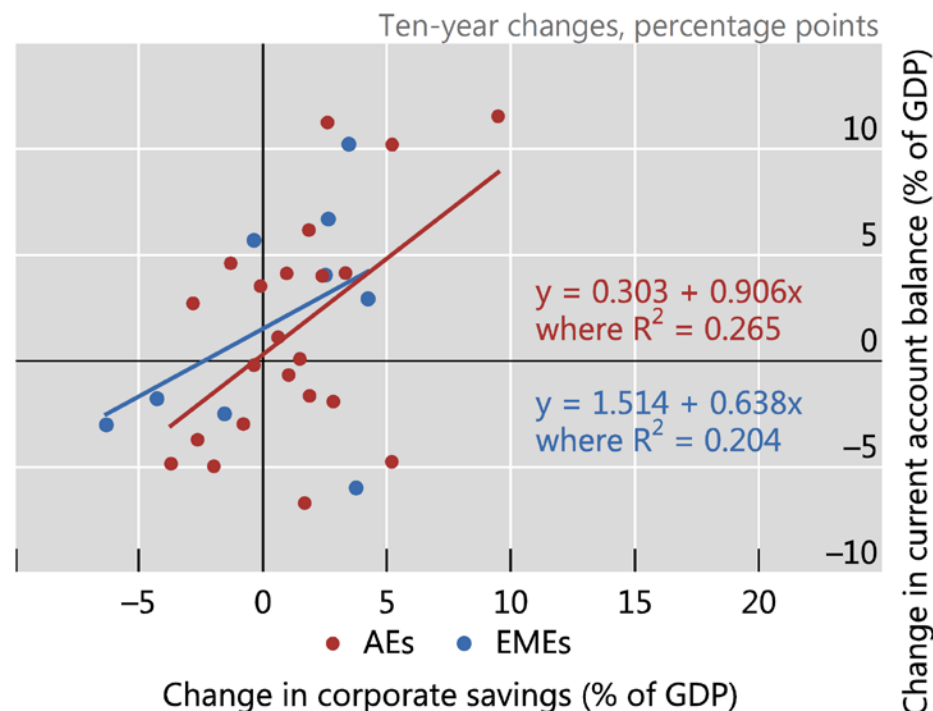
Global Conference on the G20 Data Gaps Initiative (DGI)
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Global imbalances – view

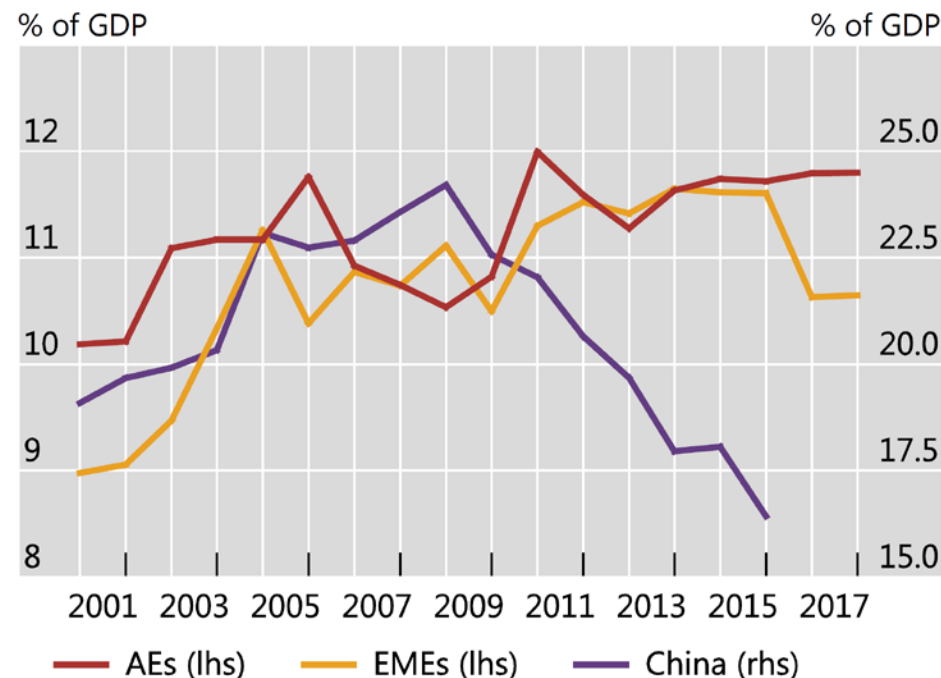
Addressing global imbalances requires multilateral cooperation.

- Look into all components of the current account, including services trade and income from foreign assets.
- Pay attention to structural drivers behind saving-investment imbalances such as excessive corporate savings and the impact of aging.

Corporate saving and current account balances¹



Gross saving rates of non-financial corporations²



Source: Hyun Song Shin “Global imbalances and the international footprint of firms: what role for exchange rates?”

¹ Non-financial corporations. AEs: AT, AU, BE, CA, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, IT, JP, LU, NL, NO, NZ, PT, SE, SI, SK and US; EMEs: BR, CL, CN, CZ, HU, KR, MX, PL and ZA. Changes over 2007–17 or other periods (2006–16 or 2005–15), depending on availability of data on corporate savings.

² Weighted averages based on GDP and PPP exchange rates. AEs: AU, CA, CH, DK, EA, GB, JP, NO, NZ, SE and US; EMEs: BR, CL, CZ, HU, KR, MX, PL and ZA.

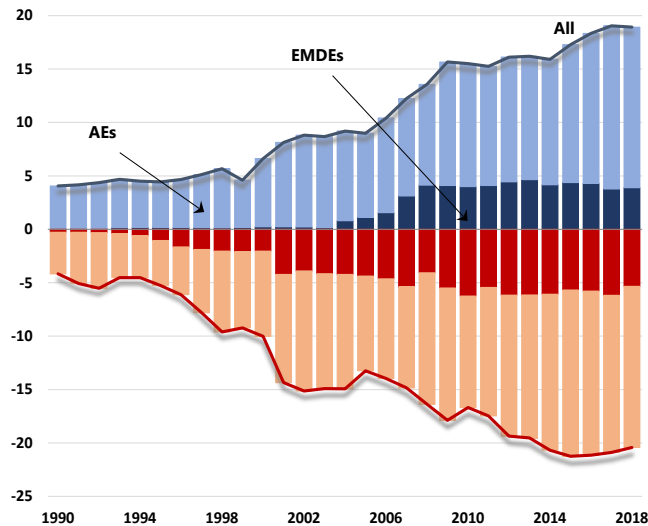
Global imbalances – G20 achievements and relevance of DGI

Our achievements

- Joint G20/IMF Seminar on Global Imbalances in April
- Ministerial discussions in June based on the Summary Document prepared by the FWG.
- Note by the IMF

In relevance to DGI

Net International Investment Positions, 1990-2018
(in percent of world GDP)



Sources: Lane and Milesi-Ferretti dataset; and IMF, World Economic Outlook; and IMF staff estimations.

- Necessity of strengthening external statistics is pointed out in the Summary Document. IIP is particularly relevant, because it
 - reflects income balances accounting for a larger part of the CA balances in some countries.
 - helps capture ownership structure of the imbalances.
- R.10 targets would help understand the component of the imbalances. (identification of OFCs and currency breakdown)

Source: Summary Document by the FWG

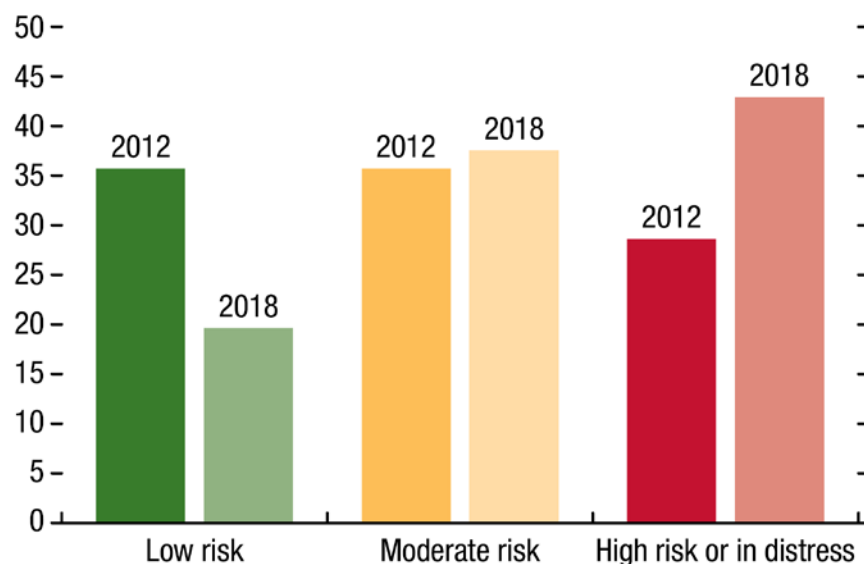
Debt transparency and sustainability in LICs – view

- A rapid debt build-up in LICs, partly due to lack of transparency of debt in LICs, poses risks of debt distress.
- Enhancing debt transparency is important to ensure debt sustainability, as it would provide a foundation for growth with sustainable financing.
- Joint efforts by borrowers, official creditors, and private creditors are needed.

Low-Income Developing Countries: Risk of Debt Distress, 2012 and 2018

(Percent of total countries)

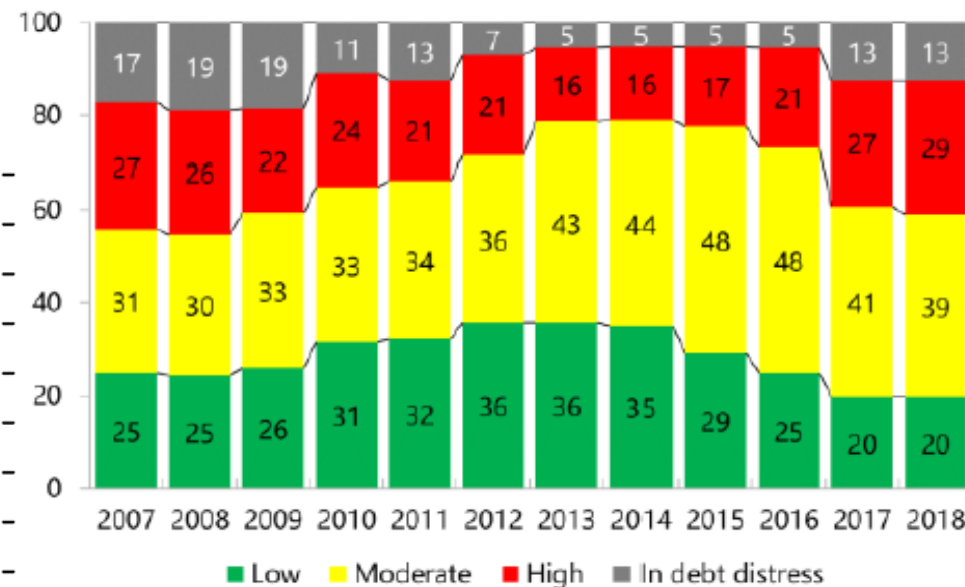
Over 40 percent of countries face a high risk of debt distress or are in debt distress.



Source: IMF Fiscal Monitor, April 2019

Evolution of Risk of Debt Distress

%(In percent of PRGT-Eligible LIDCs with DSAs)



Source: WB/IMF "Debt Vulnerabilities in Emerging and Low-Income Economies" (DC2018-0011) September 18, 2018

Debt transparency and sustainability – G20 achievements

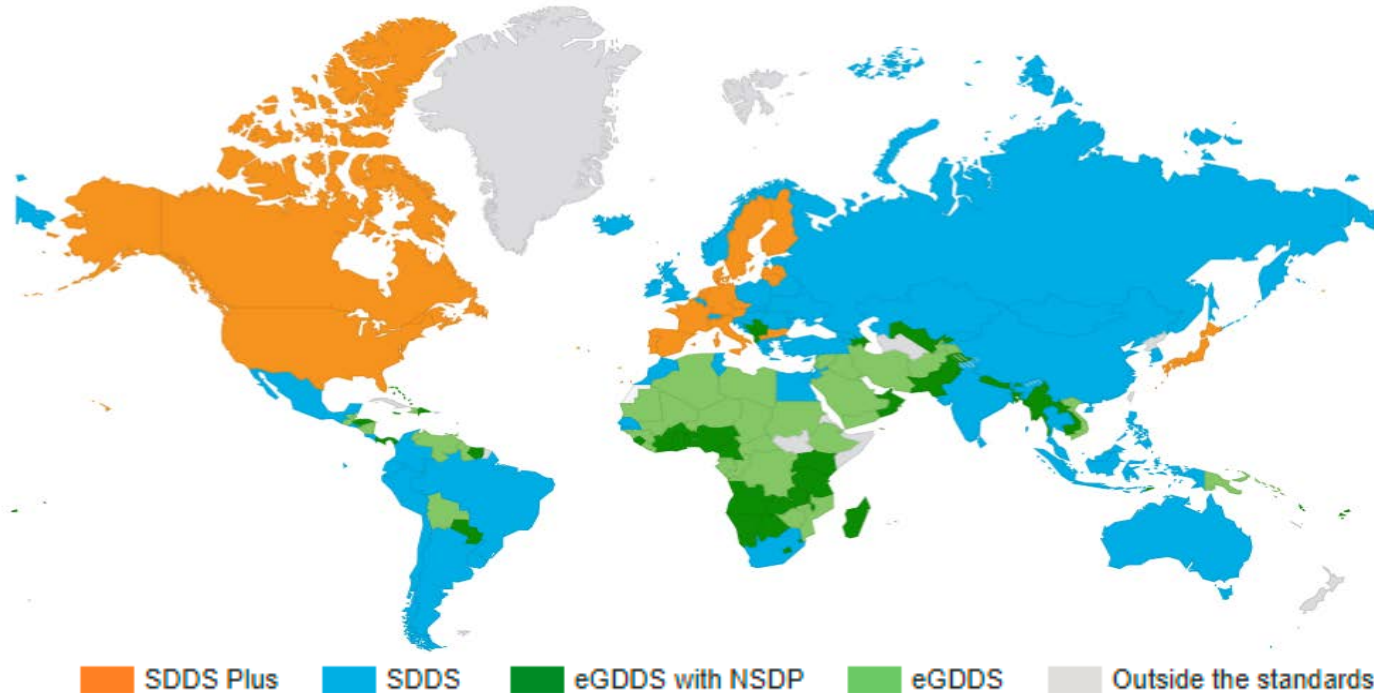
- (i) **Borrowers.** Supporting the implementation of the IMF/WB multipronged approach for addressing emerging debt vulnerabilities.
- (ii) **Official creditors.** Voluntary self-assessment of the implementation of the G20 Operational Guidelines for Sustainable Financing and the IMF-WB note on the survey results and policy recommendation.
- (iii) **Private creditors.** IIF's Principles for Debt Transparency.

In particular on the front of transparency

- **Data dissemination:** Mongolia moved to the SDDS, North Macedonia moved to the SDDS Plus. 9 additional countries launched National Summary Data Pages.
- **Data quality:** 10 STA/Regional Capacity Development Center TA missions and workshop covering 6 Portuguese-speaking countries, financed by D4D, helped address gaps on public sector debt statistics in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Debt transparency and sustainability – relevance of DGI

- *Data improvement is most needed in LICs.*



Source: IMF Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB)

Further challenges

- Difficulty of capturing contingent liabilities, SOE, and PPP

Progress and challenges in the DGI-2: an update from the Bank of Japan

Naruki Mori
Research and Statistics Department
Bank of Japan

1. DGI-2 and the Bank of Japan
2. Global Securities Financing Data Collection and Aggregation
3. Progress in Securities Statistics (Recommendation II. 7)
4. Challenges going forward

1. DGI-2 and the Bank of Japan

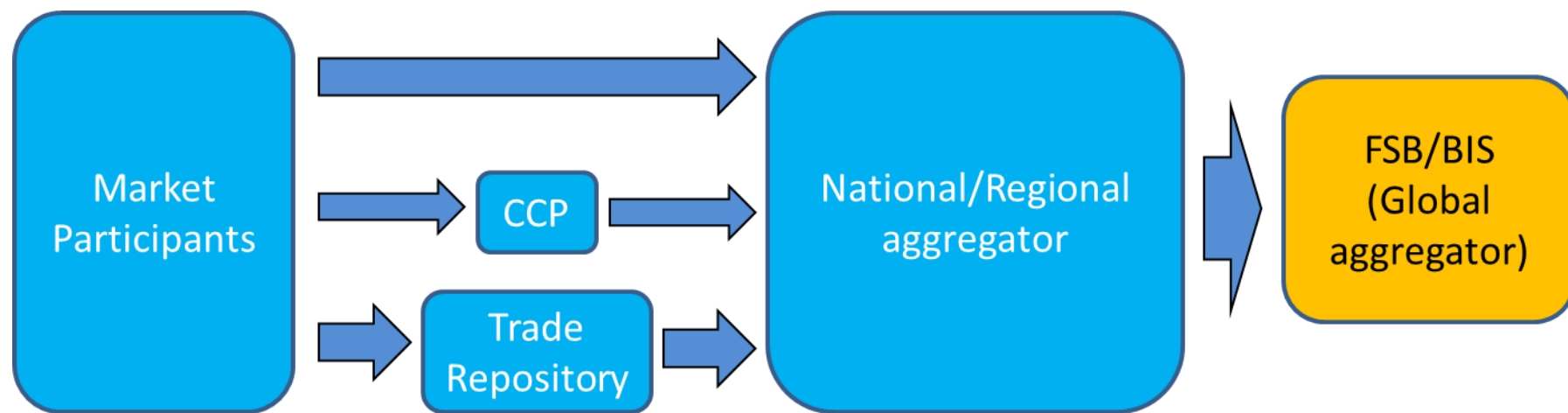
- ▶ The Japanese government has been making efforts to implement the second phase of G-20 Data Gaps Initiative (DGI-2). The DGI-2 lists the twenty recommendations aimed at addressing data gaps. The Third Progress Report on the DGI-2 showed that Japan was well on track for implementation of most of the recommendations while challenges remained in a few areas.
- ▶ The Bank of Japan, in close cooperation with the government, contributes to implementation of several recommendations (e.g. Rec. II.5, II.6, II.7, II.8, II.11, and II.14). A note on Japan's status of progress in the Third Progress Report mentioned our plans for implementation of Rec. II. 5 and 7.
 - Rec. II.5: Japan has made a steady progress in the preparation of global SFT data collection and aggregation, and plans to report all tables to the FSB by end-2018.
 - Rec. II.7: Japan plans to implement all self-commitments of the 2018 intermediate target by exploring new data sources and compilation methodologies to address the limited data availability. Furthermore, Japan will implement a number of data series in addition to those presented in the self-commitments.
- ▶ I would like to give an update on the recent progress in these recommendations, and explain challenges going forward.

2. Global Securities Financing Data Collection and Aggregation

2. Global Securities Financing Data Collection and Aggregation

- From 2013, the FSB published reports that set out policy recommendations for addressing financial stability risks in relation to SFTs (i.e. repos, securities lending and margin lending).
- These included recommendations for national/regional authorities to improve data collection on SFTs and for the FSB to aggregate the total national/regional data for these markets in order to assess global trends in financial stability.
- Under the agreed timelines, global data collection should have been implemented by end-2018. However, that is yet to be fully implemented. Accordingly, the FSB decided to treat 2019 as a pilot period (or phase-in period).

Reporting and compilation of global aggregates



Transaction-level data (at least monthly)

2. Progress in SFTs Data Collection in Japan

- BOJ has implemented collection of data regarding repo and securities lending (SFT) since end-2018 through a legally enforceable framework.
- These granular data including information about individual counterparties help identify interconnectedness and key players with quantitative evaluation.
- BOJ plans to release the aggregated data according to the request of feedback (or publishing of data) from reporting parties.

Comparison with existing statistical sources

Statistical source	Frequency	Data elements							
		Maturity	Counter-party	Cash currency	Securities type	Securities maturity	Haircut	Collateral re-use eligibility	Actual repo rate
SFTs data collection	Monthly	○	○	○	○	△ repo only	○	○	○
Tokyo Money Market survey	Annual	△ Range only	△ Sector only	× JPY only	○	×	×	×	×
Statistics of JSDA	Monthly	×	△ Sector only	△ Japanese securities only	×	×	×	×	×

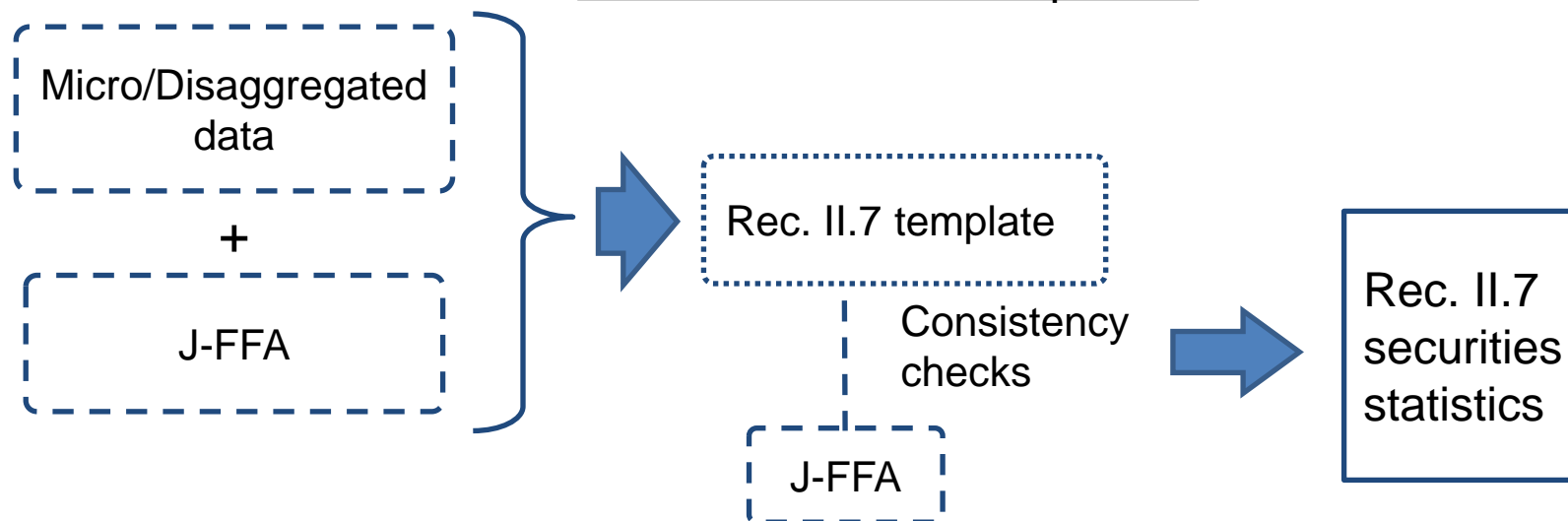
*JSDA: Japanese Securities Dealers Association

3. Progress in Securities Statistics (Recommendation II. 7)

3. Progress in Securities Statistics (Recommendation II.7)

- Recommendation II.7 on securities statistics aims at providing consistent securities statistics, including more granular data, which will support the monitoring of risks in the financial sector and markets. It requests reporting of issuance, holdings, and from-whom-to-whom securities statistics.
- In line with the intermediate target, in April 2019, the Bank of Japan started reporting issuance data as of end-2018. The primary challenge was to compile a breakdown of debt securities issued by residents which are classified by issuing sector, currency (domestic, foreign), maturity (original, remaining), interest rate (fixed, variable), and market (domestic, international). In compilation, we used both aggregated data (J-FFA) and micro/disaggregated data.

Data sources and compilation



3. Calculation methods of the debt securities by currency

- At the Bank of Japan, we adopted the following methods to calculate the debt securities by currency.
- 1) Break down sectorally classified data by currency and calculate composition ratio of domestic and foreign currency. The granular data are used for calculating the composition ratio.
 - 2) Multiply the composition ratio by the total amounts of debt securities based on the FFA. E.g. $Ofd = Of * (Omd/(Omd+Omr))$
 - 3) Sum up debt securities issued in domestic and international markets by currency.

Type of securities			Debt securities issued by residents in domestic market (O/o)	Debt securities issued by residents in international market (I/i)	Total (T) (reporting data for DGI-2)
Breakdown of debt			(2)-1	(2)-2	1) calculate composition ratio
Micro/Dis-aggregated data (m)	Currency (Tmc)	Domestic (Tmd)	Omd	Imd	2) multiply the composition ratio by the total amounts
		Foreign (Tmr)	Omr	Imr	3) sum up domestic currency issues
FFA data (f)	Total (Tf)		Of	If	Tf = Of + If
	Currency (Tfc)	Domestic (Tfd)	$O_{fd} = O_f * (O_{md} / (O_{md} + O_{mr}))$	$I_{fd} = I_f * (I_{md} / (I_{md} + I_{mr}))$	$T_{fd} = O_{fd} + I_{fd}$
		Foreign (Tfr)	$O_{fr} = O_f * (O_{mr} / (O_{md} + O_{mr}))$	$I_{fr} = I_f * (I_{mr} / (I_{md} + I_{mr}))$	$T_{fr} = O_{fr} + I_{fr}$

(Note) T: total, m: micro data, d: domestic currency, r: foreign currency, f: FFA, I/i: debt securities issued by residents in international market, O/o: debt securities issued by residents in domestic market, c: currency, m: micro/disaggregated data

4. Challenges going forward

4. Challenges regarding Sectoral Accounts (Rec. II.8)

- There are challenges in compiling the financial accounts.

Specifically,

- (1) breaking down loans and debt securities by currency type and maturity (original and remaining) on both asset and liability sides of each economic sector;
 - (2) breaking down foreign securities in the FFA into respective transaction categories, debt securities, equities, and investment trusts in alignment with the DGI-2 template; and
 - (3) breaking down foreign direct investment in the FFA into respective transaction categories, debt securities, equities, etc.
- Foreign securities termed as outward investment in securities in the FFA include foreign debt securities, foreign equities, and foreign investment funds. However, these three subcomponents are not compiled in the FFA. Thus, going forward, we will explore estimation methods based on relevant assumptions.
 - Toward the completion of the DGI-2 by 2021, in close cooperation with the government, the Bank of Japan will continue to work on the remaining issues, while striking the right balance of respondent burden, user needs for economic and financial analysis, and data quality.



STATISTICS

The 2019 G-20 Thematic Workshop on Commercial Property Price Indices

NIALL O'HANLON

Global Conference on the G-20 Data Gaps
Initiatives

June 12-13, Washington D.C.

Overview

- Recommendation II.18 CPPI
- General Information on Workshop
- Key Outcomes
- Proposal for Reformulation of Target for II.18

Recommendation II.18: Commercial Property Prices

The IAG in collaboration with the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Price Statistics to enhance the methodological guidance on the compilation of Commercial Property Price Indices (CPPI) and encourage dissemination of data on commercial property prices via the BIS website.

Lead IAG Member Agency: IWGPS* (IAG)

	Where we are
IAG Members' Role	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BIS collecting data and metadata.• Statistical report "Commercial Property Price Indicators: Sources, Methods and Issues" published by Eurostat end-2017.• Workshop on CPPIs hosted by Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey May 2018.• International Conference on Real Estate Statistics organized by Eurostat February 2019.• IFC Report on "Mind the data gap: commercial property prices for policy" published March 2019.
G-20 Economies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CPPI data for 10 G20 economies reported to BIS (or to the ECB for EU countries),• Work towards compiling data underway in most other G20 economies.

General Information on the Workshop

- Co-organized by the BIS, Eurostat, IMF and the World Bank
- Hosted by Eurostat in Luxembourg on February 19, 2019
- About 30 participants from 15 G-20 economies along with the representatives from relevant international organizations
- Preceded the Eurostat International Conference on Real Estate Statistics, which took place during February 20-23, 2019
- Workshop built on the May 2018 Global Conference discussions.
 - The focus was on the reporting, in the absence of officially compiled CPPIs, of related indicators either privately or officially compiled – bearing in mind the DGI 2021 target of encouraging G-20 economies to *“provide nationally available CPPI data to the BIS, be it from private sources or sourced from official statistics, the latter obviously being the preferred option.”*

Key Outcomes

- Work on the compilation of CPPI data remains challenging (data currently published for eight G-20 economies) and will have to be continued after the end of DGI-2 in 2020
 - Different circumstances among member economies require different solutions.
 - Key objective is to make some data available
- In line with outcome of the 2018 G-20 Global Conference a pragmatic approach is required in the short-to-medium term
 - Currently available data (including broad indicators or privately-sourced data) would be supplemented by an agreed set of metadata underpinning this flexibility
 - Long-term perspective to develop CPPIs as part of official statistics
- Attendees agreed to propose to the G-20 Global Conference a reformulated target for Recommendation II.18
 - To facilitate a pragmatic approach and the use of privately-sourced indicators through the provision of metadata
 - Encourage making some data available while allowing users to better understand their strengths and weaknesses.
 - Metadata should focus on data sources and compilation procedures.

Proposal for Reformulation of Target for II.18

- From
 - Provide nationally available CPPI data to BIS, be it from private sources or sourced from official statistics, the latter obviously being the preferred option.
- To
 - Provide Commercial Property Price *Indicators* data and associated metadata, including descriptions of data source(s) and compilation procedures, to BIS, be it from private sources or sourced from official statistics, the latter being the preferred option.
- The proposal makes explicit that (privately-sourced) *indicators* of price change can be provided
- To balance this flexibility, a standardized metadata report template should also be provided to
 - assist policy makers and other users to assess suitability of data for specific purposes
- If agreed, then BIS will draft a metadata report template to be developed



G-20 THEMATIC WORKSHOP ON INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR ACCOUNTS

Global Conference on the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative
Washington, D.C., June 12 – 13, 2019

Presented by Peter van de Ven (OECD)



Contents



- **General information**
- **Agenda**
- **Main outcomes re. the outline of the compilation manual**
- **Way forward**



General information



- **Paris, April 24 – 26, 2019**
- Co-organised by IMF and OECD
- Third thematic workshop on institutional sector accounts
- 50 participants from 18 G-20 economies, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Colombia and various international organisations
- **Focus on the outline of the Manual on the Compilation of Institutional Sector Accounts**
- Final agreement on the outline and country contributions, by written consultation after the workshop



Agenda



- **The use of financial accounts** (outcomes of the CBRT-BIS/IFC Workshop on use of financial accounts, March 18 – 19, 2019)
- **Outcome of the questionnaire on sources and methods**
- **Detailed discussion on the outline of the compilation manual**
- **Aligning Rest of the World and Balance of Payments**, with presentations by ECB and USA
- **Aligning financial and non-financial accounts**, with a presentation by Turkey
- **Using administrative and alternate data**, with presentations by Canada, India and UK
- **Institutional arrangements**, with presentations by Indonesia, The Netherlands, Russia and South-Africa
- **More general presentations** by OECD (research agenda of the 2008 SNA, and distributional measures on income, consumption and saving), IMF (developments in External Sector Statistics and Government Finance Statistics), and ECB (distributional measures on wealth)



Objectives of the Manual



- **Consolidating available knowledge** on compiling institutional sector accounts
- **Providing guidance** to data compilers and users
- Covering both **non-financial accounts and financial accounts and balance sheets**
- Foster data **cross-country comparability**
- **Share countries' best practices** and learn from past experience
- Find **solutions** to most common **compilation issues**
- Identify **recent developments and future perspectives** in ISA compilation



Questionnaire on sources and methods




- **Distributed on October 31, 2018**
- **Response so far:**
 - Non-financial accounts: 9 G-20 economies and 2 FSB-economies
 - Financial accounts and balance sheets: 13 G-20 economies and 3 FSB-economies
 - Some more to come
- **Still possible to include other responses**
- **A big thank you!**



Structure of the Manual



- **Three main blocks** into which 16 chapters are categorised:
 - I. Conceptual framework 
 - II. Compilation 
 - III. Dissemination 
- Inclusion of **boxes** reporting evidence of countries' experiences, as well as examples of the use of ISA and some of its specific features



I. Conceptual framework





I. Conceptual framework



- **Chapter 1: Introduction**
- **Chapter 2: An overview of the system of institutional sector accounts**
- **Chapter 3: Methodological links and differences of institutional sector accounts with other data domains**
- **Chapter 4: Institutional arrangements**



II. Compilation





II. Compilation



- **Chapter 5: Data sources**
- **Chapter 6: Addressing data gaps: estimation methods**
- **Chapter 7: Conceptual adjustments to source data**
- **Chapter 8: Special issues and possible inconsistencies with SNA**
- **Chapter 9: Balancing procedures, including from-whom-to-whom data**
- **Chapter 10: Statistical discrepancies between non-financial and financial accounts**
- **Chapter 11: Revisions policy and linking annual and quarterly data**
- **Chapter 12: Seasonal adjustment**
- **Chapter 13: Process design and micro-macro linkages**



III. Dissemination





III. Dissemination



- **Chapter 14: Use of institutional sector accounts**
- **Chapter 15: Presentation, dissemination and communication**
- **Chapter 16: Conclusions**



Way forward



- **Drafting of the chapters: starting May/June 2019**
- **Consultation of countries: end of 2019 / beginning of 2020**
- **Revised version: first half of 2020**
- **Formal consultation through ISWGNA: 3rd quarter of 2020**
- **Second revision and publication: end of 2020**



**Thank you for your
attention!**



Thematic Workshop on Government Finance and Public Sector Debt Statistics

**Global Conference of the
Second Phase of the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative (DGI-2)
Session II: Outcomes of the 2019 Thematic Workshops and Other Developments
June 12-13, 2019
Washington D.C., USA**

Reproductions of this material, or any parts of it, should refer to the IMF Statistics Department as the source.



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- ❖ **DGI-2 Recommendations II.15 and II. 16**
- ❖ **Relevant Outcomes of the 2018 DGI Global Conference**

Part II. 2019 Thematic Workshop on GFS & PSDS

- ❖ **Attendance**
- ❖ **Objectives**

Part III. Main Takeaways from the Workshop

- ❖ **Current Scope and Coverage**
- ❖ **Commitments met and made**
- ❖ **Additional Indicators**

Part IV. Appendix (Additional Information)



Part I. Background



2018 DGI Global Conference: II.15 & II.16

- Some countries indicated that there were source data and/or resource constraints
 - could impact whether the two targets were met in terms of institutional and debt instrument coverage, and
 - for some countries a long-term perspective to developing these data as part of official statistics was needed
 - This has not changed after the Thematic Workshop

- Current approach has allowed countries to provide deficit and debt indicators initially for the central government while encouraging expanding the coverage and frequency of reporting by the 2021 target
 - World Bank and IMF encourage reporting of currently available data supplemented by an agreed set of metadata:
 - indicator type, sources of information, coverage (both for operations and balance sheet series), and any estimations methods employed



DGI-2 Recommendation II.15 - GFS

TARGET The G-20 economies to disseminate quarterly General Government Data consistent with *GFSM 2014*, based on the components listed in the GFS Template

WHERE WE ARE

Based on
2019
Workshop

2019-Intermediate target:
General Government
data with annual
frequency consistent with
GFSM 2014

In progress. 16 economies provide annual
general government operations and of
these all but two provide balance sheet
data based on *GFSM 2014*.

2021-target: General
Government data with
quarterly frequency
consistent with *GFSM 2014*

In progress. Of the 16 providing annual
data, 10 economies also provide
quarterly general government series
based on *GFSM 2014*. One country
provides Operations and is developing
Balance Sheet data

•

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- *Source data, coverage, frequency, and timeliness – as well as resource constraints*
- *IMF will provide TA to support economies, and, in the case of India, a GFS long-term expert at SARTTAC will offer assistance with the development of data*



DGI-2 Recommendation II.16

TARGET The G-20 economies to report both general and central government debt data quarterly to the Public Sector Debt Statistics Database (PSDS) with broad instrument coverage

WHERE WE ARE

Based on
2019
Workshop

2018-Intermediate target 1:
Reporting central government

In progress. **17 economies report central government debt**

2021-Intermediate target 2:
Reporting quarterly both general and central government debt to the PSDS

In progress. **12 economies report general government debt**

- *Reporting templates are available; World Bank collects the data and disseminates on the PSDS Website*

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- *Source data, coverage, consolidation, valuation, frequency, and timeliness*
- *IMF, BIS, OECD, and the World Bank to work closely with remaining non-reporting economies*

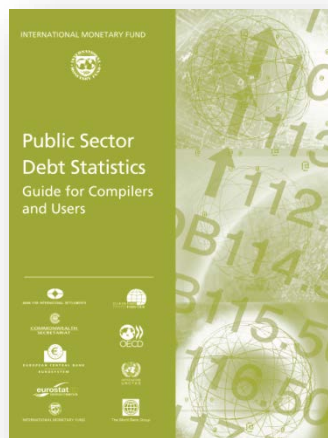


Part II. 2019 Thematic Workshop on GFS & PSDS



Workshop Objectives

- **Discuss with participants the accepted methodology to compile comparable government finance and public sector debt statistics**



.....Public Sector Debt Statistics – Guide for Compilers and Users

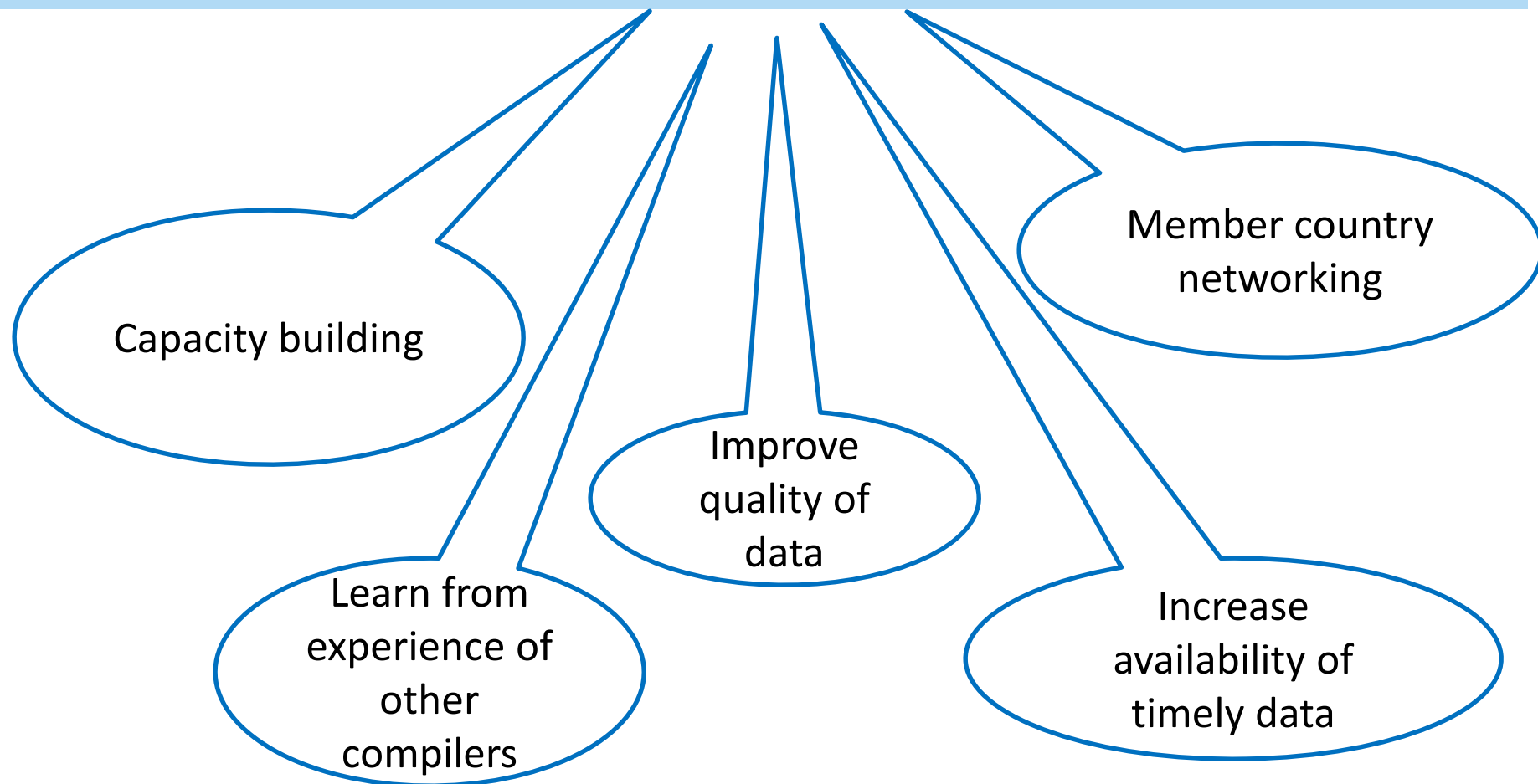
and its relationship with the GFSM 2014.....



15 Countries: Brazil, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, along with BIS, OECD, UNSD



Purpose and Attendance



15 Countries: Brazil, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, along with BIS, OECD, UNSD



Part III. Main Takeaways from the 2019 Workshop on GFS and PSDS



Countries' Experiences so far

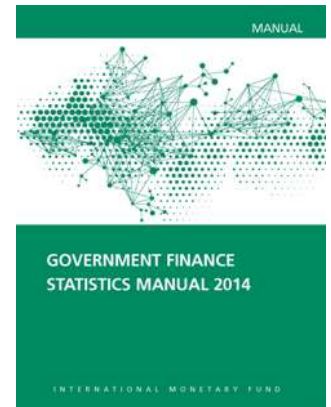
GFS

- Reporting "Operations" feasible, but Balance Sheet issues persist..
 - Asset valuation
 - Consolidation

PSDS

- Instrument and institutional coverage, consolidation, valuation, and timeliness

Commonality of stock positions in Debt Liabilities





BIS & OECD Views to Enhance Usefulness of Data

Consensus to make greater efforts to develop GFS and PSDS that are well-defined and more cross-country comparable

BIS

- provided an overview of its work on assessing debt patterns across countries and sectors
- Illustrated limitations in series reported thus far

OECD

- illustrated why aligning GFS/PSDS and national accounts/sectoral accounts outputs remains problematic
- called for fine-tuning definitions of sectors

Possible solution

- The relevant international standards are consistent with each other. But some countries still provide inconsistent datasets, so “**Debt Cube**” approach....



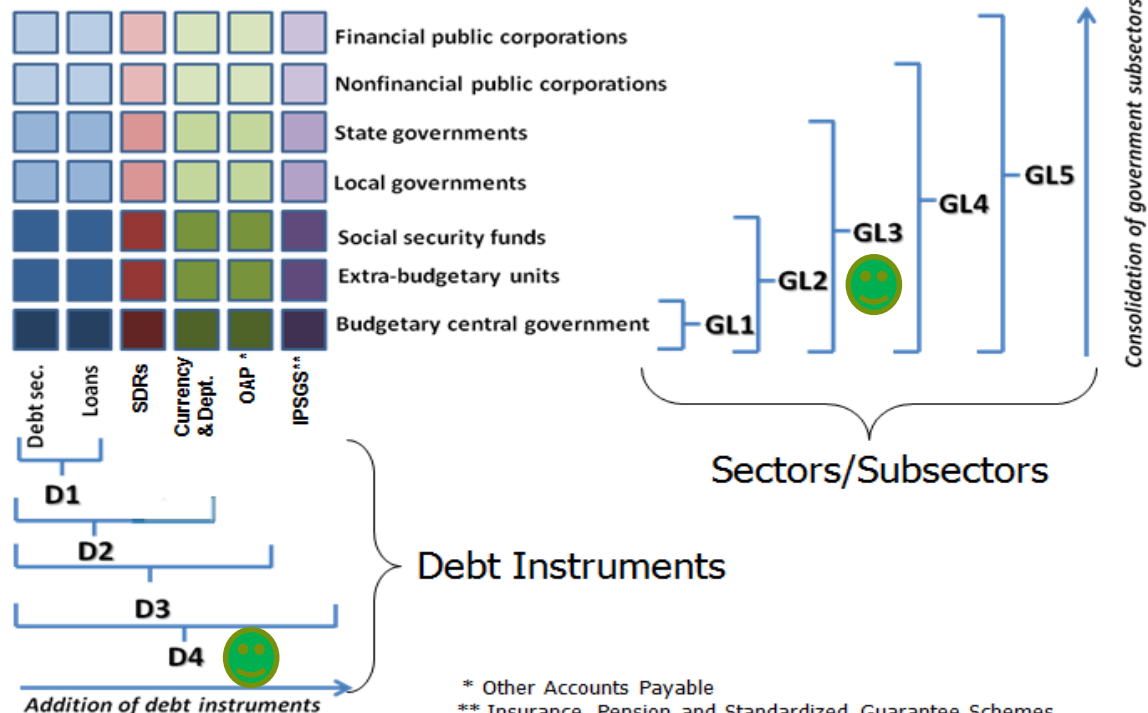
Recommendation II.15. Q GG GFS

Recommendation II.16. Q CG & GG PSDS

Indicative key General Government debt and other balance sheet aggregates



IMF code ²	Description
61	Nonfinancial assets (if available)
62	Financial assets
63	Liabilities
	Total by Instrument
6301	SDRs
6302	Currency and deposits
6303	Debt securities
6304	Loans
6305	Equity and investment fund shares
6306	Insurance, pension and standardized guarantee schemes
6307	Financial derivatives and employee stock options
6308	Other accounts payable
6M2	Net financial worth (62-63, if available)
"Debt"	
6M3	Gross debt (6301+6302+6303+6304+6306+6308) ³
6M36	Net Debt (Gross debt - Financial assets corresponding to Debt instruments)
	Other regional/national debt concepts e.g. WAEMU, Maastricht debt (aka EDP Debt, ⁴ equivalent to 6302+6303+6304 at face value)



Best result is fully comparable / reconcilable IMF GFS debt liabilities and PSDS data for consolidated CG & GG



Remaining Work to Achieve Targets

For most countries, the two “targets” are met



For some countries, clarification of approaches to meeting the intention of the “target” is still needed



For some countries, there will be a need to establish “Fall back” solutions



For some countries, further outreach by IMF/ WB on policy relevance of GFS and PSDS needed – example BSA and/or sectoral accounts



For all G20 achieving the two targets should be feasible using SDDS+ timeliness

Outcome of the questionnaire on the implementation of Recommendation II.20 “Promotion of Data Sharing”

ROBERT KIRCHNER (BUNDESBANK) AND JOHN VERRINDER (EUROSTAT)

Background to the questionnaire

- ▶ Importance of Recommendation DGI II.20
 - ▶ To other DGI recommendations
 - ▶ For the improvement of quality of statistics
 - ▶ For the detail and usefulness of data available to users
- ▶ Workshop on Data Sharing – 2017
 - ▶ Seven recommendations
- ▶ G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, as well as G20 leaders welcomed these recommendations – 2017.
- ▶ Questionnaire launched in August 2018
 - ▶ 22 answers (16 from G20 economies, 6 from international organisations)
 - ▶ Further responses can still be provided!

Recommendation 1 – Promoting the use of common statistical identifiers

- ▶ The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) is a particularly important factor for data sharing as indicated by all respondents.
 - ▶ For example: Banking industry has developed options to include the LEI in current and future SWIFT payment messages and European Union (EU) legislation has made the use of unique identifiers such as the LEI mandatory in various areas.
- ▶ A large number of reporting countries use the LEI to compile part of their statistics.
- ▶ Other identifiers used are the International Securities Identification Number (ISIN), Unique Product Identifier (UPI) and Unique Transaction Identifier (UTI).
- ▶ Only one reporting country currently does not intend to use common identifiers.
- ▶ Another foresees more intensive cost-benefit analysis before a more intensive use of common identifiers.

Recommendation 2 – Promoting the exchange of experience on statistical work with granular data and improving transparency

- ▶ Many activities have been conducted to exchange experience on statistical work with granular data:
 - ▶ UNECE Task Force on exchange and sharing of economic data has published its final report,
 - ▶ international Working Groups continue, various reports appeared and workshops took place or are foreseen for the future.
- ▶ At national level, cooperation between the National Statistical Office (NSO) and the Central Bank (CB) as well as Other National Authorities (ONAs) is the key driver.
- ▶ The International Network for Exchanging Experience on Statistical Handling of Granular Data (INEXDA) is the most mentioned initiative to promote the exchange of experience on statistical work with granular data.
- ▶ Many respondents are already INEXDA members or guests.

Recommendation 3 – Balancing confidentiality and users' needs

- ▶ Feedback suggested that as much information as possible should be published in an appropriate manner, while balancing user' needs and data confidentiality.
 - One way to achieve this is to develop ways that allow users to be able to use information without directly having access to but based on flexible compilation of granular data.
 - Some countries have established Research Data Centres (RDCs) for this purpose.

Recommendation 4 – Linking different datasets

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- ▶ Linking different data sets is facilitated through sharing corresponding knowledge and using common identifiers.
- ▶ Cooperation between NSOs, CBs, and ONAs plays an important role at national level.
- ▶ Examples include signing of MoUs between NCBs and NSOs, the integration of bank and business data and the implementation of joint Working Groups.
- ▶ One country reports that work related to linking different datasets is under consideration.

Recommendation 5 – Provision of data at international level

- ▶ The provision of data at the international level was seen against the background of globalisation. Examples refer to systems or frameworks that aim at ensuring a regular collection and appropriate sharing of data:
 - ▶ The Bank for International Settlements' (BIS) International Data Hub (IDH), the individual Bank for Accounts of Companies Harmonized (iBACH) project of the European Committee of Central Balance-Sheet Data (ECCBSO) or the implementation of the Framework Regulation Integrating Business Statistics (FRIBS) in the EU.
- ▶ Promotion of statistical standards like SDMX was commonly mentioned.
- ▶ Progress made across economies is not at all homogeneous. Nonetheless, countries that are still considering their actions support recommended measures overall.

Recommendation 6 – Consideration of ways of improving sharing of granular data

- ▶ Progress for this recommendation is mainly achieved on national level. Key to success is the adoption of national law and a continuously improved cooperation between national authorities.
- ▶ A large number of institutions have set up new Data Labs or RDCs. These units mostly offer a kind of open data room for granular data where researchers can access data on the spot. This allows access to more sensitive data in a safe environment and the use of advanced analytical tools.

Recommendation 7 – Collection of data only once

- ▶ Standardisation and integration of data is a priority in order to achieve the goal of collecting data only once and avoiding multiple collections.
- ▶ The European System of Central Banks (ESCB) Integrated Reporting Framework (IReF) and Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary (BIRD) are key elements of this strategic approach at the ESCB.
- ▶ Some countries have already achieved the goal of collecting data only once in a few areas. This allows the opportunity to share granular data with supervisors and statisticians, who then aggregate the granular data reports depending on the respective purpose.

Conclusion and next steps

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- ▶ Identification of selected ongoing initiatives
 - ▶ LEI
 - ▶ RDCs
 - ▶ Globalisation-related work
 - ▶ INEXDA
- ▶ Ways forward
 - ▶ Regular conference at G20 level
 - ▶ Fostering global scale unique identifiers
 - ▶ Data access to globalised/digitalized MNEs and new techniques
 - ▶ Inter-connections between RDCs and other micro-data laboratories
 - ▶ Promotion of recommendations for international exchange of granular data

G20 economies are invited to:

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- ▶ *Comment* on the draft and send outstanding contributions until end of August 2019.
- ▶ Agree on the publication of the final report on the [Principal Global Indicators](#) website.
- ▶ Agree on showing countries' names (while not publishing the individual answers to the questionnaire).
- ▶ *Confirm* to invite UNECE and INEXDA to present their work at the next G20 global conference.

Brazil

Progress in implementing the DGI-2 and key challenges ahead

Renato Baldini Jr.
Banco Central do Brasil

DGI-2 Conference
Washington, June 2019

Outline

I. Current status (Third Status Report)

II. Status / Progress

III. Key challenges ahead

Current status (Third Status Report)

	BR
Recommendation II.2. Financial Soundness Indicators (COMMON PRIORITY)	
Target: Reporting of Seven FSIs w Q frequency, T+Q timeliness	
2018-Intermediate target: Six FSIs except RPPI w. Q frequency, T+Q timeliness	
Recommendation II.3. Concentration and Distribution Measures	
Target: Contribute to the discussions	**
Recommendation II.4. Globally Systemically Important Financial Institutions	
Target 1: Provision of I-A data with T+50 timeliness ^{4/1}	N/A
Target 2: Work towards provision of I-I data on a weekly frequency	N/A
Target 3: Support sharing of GSIBs data	N/A
Target 4: Participate in the work on GSIBs	**
Recommendation II.5. Shadow Banking	
Target 1: Report data to FSB annual SB exercise	
Target 2: Start reporting to the FSB data on SFTs (by end-2018)	**
Recommendation II.6. Derivatives	
Target 1: Participate in the BIS 2016 Triennial Survey	
Target 2: Separately identify CCPs in BIS Semiannual Survey	
Target 3: Support the FSB work	(6/1)
Recommendation II.7. Securities Statistics (COMMON PRIORITY)	
Target: Report Core data on Debt Securities Issuance Statistics in line with the HSS	(7/1)
2016-Provide self commitments for reporting of securities statistics.	
2018-Intermediate Target: Reporting of Core stock data at nominal value on Debt Securities Issuance Statistics in line with the HSS	(7/2)

	BR
Recommendation II.8. Sectoral Accounts (COMMON PRIORITY)	
Target: Disseminate non-financial, financial accounts and balance sheet data ^{8/1}	
- Dissemination of non-financial accounts transactions (Annual data)	
- Dissemination of non-financial accounts transactions (Quarterly data)	
- Dissemination of stocks of non-financial assets (Annual data)	
- Dissemination of financial accounts and balance sheets (Annual data)	
- Dissemination of financial accounts and balance sheets (Quarterly data)	
Recommendation II.9. Household Distributional Information	
Target: Encouraged to compile and disseminate distributional data	**
Recommendation II.10. International Investment Position	
Target: Provide quarterly IIP data including currency breakdown and OFCs	
2018-Intermediate target 1: Quarterly IIP	
2019-Intermediate target 2: Separate identification of OFCs	(10/1)
2021-Intermediate target 3: Currency breakdown	
Recommendation II.11. International Banking Statistics (COMMON PRIORITY)	
Target: Fully implement the agreed IBS (LBS/CBS) enhancements	(11/1)
2018-Intermediate target 1: Reporting of LBS	
Recommendation II.12. Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (COMMON PRIORITY)	
Target: Reporting of semi-annual CPIS data including sector of holder	
2018-Intermediate target 1: Semi-annual CPIS (reporting of the Core Table)	
2019-Intermediate target 2: Sector of holder table	

Current status (Third Status Report)

	BR
Recommendation II.13. Coordinated Direct Investment Survey	
Target: Reporting inward and outward data split by equity and debt	
2018-Intermediate target 1: Inward data w. equity and debt split	
2019-Intermediate target 2: Outward data w. equity and debt split	
Recommendation II.14. Cross-border Exposures of Non-bank Corporations	
Target 1: Provision of IBS and Securities data separately identifying the NFC sector	(14/3)
Target 2: Reporting of SRF 4SRs	(14/2)
Recommendation II.15. Government Finance Statistics (COMMON PRIORITY)	
Target: Disseminate quarterly General Government Data in line with GFSM 2014	
2019-Intermediate target: General Government data with annual frequency	
Recommendation II.16. Public Sector Debt Statistics (COMMON PRIORITY)	
Target: Reporting general and central government debt data	
2018-Intermediate target: Reporting central government	
Recommendation II.17. Residential Property Prices	
Target: Compilation and dissemination of RPPI in line with the Handbook on RPPI ^{17/1}	**
2018-Intermediate target: Some data reported to the relevant international organisations, including BIS, Eurostat and OECD	
Recommendation II.18. Commercial Property Prices	
Target: Encouraged reporting of available CPPI	**
2018-Intermediate target: Some nationally available data reported to the BIS (or to the ECB for EU economies)	

Status / Progress

- **Recommendation II-2 - FSI:** Report the seven FSIs expected from SDDS Plus adherent economies on a quarterly frequency, with a timeliness of one quarter.
 - Brazil / BCB reports all core and most additional FSIs.
 - BCB is working on new indicators included in the updated FSI Compilation Guide.
- **Recommendation II-3 - FSI Concentration and Distribution Measures**
 - *“Appropriate guidance for CDM reporting is being incorporated in the revised FSI Guide”* (3rd Progress Report).
 - BCB has endorsed the proposed reporting template.

Status / Progress

- **Recommendation II-4 - G-SIFIs**

- No G-SIFIs in Brazil.

- **Recommendation II-5 - Shadow Banking**

- Brazil / BCB has participated on annual monitoring exercises.

- **Recommendation II-6 - Derivatives**

- BCB participates on the Triennial Survey. Brazil is not required to report the Semiannual OTC Survey.

- **Recommendation II-9 - Household Distributional Information**

- *“Sources and compilation methods are under development”* (3rd Progress Report).

Status / Progress

- **Recommendation II-10 - International Investment Position:** Economies to provide IIP data (BPM-6) on a quarterly frequency with one quarter timeliness, including the currency composition of financial assets and liabilities and separate identification of OFCs
 - Brazil reports quarterly data with one quarter timeliness and currency composition. Separate reporting of OFC to begin this year.
 - *More advanced ambitions:* residual maturity of debt liabilities is already reported on a quarterly basis and one quarter timeliness. Next step: separate identification of NFCs.
- **Recommendation II-12 - CPIS:** Report CPIS data on a semi-annual frequency with a maximum six-and-a-half-month timeliness
 - Brazil reports semi-annual data with six-month timeliness.
 - *More advanced ambitions:* Brazil is able to report CPIS quarterly data (depending on decision by the IMF). Reported data do not include the sector of non-resident issuers.

Status / Progress

- **Recommendation II-13 - CDIS:** G-20 economies to participate by 2019 providing inward and outward data; and by 2021 with the split by net equity and net debt positions on an annual frequency with a maximum nine-month timeliness
 - Brazil / BCB reports inward and outward annual data with nine-month timeliness, split by net equity and net debt positions.
 - *More advanced ambitions:* debt assets and gross debt liabilities positions for both inward and outward direct investment are already reported.
- **Recommendation II-14 - Cross-border exposures of non-bank corporations:** G-20 economies to report IBS and securities issuance data that separately identify the non-financial corporate sector
 - Brazil / BCB meets the target by reporting IBS and securities statistics. Enhancements are underway on both statistics.

Status / Progress

- **Recommendation II-15 - Government Finance Statistics:** To disseminate quarterly General Government Data consistent with GFSM 2014, based on the components listed in the GFS Template.

From IMFs “DGI-2 & GFS/PSDS: Countdown to 2021” presentation at G-20 Workshop on Public Finance Statistics (Washington, June 2019):

WHERE WE ARE

Brazil

2019-Intermediate target: General Government data with annual frequency consistent with *GFSM 2014*

Achieved – GFSM 2014 consistent consolidated general government operations along with a full balance sheet reported.

2021-target: General Government data with quarterly frequency consistent with *GFSM 2014*

Achieved – GFSM 2014 consistent quarterly consolidated general government operations along with a full balance sheet reported.

Fiscal adjustment calls for high quality public finance statistics. Continued adherence to international standards is important to reinforce credibility.

Status / Progress

- **Recommendation II-15 - Government Finance Statistics:** To disseminate quarterly General Government Data consistent with GFSM 2014, based on the components listed in the GFS Template.
 - Brazil disseminates General Government quarterly data with GFSM 2014 methodology. Above-the-line (National Treasury) / below-the-line (BCB)
 - Above-the-line compilation is challenging: 27 states and 5,500+ municipalities. But it benefits from:
 - a single system of accounts;
 - a Fiscal Responsibility Law (bimonthly reports);
 - partnerships with IBGE (National statistical agency), IPEA (Applied Economics Institute) and BCB.
 - Below-the-line compilation benefits from the BCB access to data from all financial institutions, from the balance of payments and from government securities' settlements and custody systems.

Status / Progress

- **Recommendation II-16: Public Sector Debt Statistics:** Economies to report general and central government debt data to the PSDS database with broad instrument coverage.

From IMF's "DGI-2 & GFS/PSDS: Countdown to 2021" presentation at G-20 Workshop on Public Finance Statistics (Washington, June 2019):

WHERE WE ARE

Brazil

2019-Intermediate target 1: Reporting central government data

Achieved (GL2/D2).

2021-Intermediate target 2: Reporting quarterly both general and central government debt to PSDS

Achieved (GL3/D2).

- Some challenges remain:
 - reporting of other accounts payable/receivable and IPSGS, based on data sources outside BCB;
 - for reporting debt securities by market value.

Status / Progress

- **Recommendation II-17 - Residential Property Prices:** Economies to compile and publish residential property price indices broadly representative of the residential property market.
 - Residential prices' indices have been made available to assess sustainability of housing credit;
 - Main indicator, the IVG-R, is compiled by the BCB, based on the appraisal values for housing loans. It has been improved over time, with coverage expansion and methodological enhancements;
- **Recommendation II-18 - Commercial Property Prices:** Economies to provide nationally available CPPI data, be it from private sources or sourced from official statistics, the latter being the preferred option.
 - Brazil / BCB reports a private index of commercial real estate market profitability with national coverage.

Status / Progress

- **Recommendation II-20 - Data Sharing:** Economies to share information and ideas on ways to apply confidential rules/arrangements in a manner that would allow sharing of more granular data.
 - Brazil is working with the IMF on the process for SDDS+ adherence, to be achieved in 2019.
 - Brazil already disseminates 7 out of 9 additional data categories required for SDDS+.
 - Lots of synergies with DGI.
 - A transition plan will be proposed for the remaining additional data categories: Securities Statistics and Sectoral Accounts.
 - Widespread use of SDMX to be put in place, extending further to other statistical datasets.

Key challenges ahead

- **Recommendation II-7 - Securities Statistics:** Economies to disseminate debt securities issuance statistics consistent with the HSS with breakdowns by issuer sector, currency, maturity, type of interest rate and market of issuance with periodicity of one quarter and timeliness of four months.
 - Securities statistics to be compiled from three main data sources:
 - Open market operations (BCB): federal government securities
 - Balance of payments statistics (BCB): external debt issued abroad
 - Private debt securities registry (B3): private debt securities
 - Compilation of private debt securities statistics is the most challenging:
 - 26 different instruments.
 - Double counting to be avoided. Data from registries not always match with data from financial institutions balance sheets. Use on securitization and repurchase agreements makes it difficult to identify the issuers.

Key challenges ahead

- **Recommendation II-7 - Securities Statistics:** Economies to disseminate debt securities issuance statistics consistent with the HSS with breakdowns by issuer sector, currency, maturity, type of interest rate and market of issuance with periodicity of one quarter and timeliness of four months.
 - Dissemination of Table 1.1: Debt Securities Issues started in May, 2019.
 - Many challenges on next steps. Most difficulties with data on private debt securities.
 - Information is usually segmented across instruments.
 - Data from many sources are to be combined.
 - Scarce data on non-resident holders
 - Market value may be difficult to define for some instruments.
 - Maturities breakdown on holders table will be challenging for some instruments.
 - Basic “from whom to whom” table not so difficult.

Key challenges ahead

- **Recommendation II-8 - Sectoral Accounts:** G-20 economies to disseminate on quarterly and annual frequencies, sectoral accounts flows and balance sheet data, based on the agreed template, including data for the other (non-bank) financial corporations sector, and develop from-whom to-whom matrices for both transactions and stocks to support balance sheet analysis.
 - Annual financial accounts are currently disseminated with a 2-year timeliness. To reduce timeliness is essential to make sectoral accounts relevant.
 - Quarterly financial balance sheets are being compiled for internal use of the BCB.
 - One quarter timeliness to be achieved in 2019:
 - 2018/Q2 was released in December, 2018;
 - 2019/Q3 to be released in December, 2019.
 - Dissemination expected for June, 2020.
 - Quarterly financial accounts – stocks and flows – to be disseminated in 2020.
 - “From whom to whom” annual data expected to be released in 2020.

Key challenges ahead

- **Recommendation II-11 - International Banking Statistics:** G-20 economies to fully implement the agreed enhancements by 2021.
 - IBS Stage 1 enhancements implemented during DGI Phase I;
 - Stage 2 enhancements require collection of new data from reporting banks;
 - New regulation for an expanded scope of reporting banks is ready to be published;
 - New data templates to be disseminated for reporting banks;
 - But implementation of a new IT system with a new framework to receive enhanced data have been postponed due to limited resources;
 - Dissemination of new data templates for reporting banks is expected for 2020, waiting for the new IT framework.

Thank you!

Global Conference on the G20 Data Gaps Initiative

Washington, D.C., June 12-13

China's Progress in Implementing the DGI-2

Recommendation II.2. Financial Soundness Indicators

	CN
Target: Reporting of Seven FSIs w. Q frequency, T+Q timeliness	(2/1) (2/2) (2/3)
2018-Intermediate target: Six FSIs except RPPI w. Q frequency, T+Q timeliness	

- ▶ Since the DGI, China has:
 - ▶ Reported 12 core FSIs + 2 additional FSIs;
 - ▶ Expanded the coverage from 17 large banks to all 1000+ banks and this number is still growing;
 - ▶ Increased the frequency from annual basis to semi-annual basis;
 - ▶ Ensured all regulatory capital-related data is consistent with the Basel III standards.
- ▶ Next steps:
 - ▶ Increase the frequency of some FSIs to quarterly basis from 2019, including:
 - ▶ Nonperforming loans to total gross loans (I03); ROA (I06), ROE(I07); Net open position in foreign exchange to capital (I12); ...

Recommendation II.4. Globally Systemically Important Financial Institutions

	CN
Target 1: Provision of I-A data with T+50 timeliness ^{4/1}	(4/2)
Target 2: Work towards provision of I-I data on a weekly frequency	(4/2)
Target 3: Support sharing of GSIBs data	(4/2)
Target 4: Participate in the work on GSIBs	**

- ▶ Assess the data availability of all four G-SIBs in China: ICBC, BOC, ABC, and CCB
- ▶ An average data availability rate of 75% = 25% data gap, including:
 - ▶ Parent companies of transaction counterparties;
 - ▶ Breakdown of FX derivatives;
 - ▶ Details of consolidated financial statements.

Recommendation II.5. Non-Bank Financial Intermediation

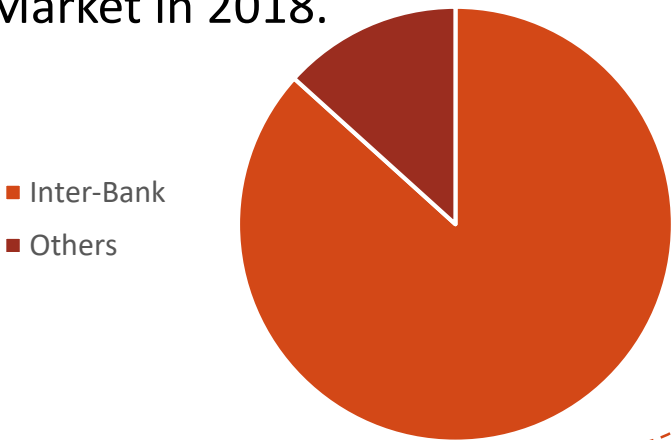
	CN
Target 1: Report data to FSB annual monitoring exercise on non-bank financial intermediation	
Target 2: Start reporting to the FSB data on SFTs (by end-2019)	**

- ▶ Report data to FSB annually since 2015;
- ▶ Remaining data gaps:
 - ▶ Transaction counterparties;
 - ▶ Economic functions;
 - ▶ Risk assessment;
 - ▶ ...
- ▶ Next steps: close the data gaps and increase the timeliness.

Recommendation II.7. Securities Statistics

	CN
Target: Report core data on Debt Securities Issuance Statistics in line with the HSS	(7/1)
2016-Provide self commitments for reporting of securities statistics	
2018-Intermediate Target: Reporting of Core stock data at nominal value on Debt Securities Issuance Statistics in line with the HSS	

- ▶ Begin reporting data on Debt Securities Issuance Statistics of the Inter-bank Bond Market.
- ▶ More than 85% of Bonds were issued in the Inter-bank Bond Market in 2018.



Recommendation II.8. Sectoral Accounts

	CN
Target: Disseminate non-financial, financial accounts, and balance sheet data ^{8/1}	
- Dissemination of non-financial accounts transactions (Annual data)	
- Dissemination of non-financial accounts transactions (Quarterly data)	
- Dissemination of stocks of non-financial assets (Annual data)	
- Dissemination of financial accounts and balance sheets (Annual data)	
- Dissemination of financial accounts and balance sheets (Quarterly data)	

► Financial accounts:

- The PBoC compiles and disseminates the Flow of Funds Statement (Financial Transaction Accounts) on an annual basis, financial transactions without financial institutions are missing;
- Sectors: Only main sectors, sub-sectors are missing;
- Instruments: Sub-instruments categories needs to be reclassified;
- Quarterly data is missing.

Recommendation II.8. Sectoral Accounts

	CN
Target: Disseminate non-financial, financial accounts, and balance sheet data ^{8/1}	
- Dissemination of non-financial accounts transactions (Annual data)	
- Dissemination of non-financial accounts transactions (Quarterly data)	
- Dissemination of stocks of non-financial assets (Annual data)	
- Dissemination of financial accounts and balance sheets (Annual data)	
- Dissemination of financial accounts and balance sheets (Quarterly data)	

- ▶ Next steps in 5 years:
 - ▶ Sub-sectors data;
 - ▶ Sub-instruments classification align with international practice;
 - ▶ Compile financial transactions w/o financial institutions;
 - ▶ Increase the frequency to quarterly basis; and
 - ▶ Improve data quality.

Recommendation II.10. International Investment Position

	CN
Target: Provide quarterly IIP data including currency breakdown and OFCs	
2018-Intermediate target 1: Quarterly IIP	
2019-Intermediate target 2: Separate identification of OFCs	
2021-Intermediate target 3: Currency breakdown	

- ▶ Separating identification of OFCs from *Other Sector*, to be provided from 2021;
- ▶ Working on the currency breakdown, to be provided from 2021.

Recommendation II.11. International Banking Statistics

	CN
Target: Fully implement the agreed IBS (LBS/CBS) enhancements	(11/2) (11/3)
2018-Intermediate target 1: Reporting of LBS	

▶ CBS:

▶ Assess the data availability of CBS since 2018, some data gaps remain;

▶ Next steps:

▶ Phase 1: Report CBS data of four G-SIBs (2020-2021);

▶ Phase 2: Expand coverage to most large and medium banks;

▶ Phase 3: Expand coverage to all 559 banks who report LBS data; and

▶ Phase 4: Expand coverage to all banks.

Recommendation II.11. International Banking Statistics

	CN
Target: Fully implement the agreed IBS (LBS/CBS) enhancements	(11/2) (11/3)
2018-Intermediate target 1: Reporting of LBS	

- ▶ LBS:
 - ▶ Local positions in LBS not yet reported (10% of all LBS data).
 - ▶ Remaining gaps:
 - ▶ Currency breakdown;
 - ▶ Sector of transaction counterparties;
 - ▶ Classification of short/long term asset/debt.

Recommendation II.12. Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey

	CN
Target: Reporting of semi-annual CPIS data including sector of holder	
2018-Intermediate target 1: Semi-annual CPIS (reporting of the Core Table)	
2019-Intermediate target 2: Sector of holder table	

- ▶ Sector of holder table
 - ▶ To be provided no later than 2021;

Recommendation II.13. Coordinated Direct Investment Survey

	CN
Target: Reporting inward and outward data split by equity and debt	
2018-Intermediate target 1: Inward data w. equity and debt split	(13/1)
2019-Intermediate target 2: Outward data w. equity and debt split	

- ▶ Inward data
 - ▶ Country breakdown of debt data not reported;
- ▶ Outward data
 - ▶ To be reported by the end of 2019;

Thank you

G-20 DGI-2 IMPLEMENTATION IN INDIA: PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

1

IMF-FSB Global Conference on G-20 Data Gap Initiative (Phase-II)

Washington DC

June 12-13, 2019

FINANCIAL SECTOR RISK MONITORING - I

○ Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs)

- Recommended six FSIs under the revised framework are compiled on quarterly basis with timeliness of one quarter. For residential property price index (RPPI), the reporting lag has exceeded one quarter on some occasions.
- Data on OFCs (*i.e.*, NBFCs, MFs and FIs) are compiled and submitted on quarterly basis.
- Other regulators have role in FSIs on Insurance Cos and PFs and HFCs (information covers NBFCs and MMFs).
- The revised list of FSIs (to be provided from 2021 onwards) include net stable funding ratio (NSFR), which would be applicable for the Indian banks from April 2020 (Guidelines issued in Nov.2018).

FINANCIAL SECTOR RISK MONITORING - II

○ Derivatives

- Regular participant in the Triennial Survey of BIS.
- Separate identification on central counterparty (*viz.*, the Clearing Corporation of India) is being done in the BIS's semi-annual survey.
- Reporting arrangement for market participants executing trade in OTC derivatives in India report to a CCIL-managed Trade Repository (TR). Trade details of transactions executed outside Indian can be reported to foreign TR with concurrence of foreign counterparty.
- Information on derivatives (with country of counter-party, currency breakdown, country/sector of ultimate risk) are reported under the quarterly international banking statistics (IBS) to the BIS.

○ Concentration and Distribution Measures:

- CDMs for FSIs (except Common Equity Tier-1 to risk-weighted assets) will be provided from the second half of 2019
- ON receipt of the final templates from the IMF, the same will be processed for reporting of quarterly data.

Securities Statistics

A. *Govt. securities*

- These cover around three-fourths of the outstanding securities.
- For long-term debt securities of general government and central government, the details of type of instruments, currency, maturity, interest rate and residence of creditor are reported annually to the BIS.
- Work relating to reporting of stock of debt securities from face value to market / nominal value is in being evaluated.
- Reporting frequency will move to quarterly (with one month lag) from June 2019
- Challenges remain for from-whom-to-whom matrices.

B. *Private corporate bonds*

- Detailed Information is available for External Commercial Borrowings.
- Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has taken steps for consolidation of debt securities in a phased manner.
- Information on all dimensions not available for private placement bonds which have predominance in corporate bond issuances (well above 90%).

FINANCIAL SECTOR RISK MONITORING - IV

Shadow Banking / Non-bank Financial Intermediation

- Annual data on shadow banking for whom-to-whom tables are being submitted to FSB. In 2018, significant improvement was made and data were submitted in all the templates provided by the FSB (Target-1).
- Target 2 [Start reporting data on securities financing transactions (SFT) to the FSBs by end-2019] is supported. where commitment depends on IAG guidance / national consideration for all countries.
- Data collection process has started for providing information in the templates for the *NBFI Monitoring and Information Sharing Exercise* of 2019.

G-SIFI

- No Indian bank / financial institution is identified as G-SIB/G-SII, at present.

EXTERNAL LIABILITIES / ASSETS - I

Co-ordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS)

- Reporting made mandatory under legal powers without threshold.
- Direct reporting by over 20,000 DI companies in Self-validating Form.
- Over 95 % DI companies are unlisted – OFBV method is used in absence of direct market valuation.
- Reference date is co-terminus with Financial Year.
- Both inward and outward investments are compiled.
- Foreign Affiliate Trade Statistics (FATS) is also collected through the same Form.

EXTERNAL LIABILITIES / ASSETS - II

Co-ordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS)

- Portfolio Assets being reported (Encouraged table on Liabilities are not being compiled).
- Data, including the sector of holder table, are reported.
- Frequency changed to half-yearly since 2014.

International Investment Position (IIP)

- Quarterly with a quarter's lag : *Implemented in 2006*
- Separate Identification of OFCs : *Implemented in 2018*
- Currency breakdown of Debt : *Efforts on to compile soon*

EXTERNAL LIABILITIES / ASSETS - III

International Banking Statistics

- Locational and Consolidated Banking Statistics are being compiled and reported since 2001.
- Stage-II enhancement data are being reported since 2014.
- Domestic exposures reporting under CBS commenced in March 2018.
- Non-financial sector data are reported separately for government, corporate and household sectors (encouraged enhancements).

Cross-border Exposure of Non-bank Corporations

- IBS data separately identifies non-financial corporations.
- Foreign affiliates's trade statistics and financials are being compiled and released on an annual basis.
- While SRF-4SR is prescribed for quarterly reporting, related data on cross-border exposure of non-bank financial companies are compiled on annual basis.

Sectoral Accounts

- Annual flow-of-funds (FoF) accounts on whom-to-whom basis for five institutional sectors are being compiled regularly. The accounts for 2017-18 (April-March) have been released in June 2019.
- Given the expanse of the economy with a sizeable in formal sector, the reduction of time-lag to nine months is challenging. Comprehensive balance sheet data relating to non-financial corporations and need for data on financial assets/liabilities of states, rural co-operatives, local bodies which are very large in numbers are not available and most of them prepare only annual accounts..
- The Committee on Financial Sector Statistics appointed by the National Statistical Commission (NSC) (May 2018) examined to need for dissemination of quarterly sectoral accounts flows based on internationally agreed template (with target sectors and instruments) and suggested the way forward.
- In the endeavor to move to quarterly FoF accounts, the pilot study on quarterly financial assets and liabilities of household sector for Q1:2015-16 to Q2:2017-18 was published in March 2018.
- The feasibility of compiling more detailed data (stocks, transactions, revaluation and other changes in stocks) is being reviewed.

Property Prices

- Residential Property Price Index (RPPI) for All-India and ten cities are being compiled and disseminated. A Technical Advisory Committee of the National Housing Bank (with the Reserve Bank and other representatives) is working towards further methodological refinement.
- No Official agencies are at present compiling Commercial Property Price Index (CPPI) for India.
- Efforts are being made using hedonic approach for CPPI compilation, but no finality is reached, which can be reported at this stage..

Data Sharing

- At present, 172 macroeconomic data series are being submitted to the BIS in SDMX format.
- The SDMX-based elements (including Data Structure Definitions (DSDs) of the statements submitted to the Reserve Bank) are being prepared. Granular Data Access Lab (GDAL) would be a part of the new Data warehouse of the Reserve Bank, which hosts the *Database on Indian Economy*.
- Common Statistical Identifier (LEI system) is introduced:
 - For all borrowers of banks having total fund based and non-fund based exposure above a limit in a phased manner.
 - Borrowers who do not obtain LEI as per the schedule are not to be granted renewal / enhancement of credit facilities.
 - Banks are advised to encourage large borrowers to obtain LEI for their parent entity as well as all subsidiaries and associates.
 - Over 20,000 entities are allotted LEI.
- The Right to Information Act, 2005 and other legislations provide enabling provisions for information dissemination.
- *Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC)* is set up as a borrower-level dataset where banks report credit information on all their borrowers having aggregate fund based and non-fund based exposure above a threshold. The pooled information under CRILC is shared with the reporting banks.
- The Reserve Bank is setting up a *Public Credit Registry (PCR)* of authenticated granular credit information and will work as a financial information infrastructure providing access to stakeholders.

SECTORAL ACCOUNTS

❖ Recommendation

- *The G-20 economies to compile and disseminate, on a quarterly and annual frequency, sectoral accounts flows and balance sheet data, based on the internationally agreed template, including data for the other (non-bank) financial corporations sector, and develop from-whom to-whom matrices for both transactions and stocks to support balance sheet analysis.*
- *The IAG, in collaboration with the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA), to encourage and monitor the progress by G-20 economies.*

❖ **Target:** Disseminate non-financial, financial accounts and balance sheet data.

❖ **Status:**

- **Dissemination of non-financial accounts transactions (Annual data):** Sectoral Accounts (Production to Financial Accounts) are prepared, NPISH is clubbed together with Household Sector. Revaluation, Other Changes in Volume Accounts and Balance Sheet are not prepared.
- **Dissemination of non-financial accounts transactions (Quarterly data):** GVA and Expenditure side aggregates (GFCE, PFCE, Capital Formation etc.) are prepared. However, complete Sectoral Account is not prepared on Quarterly Basis.
- **Dissemination of stocks of non-financial assets (Annual data):** Capital Stock by Industry and Sector is published annually besides the flows affecting the same like Gross Capital Formation (GCF), Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), Change in Stocks (CIS) etc.
- Dissemination of financial accounts and balance sheets (Annual data): **RBI**
- Dissemination of financial accounts and balance sheets (Quarterly data): **RBI**

HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTIONAL INFORMATION

- ❖ **Recommendation:** *To encourage the production and dissemination of distributional information on income, consumption, saving, and wealth, for the household sector.*
- ❖ **Target:** Encouraged to compile and disseminate distributional data
- ❖ **Status:**
 - ❖ Distributional information for Household Sector presently available only for consumption related variable (based on Household Consumer Expenditure Survey).

GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS (GFS)

❖ Recommendation

- *The G-20 economies to disseminate quarterly general government data consistent with the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014).*
- *Adoption of accrual accounting by the G-20 economies is encouraged.*
- *The IMF to monitor the regular reporting and dissemination of timely, comparable, and high-quality government finance data.*

❖ Status

- GFS involves compilation of both Central Government and State Government data. Currently, we are providing data based on GFSM 1986/2001.
- Fulfilling the recommendation remains a challenge currently.

❖ Way Forward

- Steps are being taken to move towards migration to GFSM 2014
- Automation of the process is planned, the first step towards provision of quarterly data.

PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT STATISTICS (PSDS)

❖ Recommendation

- *The G-20 economies to provide comprehensive general government debt data with broad instrument coverage to the World Bank/IMF/OECD Public Sector Debt Database.*
- *The World Bank to coordinate the work.*

❖ Status

- Currently, debt data for Central government is provided in Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) format. Compilation of data for general Government debt on quarterly basis is not being done presently.
- Provision of quarterly general government debt data remains a challenge.

❖ Way Forward

- As regards generation of Central government debt as per PSDS format, Ministry of Finance will be able to provide Central Government data from quarter ending-June 2020 onwards in the specified PSDS format.

INTERNATIONAL DATA COOPERATION AND COMMUNICATION

❖ Recommendation:

- *To foster improved international data cooperation among international organizations and support timely standardized transmission of data through internationally agreed formats (e.g., SDMX), to reduce the burden on reporting economies, and promote outreach to users.*

❖ Status:

- The mapping of Quarterly National Accounts(QNA) data with SDMX codes has been done and the data reporting is in place.
- Work is in Progress regarding conversion of Annual National Accounts and NSDP data (under SDDS) into SDMX Format (Conversion of NSDP into SDMX format was attempted through TA Mission under India-EU cooperation on ICT standardization 2016 during 24-30th April, 2019).

PROMOTION OF DATA SHARING BY G-20 ECONOMIES

❖ **Recommendation:**

- *To promote and encourage the exchange of data and metadata to improve the quality (e.g., consistency) of data, and availability for policy use. Also to increase the sharing and accessibility of granular data, if needed by revisiting existing confidentiality constraints.*

❖ **Status:**

- Various estimates releases by CSO and the Survey results by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), along with the metadata are available on the website for public. Granular Survey data collected by Ministry of Statistics & PI is already shared.

THANKS



Implementing the DGI-II recommendations: progress in the Netherlands

Melle Bijlsma

Global conference on the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative, 12-13 june 2019

DeNederlandscheBank

EUROSYSTEEM

Outline

- Participation Netherlands in the DGI-II
- Implementation: general progress
- Implementation: specific recommendations
 - II.5 Shadow banking
 - II.8 Sectoral accounts
 - II.17/II.18 Property Price Indices

Participation of the Netherlands in the DGI-II

- The Netherlands participate in the DGI-II as a member of the Financial Stability Board (FSB)
- The Netherlands recognize the importance of this initiative; The Netherlands Bank (DNB) and Statistics Netherlands (CBS) have committed to implement all recommendations at the best of their capabilities.

Implementation: general progress

- In general, good progress on recommendations
- Process of implementation is intensive, given the combination of changes in statistical methods, business processes and supporting ICT systems
- Progress is enabled by intensive cooperation between DNB and Statistics Netherlands

Implementation: general progress

Recommendation	Status (2018)	Remarks
II.2. Financial Soundness Indicators (COMMON PRIORITY)		
II.3. Concentration and Distribution Measures		
II.4. Globally Systemically Important Financial Institutions		
II.5. Shadow banking		
II.6. Derivatives		
II.7. Securities Statistics (COMMON PRIORITY)		
II.8. Sectoral Accounts (COMMON PRIORITY)		Not all breakdowns are delivered to the ECB/Eurostat/OECD, partly due to logistical reasons.
II.9. Household Distributional Information		
II.10. International Investment Position		Not all currency breakdowns are available to comply with target 3 by 2021. We follow the breakdowns as used by the ECB.
II.11. International Banking Statistics (COMMON PRIORITY)		
II.12. Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (COMMON PRIORITY)		
II.13. Coordinated Direct Investment Survey		
II.14. Cross-border Exposures of Non-bank Corporations		
II.15. Government Finance Statistics (COMMON PRIORITY)		
II.16. Public Sector Debt Statistics (COMMON PRIORITY)		
II.17. Residential Property Prices		
II.18. Commercial Property Prices		An official CPPI is under development at Statistics Netherlands, but is not yet ready for publication.

Implementation: specific recommendations

Recommendation 5: Shadow Banking

Definition shadow banking / NBFIs

- Credit intermediation involving entities and activities outside of the regular banking system
- Performing bank-like functions, e.g. maturity and liquidity transformation, and leverage

Update

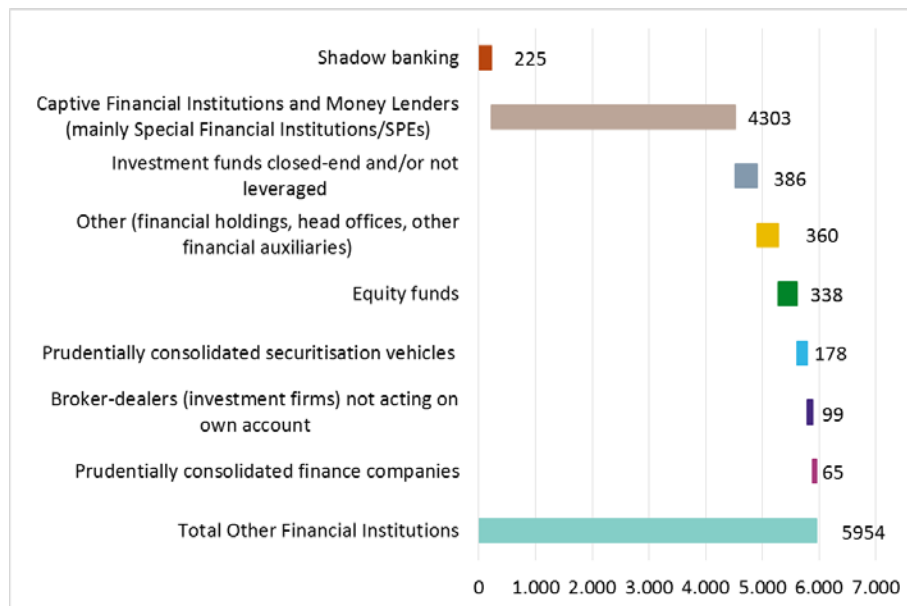
- DNB delivers data to the annual FSB shadow banking exercise
- Analytical deep dive: Van der Veer, Klaaijsen and Roerink (2015). [Shedding a clearer light on financial stability risks in the shadow banking system](#)
- From OFI to shadow banking / NBFIs definition

Recommendation 5: Shadow Banking

Financial assets shadow banking compared to other financial institutions

(National definition, excluding investment funds on joint account of pension administration organizations)

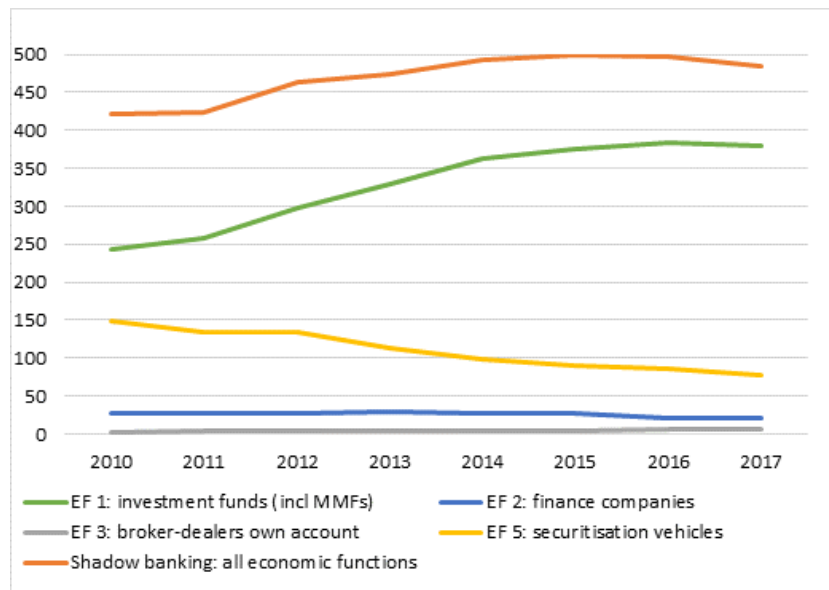
In EUR billions at end-2017



Recommendation 5: Shadow Banking

Total financial assets from shadow banking entities by economic function

In EUR billions at end-2017



Recommendation 8: Sector accounts

- We are largely compliant with the targets set.
- However some specific items are not transmitted...
 - ... partly because of changes needed in our compilation/publication process...
 - ... and partly because of logistical issues (who delivers the data to whom?)

Recommendation 8: Sector accounts

Cooperation with Statistics Netherlands (CBS): towards full alignment

Main elements

- Goal of realizing complete consistency between BOP/IIP and ROW account by harmonizing sources, revision policies and setting up a new process of joint integration
- New and more efficient distribution of tasks and data collection: DNB compiles sectoral accounts for S.12, Statistics Netherlands includes BoP data in S11. survey
- Improved data sources for securities holdings (monthly survey) and OFI-sectors (S.125/S.126 survey).

Recommendation 8: Sector accounts

Cooperation with Statistics Netherlands (CBS): towards full alignment

- Sectoral data is integrated in joint DNB / Statistics Netherlands process, resulting (inter alia) in data for the ROW account
- This ROW data is converted into BoP/IIP by DNB. This implies:
 - adding (limited) functional breakdown in sectoral accounts, details regarding counterpart country and sector, currency of denomination and maturity.
 - adjustments to total values in integration process should be limited, but can still be significant in practice.
- ROW and BoP/IIP must have the same revision cycle and the same policy to deal with time series breaks;

Recommendation 8: Sector accounts

Cooperation with Statistics Netherlands (CBS): towards full alignment

Challenges

- Integrating data into a consistent set creates quality at the expense of resources
- The larger the integration matrix, the more complex and costly the process becomes
- Publishing increasing detail on subsectors (e.g. in OFI sectors) seems more efficient in satellite accounts, e.g. sectoral statistics

Recommendation 17: Residential property price index (RPPI)

- As of June 2018 CBS publishes a price index for new dwellings. From that moment on the house price index includes price developments of existing homes as well as reliable price developments of new dwellings.

Topic ▼									
Type of dwelling ▼		House Price index	Changes compared to the previous period	Changes compared to the previous year	Sold own dwellings	Changes compared to the previous period	Changes compared to the previous year	Average purchase price	Total value purchase prices
Periods ▼		Price index			Number				
		2015=100	%		number	%		euros	million euros
Total of own houses	2015	100.0			204,678			235,916	48,287
	2016	105.0	5.0	5.0	242,531	18.5	18.5	249,653	60,549
	2017	112.9	7.5	7.5	273,067	12.6	12.6	269,894	73,699
	2018 ^a	123.7	9.5	9.5	.	.	.	.	.
New own homes	2015	100.0			26,385			274,584	7,245
	2016	104.6	4.6	4.6	27,738	5.1	5.1	294,691	8,174
	2017	112.2	7.2	7.2	31,207	12.5	12.5	321,039	10,019
	2018 ^a	126.5	12.7	12.7	.	.	.	.	.
Existing own homes	2015	100.0			178,293			230,194	41,042
	2016	105.0	5.0	5.0	214,793	20.5	20.5	243,837	52,374
	2017	113.0	7.6	7.6	241,860	12.6	12.6	263,295	63,680
	2018 ^a	123.2	9.0	9.0	218,491	-9.7	-9.7	287,267	62,765

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Kadaster

Recommendation 18: Commercial property price index (CPPI)

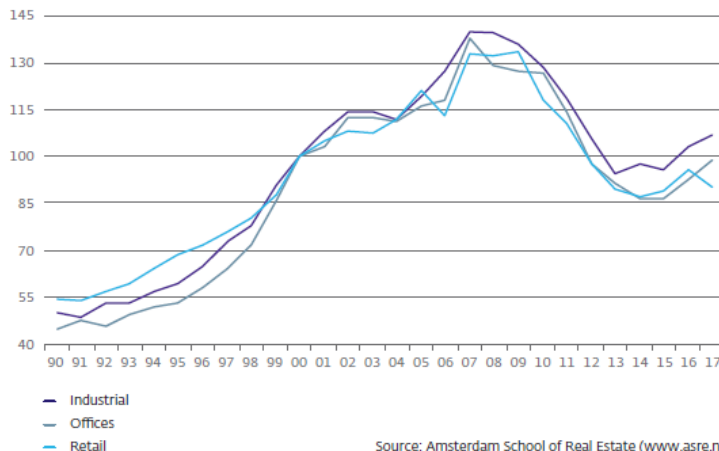
- Statistics Netherlands is currently undertaking preparatory work aiming to publish a CPPI in the near future.
- Progress has been made on improving the underlying data. The next step is to transform these data into an index of acceptable quality.
- Key challenges include:
 - Low amounts of transactions in commercial property during the year
 - Accounting for portfolio transactions, given their sometimes substantial market share
 - Properly integrating three datasets with heterogeneous goals and thus definitions
- Progress of the work will be assessed by the end of the 2019

Recommendation 18: Commercial property price index (CPPI)

- A fall-back option would be to deliver the ASRE-index to the BIS, as a temporary option until the CPPI is ready
- The ASRE-index is a private index with data quality deemed acceptable enough to be used in policy circles (e.g. DNB in its October 2018 Financial Stability Report)

Figure 6 Price index of commercial real estate

Index 2000=100



Source: Amsterdam School of Real Estate (www.asre.nl)

Questions?



Bank of Russia

PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE DGI-2 AND KEY CHALLENGES AHEAD

Bank of Russia
Ekaterina Prokunina

2019 DGI-2 Global Conference





Implementation of recommendations Second phase of the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative

Rec-n	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Financial Soundness Indicators R. II.2	✓ Quarterly publication of core FSIs (SDDS Plus)	✓ Annual submission of core FSIs on OFCs			✓ Quarterly submission of core FSIs on OFCs
Shadow Banking R. II.5			✓ Report to the FSB data on securities financial transactions		
Derivatives R. II.6		✓ Participation in the work of IOs on definition of guidance on uniform transaction and product identifiers (UTI, UPI)			
		✓ Participation in the BIS's surveys on derivatives			
		✓ Participation in the work on the development of a mechanism to aggregate data from Trade Repositories (TR)			
		✓ Studying the feasibility of concluding bilateral agreements with foreign regulators on the access to data of TRs			
Securities Statistics R. II.7			✓ Publication of debt securities issues by sectors, currency and maturity		✓ Debt securities holdings statistics. FWTW tables
			✓ Submission of data to the BIS		
Sectoral Accounts R. II.8		✓ Publication of financial accounts and balance sheets (T+6 for Q and T+12 for Y)			✓ Publication of FWTW tables. Compilation the data according to required templates.
IIP R. II.10	✓ Semiannual report of the IIP currency composition	✓ Quarterly report of the IIP currency composition ✓ Separate identification of NFCs in IIP		✓ Dissemination of residual maturity of debt liabilities on a quarterly frequency	
International Banking Statistics R. II.11		✓ Report of LBS fully consistent with the BIS requirements			✓ Report of CBS fully consistent with the BIS requirements
CPIS R. II.12	✓ Regular compilation of quarterly CPIS data		✓ Report of sector of non-resident issuer (FWTW)		
Cross-Border Exposures of Nonbank Corporations R. II.14	✓ Partial compilation of SRF 4SR	✓ Full report of SRF 4SR			
International Data Cooperation and Communication R. II.19			✓ Introduction of CBR's statistical website		
Promotion of Data Sharing by G-20 Economies R. II.20			✓ Interaction with international organizations on issues of timely standardized transmission of data through internationally agreed formats		
			✓ Interaction with international organizations and G-20 countries on issues of more granular data sharing		



Bank of Russia's Support of Recent International Initiatives

I. Workshop on CDIS Bilateral Asymmetries (organized by IMF, Eurostat, ECB and OECD) (Hamburg, 2017) (22 participants)

Bilateral meetings with major partners:



*Data and
metadata sharing*



- Austria
- China, P.R.: Mainland
- Cyprus
- Germany
- India
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan

II. *Proof of Concept* aimed to support CPIS compilation (organized by IMF, 2018-2019) (17 participants)

Data sharing via IMF to provide participants with the information on sector of security issuer



Data



Data



- Albania
- Austria
- Bulgaria
- Colombia
- ...
- USA



Recommendation 12 Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey



2016

- *semi-annual data dissemination*
- *sector of holder tables*
- *data in SDDS Plus format*



2017

- *quarterly data dissemination, including SDDS plus format*
- *sector of issuer tables*
- *participation in elaboration of CPIS Guide Third edition*



2018 - 2019

- *participation in Proof of Concept*
- *from-whom-to-whom Matrix*
- *regional breakdown of total holdings*



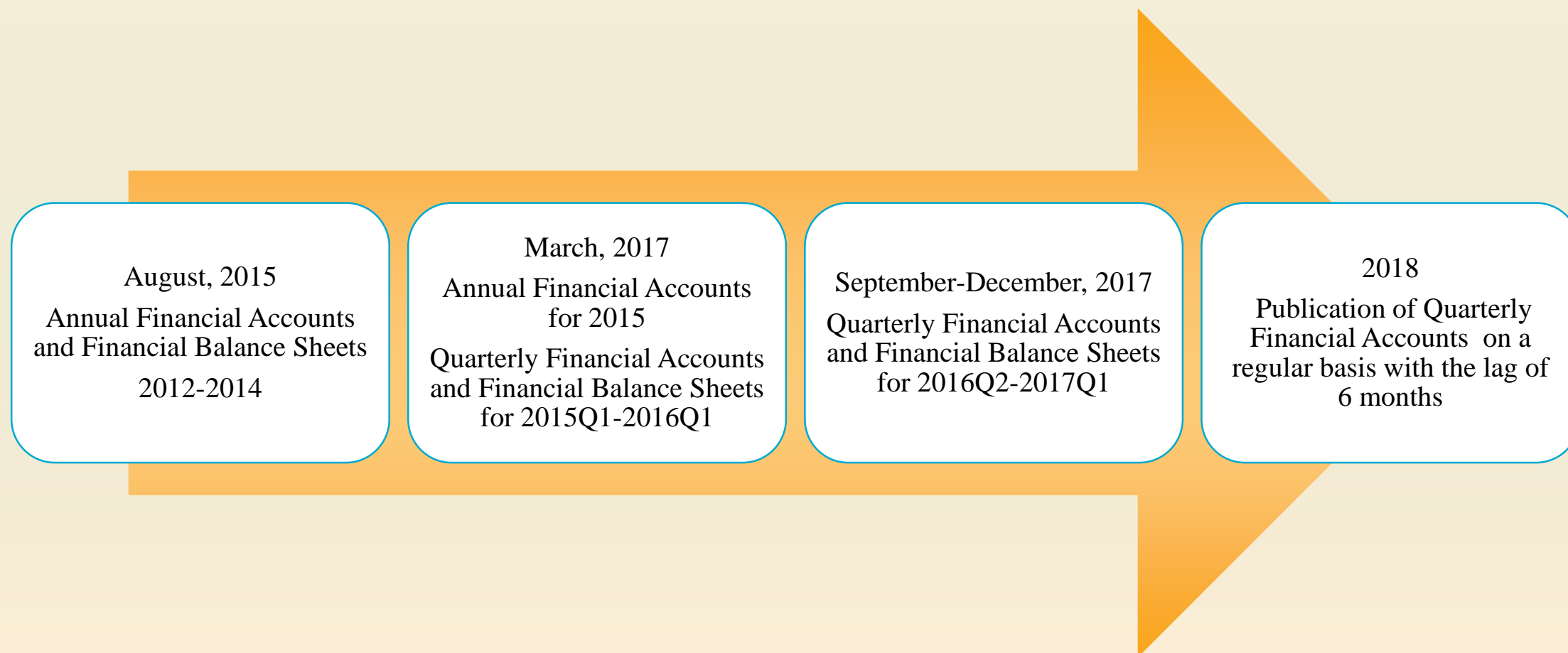
DGI-II requirements

	01.01.2013	...	01.01.2019	01.02.2019	01.03.2019	01.04.2019
Amount outstanding of debt securities - total						
Total	8 516 503	...	21 218 298	21 482 222	21 623 152	21 926 952
Short-term	13 000	...	1 396 218	1 529 409	1 556 655	1 537 397
Long-term	8 503 503	...	19 822 080	19 952 813	20 066 497	20 389 555
Central bank	-	...	1 374 230	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000
Short-term	-	...	1 374 230	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000
Long-term	-	...	-	-	-	-
Other depository corporations	1 136 389	...	1 861 299	1 878 462	1 892 822	1 943 799
Short-term	-	...	10 288	10 356	11 597	13 271
Long-term	1 136 389	...	1 851 011	1 868 106	1 881 225	1 930 528
Insurance corporations	15 000	...	7 000	7 000	7 000	7 000
Short-term	-	...	-	-	-	-
Long-term	15 000	...	7 000	7 000	7 000	7 000
Other financial corporations	1 045 141	...	2 626 615	2 686 851	2 737 960	2 717 533
Short-term	-	...	8 490	15 843	41 848	20 926
Long-term	1 045 141	...	2 618 125	2 671 008	2 696 112	2 696 607
General government	4 414 257	...	8 455 813	8 516 312	8 535 611	8 804 503
Short-term	-	...	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000
Long-term	4 414 257	...	8 452 813	8 513 312	8 532 611	8 801 503
Nonfinancial corporations	1 835 416	...	6 785 541	6 790 797	6 851 959	6 851 317
Short-term	-	...	210	210	210	200
Long-term	1 835 416	...	6 785 331	6 790 587	6 851 749	6 851 117
Non-residents	70 300	...	107 800	102 800	97 800	102 800
Short-term	13 000	...	-	-	-	-
Long-term	57 300	...	107 800	102 800	97 800	102 800
<i>Source.</i> The Bank of Russia						

- Quarterly
- Timeliness T+40 (calendar) days
- Since **01.01.2013**
- Debt securities (taking redemption into account) are at nominal value
- Breakdown by: sector, currency and maturity
- Submitted data to BIS including selected back data and using the Global DSD for Sector Accounts.

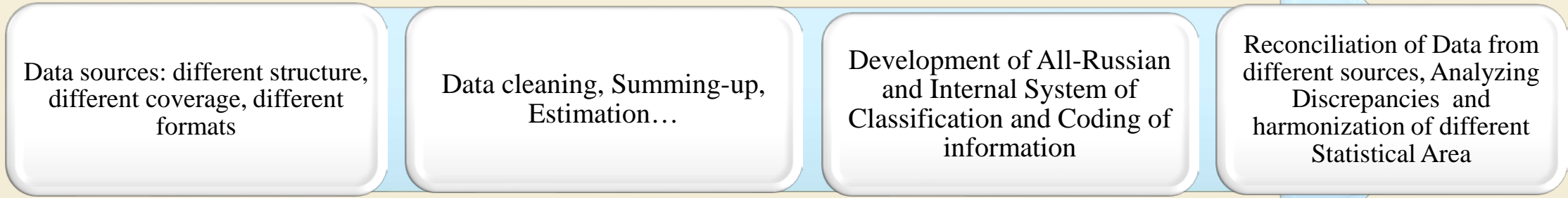
Further developments (2021): Debt securities issuance statistics on domestic market adding breakdown by type of interest rate (fixed, variable)
 Debt securities holdings statistics on domestic market for stocks and transactions with breakdowns by issuing sector/subsector, national/foreign currency, by maturity and type of interest rate
 Debt securities statistics in a from-whom-to-whom format

Publication of Financial Accounts and Financial Balance Sheets



Financial Accounts and Financial Balance Sheets Compilation

Data processing system

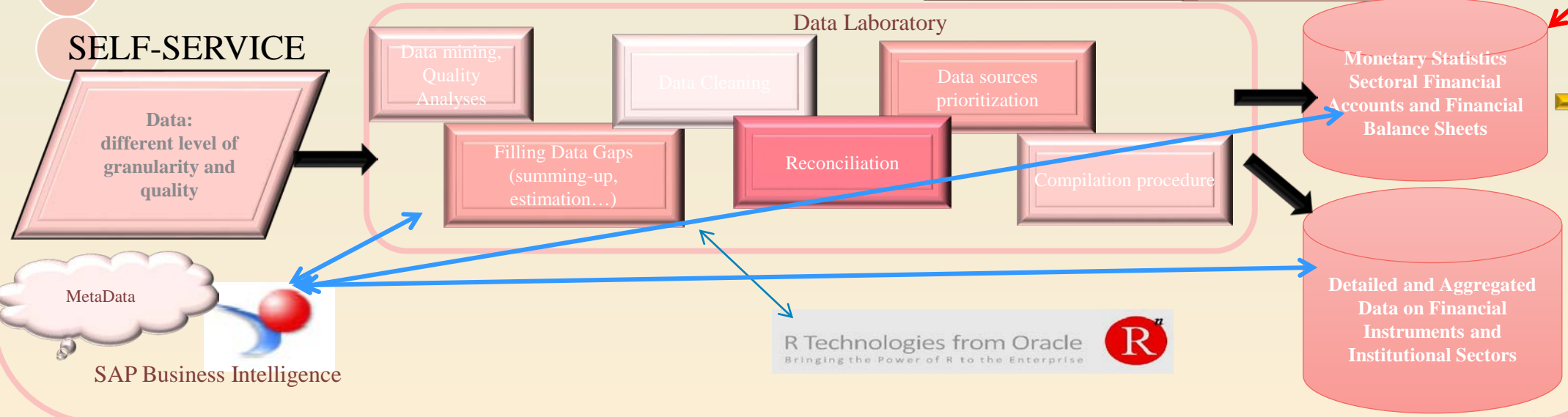
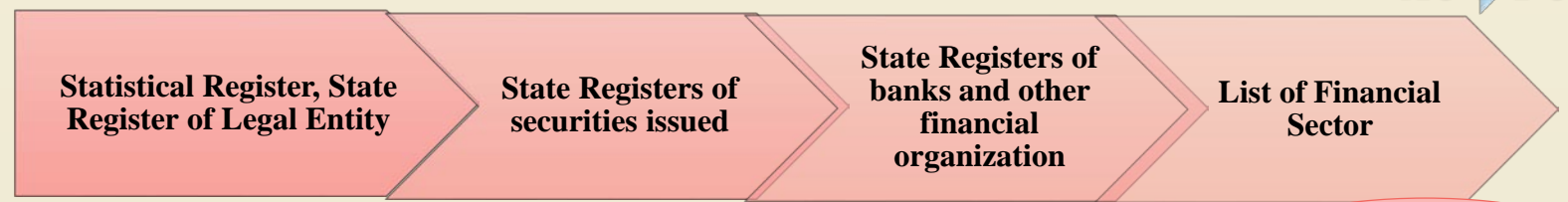


Main principles in Data Management

Main sources for Data Classification (sectoring) and Analyzing Coverage:

AC ΦΦC

- INTEGRITY
- CONSISTENCY
- FAST ACCESS
- SELF-SERVICE





Macroeconomic statistics in the Russian Federation

The Central Bank of the Russian Federation

Statistics > Macroeconomic Financial Statistics

Financial accounts and Financial balance sheets

Annual financial accounts

2017 2016 2015 2014 2013 2012

Short overview of the data on the financial accounts and the financial balance sheets of the system of national accounts of the Russian Federation in 2017

Quarterly financial accounts

Q2, 2018 Q1, 2018 Q4, 2017 Q3, 2017 Q2, 2017 Q1, 2017 Q4, 2016 Q3, 2016 Q2, 2016 Q1, 2016 Q4, 2015 Q3, 2015 Q2, 2015 Q1, 2015

Financial balance sheets

01.07.2018 01.04.2018 01.01.2018 01.10.2017 01.07.2017 01.04.2017 01.01.2017 01.10.2016 01.07.2016 01.04.2016 01.01.2016 01.10.2015 01.07.2015 01.04.2015 01.01.2015 01.01.2014 01.01.2013 01.01.2012

The Bank of Russia

The Federal State Statistics Service

Федеральная служба государственной статистики

Главная О Росстате Новости Официальная статистика Информация для респондентов Госзакупки Сообщество СМИ Журнал "Вопросы и ответы"

Официальная статистика \ Национальные счета

Национальные счета

ИНФОРМАЦИЯ О ПЕРЕСМОТРЕ ДИНАМИЧЕСКОГО РЯДА

- Валовой внутренний продукт
- Консолидированные счета
- Финансовый счет
- Таблицы "затраты-выпуск"
- Баланс активов и пассивов
- Валовой региональный продукт
- Индекс выпуска товаров и услуг по базовым видам экономической деятельности
- Производительность труда
- Международные сопоставления ВВП России и других стран мира
- Архив

Методология Оперативная Официальные

поиск по сайту

Содержание

- Национальные счета
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- Предпринимательство
- Эффективность экономики России
- Показатели для оценки состояния экономической безопасности России
- Показатели, характеризующие импортозамещение в России
- Технологическое развитие отрасли экономики
- Наука, инновации и информационное общество
- Государство, общественные организации
- Цены
- Финансы
- Внешняя торговля
- Окружающая среда

The Federal Treasury official website

example, News and reports Advanced Search

About Federal Treasury The information on execution of budgets

The information on execution of budgets of budgetary system of the Russian Federation

Government finance statistics reporting of the Russian Federation

Report interval Year

Quarterly 2018

1st quarter 2018 XLS 173.0 KB

2d quarter 2018 XLS 174.0 KB

3d quarter 2018 XLS 175.5 KB

Create 19.02.2015 11:57 (change 15.04.2019 14:32)

The Federal Treasury



Interlinkage of DGI.II Recommendations and development of Interagency cooperation

Interagency working groups:
Harmonization different macroeconomic statistics area
Improvement of Data quality

Interagency Working Group on interacting between **for the purpose of developing the Statistical Register as the State Information Resource** to provide data on institutional sectors' composition for macroeconomic statistics compilation

Federal State Statistics Service
the Bank of Russia

Current Result:
Development and Adoption of All-Russian Classification of Institutional Sectors

Interagency Working Group on reconciliation of financial and non-financial accounts, methodological harmonization of macroeconomic statistics area

Federal State Statistic Service, the
Bank of Russia,
the Ministry of Finance
the Federal Treasury

Current Result:
reconciliation of Net Lending/Net Borrowing for Households

Interagency Working Group on methodological and information issues for compiling GFS and National Accounts for public sector

the Ministry of Finance,
The Federal Treasury,
Federal State Statistic Service
the Bank of Russia.

Main issues:
GFS and SNA Harmonization



Main challenges when compiling financial balance sheets and financial accounts

Low Quality of Data Sources
(inaccuracies and gaps)

Work with data provider to strengthen the control algorithm and to enhance consistency between report forms' indicators

A large amount of Data -Desktop Applications can't handle them

- Use Server-based decisions (Oracle R Enterprise)

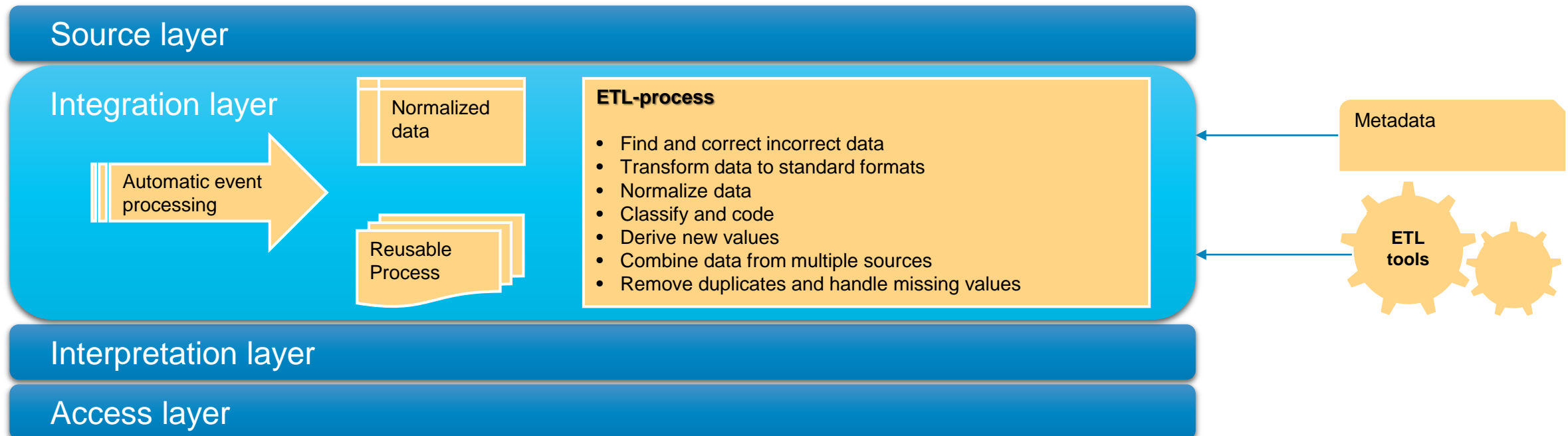
A lot of manual data handling still exists

Further work on coding data sources and developing algorithms for data processing



Recommendation 19 International Data Cooperation and Communication

- **Collect and Transform Source Data.** Various formats, technologies and quality of source datasets.
- **Calculate Aggregates.** Derived variables and recodes must match the requirements of the standard DSD to ensure consistency with detailed data.
- **Prepare Draft Outputs.** Process and visualize data for using as a source format for outputs.
- **Validate Outputs.** Provide validation of all DSD rules (correct codes, complete and validate descriptions and keys, etc.).
- **Interpret and Explain Outputs.** Visualizations to easily view data and generate views for output products.
- **Apply Disclosure Control.** Visualizations and calculations to verify disclosure processing.





Quality

Accuracy. Reliability. Quality-control checks.



Confidentiality

Compromise between security of sensitive statistical data and information loss.



IT-support of statistical business process

Project management. Functions and Responsibilities sharing. Common approach to data dissemination via Portal



Competencies of statisticians

Adaptability. Cross-functionality. Digital dexterity.



Bank of Russia

THANK YOU

STATISTICS AND DATA MANAGEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF THE BANK OF RUSSIA

Ekaterina Prokunina

2019 DGI-2 Global Conference



South African Reserve Bank

South Africa's progress and challenges

Global Conference on the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative

June 2018

By Michael A Kock

Content

- Institutional delineation
- Progress from 2018 to 2019
- Current status in 2019
- Assess compliance with 2021 targets
- Way forward
- Some questions and suggestions
- Annexure: Comments per recommendation



Institutional delineation

Institutional responsibility for recommendations

- South African Reserve Bank
 - Financial Stability Department 2 to 5
 - Economic Statistics Division 6 to 8, 10 to 16 and 18
- Financial Services Conduct Authority 6
- Statistics South Africa 9 and 17
- National Treasury contribute to 15



Progress from 2018 to 2019

Rec 7, Securities statistics

- all self-commitments

Rec 8, Sectoral accounts

- further developed the framework and processing infrastructure for the FAL, current and capital account and NFA and also migrating to “R”
- FAL quarterly stock data for 2010 to 2015 and balanced to fourth quarter of 2013 along with accumulation accounts for selected instruments from 2010 to 2011
- current and capital account quarterly balanced data from 2010 to 2015
- NFA produced assets: 8 quarters of 2010 to 2011 used to address data issues



Progress from 2018 to 2019

Rec 11, IBS

- engaged with BIS on CBS
- engaged with the Prudential Authority to initiate joint project to compile CBS statistics

Rec 15, GFSM 2014

- progress from annual to quarterly general government statistics

Rec 16, Public sector debt

- established national government debt at market value

Rec 17, RPPI and Rec 18, CPPI

- researched various possibilities



Current status in 2019

Assessment of issues, challenges and actions

Supported:

Rec 4, G-SIBs, and no G-SIBs in South Africa

Rec 5, shadow banking, with annual reporting to FSB and reviewing the 2019 global non-bank financial intermediation monitoring

- securities lending and borrowing
- prudential consolidation
- FSCA working on securities lending and borrowing
- FSD prioritising data collection to fill data gaps

Rec 9, household distributional information

- challenging and dependent on the integration of surveys



Current status in 2019

Assessment of issues, challenges and actions

Fully complaint:

Rec 2, financial soundness indicators

- except RPPI and FSIs for NFCs
- exploring data sources and new surveys

Rec 3, concentration and distribution measures

- depend on guidance and national consideration

Rec 12, CPIS

- including sector of domestic holder



Current status in 2019

Assessment of issues, challenges and actions

Partially compliant:

.

Rec 6, derivatives

- participate in 2019 triennial survey and FSCA dealing with OTC and CCP
- committed to OTC derivatives market reforms

Rec 7, securities statistics

- provide self-commitments, most core and advanced data
- money market instruments, international markets and counterparties

Rec 8, *sectoral accounts*

- progressing according to plan with some “soft” data
- balancing and migrating processing from Excel to “R”
- FAL, six month data lag, revaluations to derive transactions, breakdown of OFIs, NFCs and households counterparty data, and national government assets
- Cur Cap, OFI data, dividends, FISIM and integration with the ROW
 - affected by benchmarking and re-basing in September 2020
- NFA, price indices for valuation at market value, farmland and the value of underlying land



Current status in 2019

Assessment of issues, challenges and actions

Partially compliant:

Rec 10, IIP

- limited currency breakdown, and address OFCs through Rec 8

Rec 11, IBS

- fully LBS compliant
- initiated actions to commence with CBS

Rec 13, CDIS

- on gross (asset/liability basis) and not net (directional) basis
- not feasible to do it on net basis

Rec 14, cross border exposure of non-bank corporations

- current 4SFR, and OFC granularity issue

Rec 15, GFSM 2014

- implementing quarterly data and extending it to all levels of government
- conversion of annual balance sheet and income statement to quarterly



Current status in 2019

Assessment of issues, challenges and actions

Partially compliant:

Rec 16, public sector debt statistics

- national government debt at market value.
- issue is all components of general government with broad instrument coverage
- improve source data and quarterly estimation techniques

Rec 17, residential property price indices

- RPPI from banks
- exploring alternatives to compile official statistics
- issues are access to appropriate data sources

Not complaint:

Rec 18, commercial property prices

- exploring alternative approaches



Assess possible compliance with 2021 targets

Rec	2018		2019		Issues	2021		
2	RPPI			Fully	RPPI, NFCs			
3	Supported			Fully				
4	Supported	N/A	N/A	Supported		N/A		
5	Supported			Supported	Securities lending/borrowing, prudential consolidation			
6	OTC			Partial	OTC, CCPs			
7	Self commitment			Partial	International debt, money market, counterparties			
8	Many issues			Partial	Six month lag, revaluations, transactions etc.	CA	NFA	FAL
9	Supported			Supported				
10	Currency / OFC			Partial	Currency, OFCs			
11	CBS			Partial	CBS			
12				Fully				
13				Partial	Gross not net			
14				Partial	OFCs			
15	Annual			Partial	Quarterly			
16	National government			Partial	Components of general gov, instrument coverage			
17				Partial	Source data	Uncertain		
18				Not		Highly uncertain		

Progress in 2019



South African Reserve Bank

Way forward

The focus in the next two years:

- sectoral accounts
 - securities statistics
 - GFSM 2014
 - property prices
 - issues related to balance of payments
 - closing major data gaps
-
- However, as shown in the table, all 2021 targets will not be fully achievable due to country specific data issues, resource and technology constraints.

Some questions and suggestions

Rec 8:

- data format for dissemination
- expected level of finality of data
- expected level of integration between Cur Cap and FAL
- acceptable residual net lending / borrowing
- extent of integration between IEA and ROW
- acceptability of derived transactions

Rec 10:

- currency composition, split between domestic and foreign or also some main foreign currencies such as US\$ etc? and if so which currencies

Rec 13:

- gross in the absence of net

Rec 14:

- when will the new 4SR be implemented

Some suggestions for compilation guide, workshops or other interventions

- Revaluation techniques
- Techniques to derive transactions
- Measurement of ITR, pension entitlements
- Estimation techniques from annuals to quarters

Thank you



Annexure:
Comments per recommendation

Rec 2: Financial soundness indicators (SARB - FSD)

Current status: Six FSIs quarterly, excluding RPPI

Target: Report quarterly (one quarter) on seven FSIs

Advanced:

Four FSIs on OFCs (non-bank financial corporations)

Core and additional FSIs for financial corporations

Key implementation challenges and planned actions:

Explore NFC data from Stats SA (QFS and AFS) as well as possibly establishing new surveys

Perspective and way forward:

FSIs on OFCs:

- Sectoral and maturity distribution of MMF investments not yet reported, but will be reported in the updated FSI Guide when required

FSIs for non-financial corporations (NFCs);

- No FSIs for non-financial corporate sector due to data constraints

Rec 3: Concentration and distribution measures CDM (SARB - FSD)

Current status: Participated in pilot project and contribute to discussion and support target, but commitment depends on further guidance and national consideration

Target: Contribute to discussions on the feasibility of regular collection of CDMs

Advanced: Pending the decision on regular collection of CDM data, report the agreed upon list of CDMs

Key implementation challenges and planned actions:

None

Perspective and way forward:

Pending the decision on regular data collection, report the agreed list of CDMs

Rec 4: Data for globally systemically important financial institutions (SARB - FSD)

Current status: Not applicable, but participate in work on G-SIBs and support target, but commitment depends on further guidance and national consideration

Target:

- Granular institutions-to-aggregate data N/A
- Institution-to-institution data N/A
- Sharing of G-SIBs data N/A
- Participate in work on G-SIBs

Key implementation challenges and planned actions:

None

Perspective and way forward:

Currently there are no G-SIB's in South Africa. **Not applicable**

Rec 5: Shadow banking (SARB – FSD, FSCA)

Current status: **Partially** compliant and **participate**, **target supported** but commitment depends on further guidance and national consideration

Target:

- **Report annual data to FSB**
- **Securities (lending and borrowing) financing transactions**
- **Breakdowns for financial corporations into OFIs**
- **Participate annually**, but **data gaps**
- **Target supported**, but **data gaps**
- **Target supported**

Key implementation challenges and planned actions:

Currently reviewing the revised 2019 Global Non-Bank Financial Intermediation Monitoring Exercise template with extended granular and periodicity requirements

Key data challenges:

- **Prudential consolidation into banking groups**
- Repos
- Securitisation schemes
- Securities lending and borrowing
- Risk metrics
- Interconnectedness
- Working with JSE to source data
- SARB revising the reporting requirements of securitisation schemes to obtain granular data
- To be addressed
- The new templates which extend reporting period for entities is expected to be challenging and to create **data gaps**
- **Data gaps** expected with the inclusion of domestic exposure of NFC, government and households

Perspective and way forward:

Given several data gaps, data collection is prioritised based on size and interconnectedness of activity or intermediary. Current focus is on non-bank credit extension – finance companies, securitisation schemes and repos. Interconnectedness and credit bureau projects underway. **Partially compliant by 2021**

Rec 6: Derivatives (SARB – ESD, FSCA)

Current status: Support the work and partially compliant

- Most OTC derivatives traded through banks and monthly data sourced in BA900 surveys and quarterly OTC derivative stock data (compliant with extended currency and sector breakdown but not country breakdown) sourced in LBS rendering granular cross-border information which is incorporated into BOP and IIP
- Participate in triennial survey (turnover as at April and outstanding amounts as at June) – currently 2019 survey
- Do not participate in semi-annual survey, SA derivatives market too small
- The Financial Services Conduct Authority (**FSCA**) working on reforms to OTC derivatives markets as part of G-20 initiatives

- Target:**
- OTC derivatives data
 - Participate in the BIS Triennial Survey
 - Support the work of the FSB

Key implementation challenges and planned actions:

*The Financial Services Conduct Authority (**FSCA**) is responsible for implementing agreements for OTC derivatives market reforms. The Financial Markets Act, as enabling legislation, provides for regulation and supervision of OTC derivatives market and related market infrastructures, such as clearing houses and trade repositories necessary for implementation of G-20 requirements.*

Perspective and way forward:

Will commence with reporting once a trade repository has been established. **Partially compliant by 2021**

Rec 7: Securities statistics (SARB - ESD)

Current status: Provide self commitment data of domestic market issuance for all sectors, interest rates, maturity breakdowns monthly (one month lag) from 2001. This covers most core data requirements and most advance ambitions in nominal values. Provide issuance in nominal values for international issuances with limited breakdown

Target: Compile and disseminate quarterly (four months lag) debt securities issuance statistics consistent with handbook, with breakdowns by resident issuer sector, currency, type of interest rate, original and remaining maturity, market of international issuance. Stock at nominal and market value and net transactions at market value

Key implementation challenges and planned actions:

- Market values for domestic money market instruments
- Project price data
- Issuance in international markets detail
- Counterparty holdings at nominal value

Perspective and way forward:

Market values and net transactions at market value by June 2021, but not complete international market debt issuance. **Partially compliant by 2021**

Rec 7: Securities statistics

Issuer Currency Maturity Interest rate Market of issuance	Residents												Non-resident issuers
	Non-financial corporations	Financial corporations						General government		Memo item: public sector	All resident issuers		
		Central bank	Other deposit-taking corporations	Other financial corporations	Insurance corporations and pension funds	Of which: Securitisation corporations	Of which: Central government	Of which: Local government					
Total			X					X	X	X		X	X
By domestic currency	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
By foreign currency			N/A					X	X	N/A		X	N/A
Total			X					X	X	X			X
Short term at original maturity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Long term at original maturity	X	X	N/A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
More than 1 year and up to and including 2 years	X	X	N/A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
More than 2 years and up to and including 5 years	X	X	N/A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
More than 5 years and up to and including 10 years	X	X	N/A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
More than ten years	X	X	N/A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Long term at original maturity, with a remaining maturity up to and including 1 year	X	X	N/A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Total			X					X	X	X			X
Fixed interest rate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Variable interest rate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inflation-linked	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Total			X					X	X	X		X	X
Domestic market	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
International market			N/A					X	X	N/A		X	N/A

X

N/A



provided
not applicable
not available

Rec 8: Sectoral accounts – financial assets and liabilities (SARB - ESD)

Current status: Not reported in IEA format

Target: Compile and disseminate quarterly (four **six** months lag) and annual (nine months lag) institutional sectoral account flows and stocks based on core elements of templates

Advanced:

- Changes in stocks (transactions and revaluations)
- Other non-bank financial corporations (OFIs) sector
- Whom-to-whom transactions and stocks

Key implementation challenges and planned actions:

Sectors:

- Data gaps, OFI's, captives (holding co and SPVs), Fin aux, example: hedge funds and medical aids
- Private NFCs derived from counterparty data and public NFCs and public FCs data 'soft'
- Monetary authority counterparty detail insufficient
- DTCs granularity insufficient
- Government and local asset data 'soft', national on cash basis
- ROW counterparty allocation and instrument granularity
- Pension funds low coverage
- Households largely derived
- Treatment of holding companies – currently part of NFCs and FCs
- Project new surveys and business register
- Project new surveys and business register
- Project granular SARB and CPD data
- Project new survey
- Project improving local government and extra budgetary institutions' data
- Project enhancing BOP surveys to align with ROW requirements
- Project sampling methodology

Instruments:

- Improve estimation of transactions and revaluations through greater instrument granularity - Project revise surveys
- Separation of transactions and revaluations of tradeable instruments (debt, equities) on a counterparty basis
 - Develop securities-by-securities data, in the absence of which the issuer is counterparty to all transactions
- Consult on transactions (revaluations) of ITRs, insurance (life and annuity entitlements) and pension entitlements

Rec 8: Sectoral accounts – financial assets and liabilities (SARB - ESD)

Instruments:

- Data on F66 provisions for calls under standardised guarantee schemes and F72 employee stock options
 - F8 other accounts 'soft' data
- Both to be addresses with new survey project

Systems development:

- Progress with operationalisation of the IEA in R open source framework
- Web based modelling, visualisation and reporting capability with version control in Git/GitHub
- Focus on refinement of balancing algorithm and the derivation of flows (transactions and revaluations)

Perspective and way forward:

Solid framework and processing infrastructure. Quarterly stock data for 2010 to 2015 and balanced up to the fourth quarter of 2013 and accumulation data compiled for selected instruments for 2010 and 2011. Now completing the data set to 2018 by end of 2019, followed by an assessment of remaining issues/gaps. The main issue is the estimation of accumulation account, deriving transactions from stocks and revaluations. Partially compliant by June 2021, with a two quarter lag and subject to some unresolved challenges.

Rec 8: Sectoral accounts – current and capital accounts (SARB - ESD)

Current status: Report five main sectors annually

Target: Compile and disseminate quarterly (four months lag) and annual (nine months lag) institutional (all sectors as per template) sectoral account flows based on core elements of templates

Advanced:

- Other non-bank financial corporations (OFIs) sector
- Subject to further enhancement

Key implementation challenges and planned actions:

Sectors:

- Money (core) and non-money market funds (enhanced)
- Pension funds
- OFIs and Fin Aux
- Treatment of holding companies
- Project new surveys
- Project
- Project new surveys and business register
- Alignment between CCA and FAL

Instruments:

- Dividends 'soft' and balanced between NFCs and HH
- FISIM
- Consumption of fixed capital
- Acquisition less disposal of non-produced assets
- Change in inventories, subsector allocation
- Acquisition less disposal of valuables not measurable
- Project
- Project improve measurement and integration with ROW
- Project from straight line to geometric
- Project
- Project

Perspective and way forward:

Solid framework and processing infrastructure with the 24 quarters of 2010 and 2015 balanced and refined with an effective compilation process for all required (still issue with unit trusts) and most encouraged fields. Remaining issues/gaps (unit trusts) will be pursued and data processed to date. **Affected by Stats SA benchmarking and re-basing in Sept 2020, with first draft current and capital accounts in Jun 2021.**

Rec 8: Sectoral accounts – non-financial assets (SARB - ESD)

Current status: Not reported

Target: Compile and disseminate quarterly (four months lag) and annual (nine months lag) institutional sectoral non-financial asset accounts flows and stocks based on core elements of produced NFA templates

Advanced:

- Revaluations for core
- Produced assets core
- Non-produced core, only household land

Key implementation challenges and planned actions:

Assets:

- Valuations at market prices
- Value of land (farmland) and allocation by sector
- Value of land underlying dwellings
- Replace CPI and PPI indices with RPPI and CPPI for dwellings and buildings
- Project
- Refine methodology

Perspective and way forward:

Solid framework and processing infrastructure. The eight quarters of 2010 and 2011 used to address data issues that can be resolved. The pilot completed by mid-2018, followed by an assessment of remaining issues/gaps which will be pursued and then data will be processed to date. Projects have been initiated to address non-produced land. **Compliant by 2021**

Rec 9: Household distributional information (Stats SA)

Current status: In principle the target is supported

Target: Compile and disseminate household sector data on the distribution of income, consumption, saving and wealth by income quintile

Key implementation challenges and planned actions:

The implementation depends on **Statistics South Africa** and a possible Continuous Population Survey (CPS)

Perspective and way forward:

A continuous population survey (CPS) that will integrate a number of surveys, including the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) and the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) which measures poverty, inequality, expenditure patterns as well as the income distribution of households, on a rotational basis. The CPS is designed to operate on a 3-yearly cycle and will entail the collection of household income and expenditure data in the first cycle.

Rec 10: International investment position (IIP) (SARB - ESD)

Current status: Provide quarterly (one quarter lag) IIP consistent with BPM6, including debt liabilities by remaining maturity

Target: Provide quarterly (one quarter lag) IIP consistent with BPM6, including

- Currency composition of financial assets and liabilities
- Separately identify OFCs (non-bank financial corporations)

Advanced: Quarterly (one quarter lag) residual maturity of debt liabilities

Key implementation challenges and planned actions:

- Partial currency breakdown on selected instruments as obtained from LBS, CPIS and external debt data
 - Require revision of surveys
- Separately identifying OFCs and NFCs
 - In the interim addressed through sector allocations applied in Rec 8
 - Requires classification of institutions in surveys

Perspective and way forward:

Currency composition breakdown and OFC / NFC split. **Partially compliant by 2021**

Rec 11: International banking statistics (IBS) (SARB - ESD)

Current status: Report (one quarter lag) all required and encouraged enhanced locational banking statistics as from September 2013, excluding consolidated

Target: Fully implement the agreed IBS enhancements by 2021

Key implementation challenges and planned actions:

- Consolidated (CBS)
Commenced discussions with the Prudential Authority to establish a joint project to collect consolidated data and to compile CBS statistics. By 2021 a process will have commenced to identify bank group structures, conduct feasibility study with a sample of banks, and attend to legal matters related to survey implementation.

Perspective and way forward:

Not CBS compliant by 2021

Rec 12: Coordinated portfolio investment survey (CPIS) (SARB – ESD)

Current status: Fully compliant in reporting the stock of foreign portfolio equity and debt assets semi-annually, including sector of domestic holder

Target: Semi-annual (six and a half months) reporting of core CPIS data, including sector of holder

Rec 13: Coordinated direct investment survey (CDIS) (SARB – ESD)

Current status: Provide annual **gross** inward and outward direct investment on an **asset/liability basis** for equity and debt

Target: Report annual (nine months) **net** inward and outward direct investment with a split between equity and debt

Advanced:

- Report annual (nine months) **gross** debt assets and liabilities for both inward and outward direct investments

Key implementation challenges and planned actions:

CDIS on a net basis

- require revising surveys to **directional basis**

Perspective and way forward:

Net CDIS measurement not feasible as it require a directional survey. **Not compliant on a net basis by 2021.**

Rec 14: Cross-border exposures of non-bank corporations (SARB - ESD)

Current status: Report SRF 4SRs and support work of IAG

- From IIP statistics of foreign exposure of non-bank corporations, but split between OFC NFC's not available
- OFC data in 4SR lacks granularity in terms of instrument and sub-sector
- From LBS, SA banks versus foreign non-bank corporations

Target:

- Report quarterly (three to four months lag) IBS and securities issuance data that separately identify the non-financial corporate sector
- SRF 4SR for OFCs including items on cross-border exposures, covering the most important types of OFCs.

Perspective and way forward:

Report on current 4SR as the new one is not available yet. **Partially compliant 2021**

Rec 15: Government finance statistics (SARB – ESD and NT)

Current status: Annual general government data, on a cash and adjusted for accrual basis, partially consistent with GFSM 2014, and soft quarterly data

National government	- cash and adjusted cash (quarterly and annually)
Extra-budgetary institutions	- cash and accrual (estimated quarterly and annually)
Social security funds	- cash and accrual (estimated quarterly and annually)
Provincial government	- cash and adjusted cash (quarterly and annually)
Local government	- cash and accrual (estimated quarterly and annually)

Target: Compile quarterly general government statistics consistent with GFSM 2014

Advanced:

- Report all levels of general government quarterly on an accrual accounting basis

Key implementation challenges and planned actions:

- Quarterly balance sheet and income statement data to be converted from GFSM 2001 to GFSM 2014
 - address data gaps and migration in progress
- Improve quality and scope of quarterly data for extra-budgetary institutions, social security funds and local government
 - improve quarterly estimation techniques

Perspective and way forward:

GFSM 2014 compliant quarterly general government statistics by 2021, but on cash basis

Rec 16: Public sector debt statistics (SARB – ESD)

Current status: National government nominal and market value loans and debt securities statistics on a monthly basis at original maturity

Target: Quarterly general government debt statistics with broad instrument coverage

Key implementation challenges and planned actions:

- Domestic and foreign currency
- Residency of holder of foreign issued debt securities
- Quarterly data at certain levels of government
- split not available in all instances
- assume only held by non-residents
- Project quarterly estimation techniques

Perspective and way forward:

A mix of actual and estimated general government debt statistics at face and market value by 2021.

Partially compliant by 2021

Rec 17: Residential property price indices (Stats SA and SARB)

Current status: Report residential property indices **compiled by banks**

Target: **Compile and publish headline RPPI time series consistent with handbook preferably published as official statistics**

Advanced: **long-term time series , methodology and metadata**

Key implementation challenges and planned actions:

- Source data
 - Sources investigated:
 - Mortgage data from commercial banks (excl. cash transactions)
 - Banking Association rejected request
 - Deeds Office administrative records
 - Costly, not sufficient standalone source
 - Ideally need data from Surveyor General, municipalities, property characteristics, geospatial codes
- Methodology
- Implementation
 - Methodology followed will be data dependent
 - Implementation to be done by **Stats SA**, to combine deeds records with census derived geospatial characteristics for a transaction based index

Perspective and way forward:

An attempt to obtain mortgage transaction data from commercial banks, based on recommendation of the IMF report, was unsuccessful. The way forward is to engage the **Deeds Office** to obtain administrative records at zero or low cost under the auspices of financial stability, which will be enriched with geospatial data **from Stats SA**. Failure of this process will lead to consideration of alternative options, e.g. obtain records from third party vendor (benefits: lower cost, enriched with other data sources (incl. geospatial). Drawbacks: methodology not transparent, dependency on vendor). **Compliance by 2021 uncertain**

Rec 18: Commercial property price index (SARB - ESD)

Current status: Not available

Target: Provide national CPPI from private sources or as official statistics

Key implementation challenges and planned actions:

- Source data
 - Investigate 3 sources:
 - *Rode & Associates panel survey database*
 - Conclusion: Insufficient info on market values
 - *MSCI Global Intel dataset (Annual)*
 - Conclusion: Low coverage, data not publishable as is
 - **Deeds Office administrative records**
 - Conclusion: Still in process to acquire records (costly)
- Most appropriate methodology
 - Methodology followed will be data dependent (i.e. pragmatic), but will follow the guidelines stipulated in the CPPI handbook and relevant research articles
- Implementation
 - Combine information from **MSCI, Deeds Office** and financial markets to arrive at custom indicator

Perspective and way forward:

Private sector indices suffer from low coverage and in the case of MSCI is not permitted to be disseminated publically. A pragmatic solution will be pursued whereby information from MSCI (valuations), Deeds Office (transactions) and the financial markets (i.e. REITS) will be combined. Limited resources working on this – will impact on meeting deadline. **Compliance by 2021 highly uncertain**

DGI-II Saudi Arabia 2019

مؤسسة النقد العربي السعودي
Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority



وزارة المالية
Ministry of Finance



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics



DGI Recommendations

DGI Recommendations

Saudi Arabia has committed to implement the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative recommendations by:

- ❖ Establishing national teams to implement these recommendations.
- ❖ Promoting knowledge and awareness amongst data providers and compilers by conducting workshops and trainings.
- ❖ Improving data quality by consistency checking.
- ❖ Improving coverage of data.
- ❖ Peer experiences were explored and how countries implemented these recommendations.
- ❖ Improving periodicity and timeliness of many indicators.

DGI.II : Recommendations Achieved



DGI.II: Recommendations Achieved



Recommendation II.2

Financial Soundness Indicators



Recommendation II.5

Shadow Banking



Recommendation II.6

Derivatives

Triennial Survey



Recommendation II.7

Securities Statistics



Recommendation II.17

Residential Property Prices



Recommendation II.18

Commercial Property Prices

Recommendation II.8: Sectoral Accounts

Recommendation II.8: Sectoral Accounts

Progress of implementation:

- ❖ Coordination is in place among related government agencies for compiling annual data for financial accounts as first phase.
- ❖ The improvements in compiling GFS and SRFs data will support compiling the financial accounts.

Challenges:

- ❖ Data granularity and availability particularly for NFCs
- ❖ Build integrated system for sectoral accounts compilation
- ❖ Inter-agency coordination at the national level to collect and to consolidate the data

Status of Progress as of Third Progress Report 2018

Recommendation II.8. Sectoral Accounts	Saudi Arabia
Target: Disseminate non-financial, financial accounts and balance sheet data ¹⁰	<div></div>
Dissemination of non-financial accounts transactions (Annual data)	<div></div>
Dissemination of non-financial accounts transactions (Quarterly data)	<div></div>
Dissemination of stocks of non-financial assets (Annual data)	<div></div>
Dissemination of financial accounts and balance sheets (Annual data)	<div></div>
Dissemination of financial accounts and balance sheets (Quarterly data)	<div></div>

Recommendation II.10 : International Investment Position

Recommendation II.10 : International Investment Position





Progress of implementation:

- ❖ IIP data is compiled and reported to the IMF, with one quarter lag, consistent with the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, sixth edition (BPM6).
- ❖ Work is in progress to compile OFCs sector separately. We expect to complete the work by 2020.

Challenges:

- ❖ Lack of data
- ❖ Collecting data on currency composition

Progress of implementation:

Recommendation II.10. International Investment Position	Saudi Arabia
Target: Provide quarterly IIP data including currency breakdown and OFCs	
2018-Intermediate target 1: Quarterly IIP	
2019-Intermediate target 2: Separate identification of OFCs	
Target: Provide quarterly IIP data including currency breakdown and OFCs	

Recommendation II.11: International Banking Statistics

Recommendation II.11: International Banking Statistics

Progress of implementation:

- ❖ Locational Banking Statistics by Residence (LBSR) has been submitted on a quarterly basis since Q4-2017 to Q4- 2018 as well as Locational Banking Statistics by Nationality (LBSN).
- ❖ Work has been done with BIS to improve the quality of data and the discrepancies in LBSR.
- ❖ Seconding a staff to the BIS for short term in order to build the capacity of our staff on International Banking statistics and to work closely with the BIS to close all the gaps.

Challenges:

- ❖ Capacity building in IBS.

Status of Progress as of Third Progress Report 2018

Recommendation II.11. International Banking Statistics	Saudi Arabia
Target: Fully implement the agreed IBS enhancements	■
2018-Intermediate target 1: Reporting of LBS	■



Recommendation II.12: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey


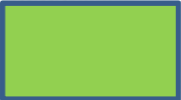



Recommendation II.12: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey

Progress of implementation:

- ❖ Reporting of the core CPIS table has been fully complied and submitted in semi-annual basis.
- ❖ Work is in progress to compile the sector of holder. We expect to complete the work by 2020.

Status of Progress as of Third Progress Report 2018

Recommendation II.10. International Investment Position	Saudi Arabia
Target: Reporting of semi-annual CPIS data including sector of holder	
2018-Intermediate target 1: Semi-annual CPIS (reporting of the Core Table)	
2019-Intermediate target 2: Sector of holder table	

Recommendation II.13: Coordinated Direct Investment Survey



Recommendation II.13: Coordinated Direct Investment Survey

Progress of implementation:

- ❖ Survey for 2017 was conducted with a breakdown of countries and economic activities.
- ❖ For the seek of insuring data quality, the release of CDIS will be delayed until the 2018 survey result is ready to insure data consistency.

Challenges:

- ❖ Understanding the survey by data providers.

Status of Progress as of Third Progress Report 2018

Recommendation II.13. Coordinated Direct Investment Survey	Saudi Arabia
Target: Reporting inward and outward data split by equity and debt	<div></div>
2018-Intermediate target 1: Inward data w. equity and debt split	<div></div>
2019-Intermediate target 2: Outward data w. equity and debt split	<div></div>

Recommendation II.14: Cross-border Exposures of Non-bank Corporations

Recommendation II.14: Cross-border Exposures of Non-bank Corporations

Progress:

- ❖ Locational Banking Statistics by residence (LBSR) has been submitted on a quarterly basis.
- ❖ The data separately identifying the NFC sector for IBS and Securities.
- ❖ 1SR and 2SR have been reported regularly on a monthly basis to the IMF since November 2017, and we expect to compile 4SR during 2020.
- ❖ 4SR will cover insurance and finance companies.

Challenges:

- ❖ Collecting data from OFCs not supervised by SAMA.

Status of Progress as of Third Progress Report 2018

Recommendation II.14. Cross-border Exposures of Non-bank Corporations	Saudi Arabia
Target 1: Provision of IBS and Securities data separately identifying the NFC sector	
Target 2: Reporting of SRF 4SRs	

Recommendation II.15: Government Finance Statistics



Recommendation II.15: Government Finance Statistics

Progress of implementation:

- ❖ The 2018 and 2019 budgets have been presented in line with the GFSM 2014 and both revenue and expenditures have been mapped to the GFSM 2014 methodology going back to 2010-2017 (to make the series complete).
- ❖ Starting Q1-2017, a quarterly budget performance report, which describes the budget execution, has been made available to the public.

Challenges:

- ❖ Effort is being made to collect fiscal data for the Extra-budgetary Funds to expand the coverage to General Government before the end of 2019.
- ❖ Improving the quality of fiscal statistics for both annual and quarterly data.
- ❖ Working to shift from cash-based system to accrual accounting.

Status of Progress as of Third Progress Report 2018

Recommendation II.15.Government Finance Statistics	Saudi Arabia
Target: Disseminate Quarterly General Government Data in line with GFSM 2014	
2019-Intermediate target: General Government data with annual frequency	

Recommendation II.16: Public Sector Debt Statistics

Recommendation II.16: Public Sector Debt Statistics

Progress of implementation:

- ❖ The Saudi Ministry of Finance has been reporting quarterly budgetary central government debt data in the QPSDS database starting from Q1, 2017.
- ❖ Working in close collaboration with the IMF to classify the public sector in line with international standards.

Challenges:

- ❖ More work will be needed to further improve both institutional coverage (e.g. bringing it up to Central and General Government levels and ultimately the Public-Sector level) and instruments coverage.

Status of Progress as of Third Progress Report 2018

Recommendation II.16.Public Sector Debt Statistics	Saudi Arabia
Target: Reporting general and central government debt data	<div></div>
2018-Intermediate target: Reporting central government	<div></div>

Thank you

مؤسسة النقد العربي السعودي
Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority



وزارة المالية
Ministry of Finance



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics



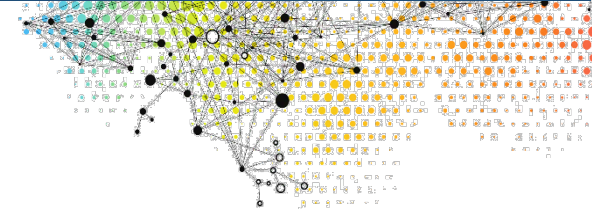


Progress in implementing the DGI-2: Countdown to 2021

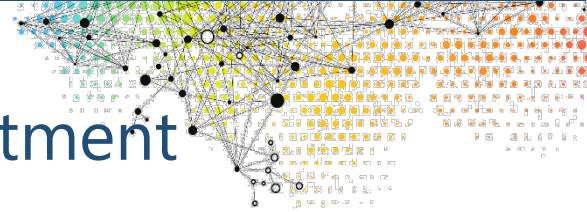
Global Conference on the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative

Washington D.C., June 12-13, 2019

- Introduction
- Recommendation-by Recommendation: Status of Targets and Key Challenges Going Forward
- Concluding Remarks



- DGI-2 was launched in September 2015 with a commitment to finalize it by 2021
- Focus of the DGI-2 on reliable and timely statistics for policy use
 - Finalization of arrangements for data collection
- Crucial to understand remaining challenges and what can/could not be delivered in next two years
- General challenge: adequate resources



Recommendation II.2. Financial Soundness Indicators (Common Priority)

Lead Agency: IMF

TARGET The G-20 economies to report the seven FSIs expected from SDDS Plus adherent economies with quarterly frequency and timeliness of one quarter.

WHERE WE ARE

2018-Intermediate target 1: Report six FSIs except RPPI with quarterly frequency and 1Q timeliness

All G-20 economies report at least six FSIs (except RPPI), with 16 economies reporting all seven (one economy reports RPPI with a long lag). All, except 5, meet SDDS Plus periodicity and timeliness requirements for the six FSIs.

- The IMF finalized the 2019 FSI Compilation Guide and posted its prepublication version (<https://www.imf.org/en/Data/Statistics/FSI-guide>). Building on inputs from the April 2017 FSI Users' Workshop, the 2019 Guide updates the methodological guidance and includes FSIs on subsectors of OFCs.
- The IMF is working with the national authorities to improve the coverage, frequency and timeliness of FSIs.

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- Improve timeliness and periodicity of the seven FSIs, particularly for RPPI.

Recommendation II.3. Concentration and Distribution Measures

Lead Agency: IMF

TARGET Initiate regular collection of Concentration and Distribution Measures, depending on cost-benefit analysis and national priorities

WHERE WE ARE

2018-Intermediate target 1: Take a decision concerning the collection of CDMs

The final list of CDMs and guidance on their compilation is included in the 2019 FSI Guide.

2019-Intermediate target 2: Initiate regular collection of CDMs

Reporting of CDMs will start with the implementation of 2019 FSI Guide.

- The 2019 FSI Guide includes guidelines for the compilation of CDMs and a template for their reporting.
- In response to requests from national compilers, the IMF developed an Excel-based CDM compilation tool that will be made available to compilers.

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- Start regular collection of CDMs

Recommendation II.4. Globally Systemically Important Financial Institutions

Lead Agency: FSB

TARGET *As appropriate,*

- (i) provide quarterly granular institutions-to-aggregate data (I-A) for G-SIBs to the BIS with T+50 timeliness
- (ii) work towards weekly institution-to-institution (I-I) data for G-SIBs
- (iii) support sharing of G-SIBs data
- (iv) participate in work towards a common template for G-SIIs (Global Systemically Important Insurers)

WHERE WE ARE

Target (i)	Reporting has started in all the interested jurisdictions
Target (ii)	Improved timeliness of weekly credit data submissions following 2016 data enhancements
Target (iii)	Tailored report on Phase 1 I-A data, using broad aggregates to conceal bank-level information approved for release to IFIs. Phase 2 (access to IDH output by non-supervisory central banks in home jurisdictions) implemented in 2014. Ad-hoc requests related to specified policy development goals already filed by the FSB and BIS and (mostly) approved by the Hub Governance Group.
Target (iv)	Workstream on hold until after the completion of the IAIS workplan on a systemic risk assessment framework (by end-2019)

- BIS International Data Hub collects the data

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- Finalize and share the tailored report for IFIs on Phase 3 I-A data

Recommendation II.5. Non-Bank Financial Intermediation (NBFi)

Lead Agency: FSB

TARGET *As appropriate,*

- (i) Report data to FSB annual monitoring exercise on NBFi (previously called shadow banking)
- (ii) Start pilot reporting for the FSB global data collection and aggregation on securities financing transactions (SFTs)

WHERE WE ARE

Report data for FSB annual monitoring exercise on NBFi

All participating economies reported data for the 2018 global monitoring exercise (Report published in February 2019: <https://www.fsb.org/wp-content/uploads/P040219.pdf>)

Reporting pilot SFT data for the FSB global SFT data collection and aggregation

Operational arrangements approved in October 2017 and pilot reporting of national aggregated data to the global aggregator (BIS) has started in 2019. Reporting guidelines have been published (<http://www.fsb.org/2018/03/securities-financing-transactions-reporting-guidelines/>)

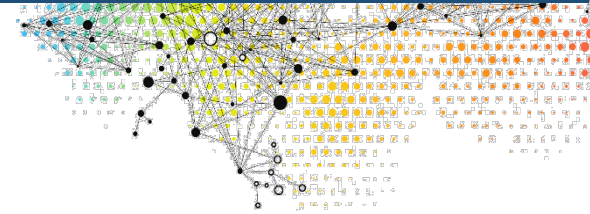
- Reporting template on NBFi monitoring and SFTs available; For NBFi, data have been transmitted to the FSB; A few economies have started reporting SFT data to the BIS (global aggregator).
- FSB-BIS workshop held in Basel on 23 May to facilitate implementation of SFT data collection.

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- Timely implementation of SFT data collection in all relevant jurisdictions

Recommendation II.6. Derivatives

Lead Agencies: BIS and FSB



TARGET

- (i) G-20 economies to participate in Triennial Surveys
- (ii) as relevant, to identify separately Central Counterparties (CCPs) in the BIS semi-annual survey
- (iii) to support FSB work on OTC Derivatives Data from Trade Repositories (TR)

WHERE WE ARE

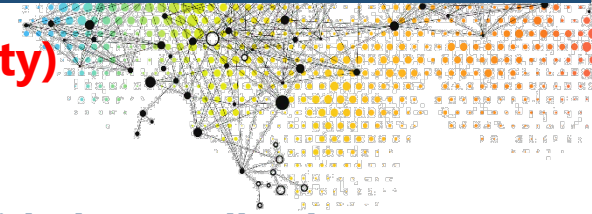
Participate in the BIS Triennial Surveys	Completed for 2016. 2019 Triennial Survey under way.
Collect outstanding positions with CCPs separately in semi-annual OTC derivatives survey	Completed.
G-20 economies to support the FSB on OTC Derivatives Data from Trade Repositories work as appropriate.	Work completed in 2018 on UTI/UPI technical guidance. The FSB is finalising governance arrangements for the UPI, and identified one UPI service provider in May 2019. On trade reporting legal barriers, the FSB OTC Derivatives Working Group (ODWG) followed-up in 2018 on 2015 recommendations. Good progress has been made in all but three FSB jurisdictions (CN, MX, SA). On the use of Trade Repositories' data, ODWG monitors use and aggregation by authorities in its annual Progress Reports, and the Irving Fisher Committee published a report in October 2018.

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- Implementation of UTI by FSB member authorities by end-2020; implementation timeline for UPI to be confirmed by the FSB Plenary
- Once legal barriers are addressed and data harmonized, FSB will look into potential regulatory, governance, technological, and cost issues. Findings will inform the decision to aggregate and share at global level OTC derivatives data from TR

Recommendation II.7. Securities Statistics (Common Priority)

Lead Agencies: BIS and ECB



TARGET The G-20 economies to compile and disseminate debt securities issuance statistics consistent with the *Handbook on Securities Statistics* (HSS) with periodicity of 1Q and timeliness of 4M

WHERE WE ARE

2016-Intermediate target 1: Provide self commitments for reporting of securities statistics.

Completed.

2018-Intermediate target 2: Reporting of core stock data at nominal value on debt securities issuance statistics in line with the HSS

All G20 economies fully or mostly implemented the self-commitments for the 2018 intermediate target. Some economies implemented also additional series.

- May 2016: First Workshop agreed on reporting templates for debt securities issuance, holdings and w-t-w statistics → all G20 economies and almost all non-G20 FSB economies provided self-commitments on the reporting templates
- March 2018: Second Workshop agreed on reporting details including timeline for reporting and voluntary use of existing Global DSD on Sector Accounts for exchanging securities statistics
- May 2019: Intermediate target data reporting to BIS successfully started and almost all economies reported
- Third Workshop on Securities Statistics planned for 2020 to support implementation of the 2021 reporting targets

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- Reporting of core data for debt securities issuances at market value by 2021

Recommendation II.8. Sectoral Accounts (Common Priority)

Lead Agency: OECD

TARGET The G-20 economies to disseminate non-financial, financial accounts and balance sheet data on an annual (with 9M timeliness) and quarterly (with 4M timeliness) basis consistent with target elements of internationally agreed templates

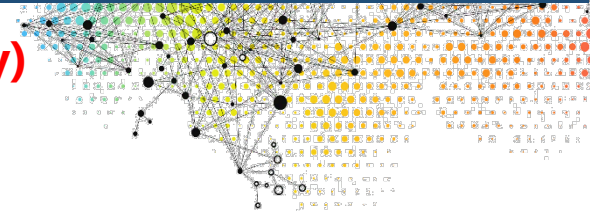
WHERE WE ARE

Target 1: Dissemination of non-financial accounts transactions (Annual data)	Target met by 6 countries and partially met by 9 countries
Target 2: Dissemination of non-financial accounts transactions (Quarterly data)	Target met by 3 countries and partially met by 5 countries
Target 3: Dissemination of stocks of non-financial assets (Annual data)	Target met by 6 countries and partially met by 5 countries
Target 4: Dissemination of financial accounts and balance sheets (Annual data)	Target met by 5 countries and partially met by 10 countries
Target 5: Dissemination of financial accounts and balance sheets (Quarterly data)	Target met by 4 countries and partially met by 8 countries

*Excluding EU/EA

Recommendation II.8. Sectoral Accounts (Common Priority)

Lead Agency: OECD



WHERE WE ARE (continued)

- Thematic Workshops on Institutional Sectoral Accounts in April 2017, February 2018 and April 2019; IFC/CBRT workshop on the use of financial accounts held in March 2019
- Templates for data collection have been finalized (after several rounds of consultations)
- Data collected by ECB, Eurostat and OECD
- Survey on Country Practices, as input to the *Manual on the Compilation of Institutional Sector Accounts*, has been completed by a significant group of countries

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- Roll-out and completion of the agreed reporting templates in the course of 2019/2020
- Data compilation and dissemination, especially for emerging economies although improvements of data for several other economies are also needed
- Preparation of the *Manual on the Compilation of Institutional Sector Accounts* (first draft to be completed in Q1 2020)



Recommendation II.9. Household Distributional Information

Lead Agency: OECD

TARGET The G-20 economies to compile and disseminate distributional data of income, consumption, savings and wealth by household groups (first priority: by income quintile)

WHERE WE ARE

Intermediate target: Publication of guidance on the compilation of distributional results

Handbook on distributional national accounts expected to be finalized at the end of 2019

Intermediate target: Publication of guidance on nowcasting techniques

Further research on nowcasting techniques based on longer time series for some countries, still needs to be conducted; priority given to collect/compile distributional data for as many countries as possible

Intermediate target: Development of a standard template

Finalized and endorsed in 2017

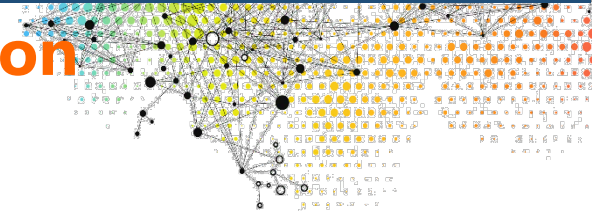
- Voluntary data collection by OECD started in 2017; third round of data collection in 2019
- Dissemination of results by 7 countries, more to follow

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- Compilation of data that combine distribution of income and consumption with distribution of wealth
- Developing methodology for a centralized compilation of distributional national accounts
- Broadening the number of countries for which distributional data are available

Recommendation II.10. International Investment Position

Lead Agency: IMF



TARGET The G-20 economies to provide quarterly IIP data (1Q timeliness) including currency breakdown and a separate identification of OFCs

WHERE WE ARE

2018-Intermediate target 1: Quarterly IIP

Completed.

2019-Intermediate target 2: Separate identification of OFCs

In progress. 14 economies identify the OFC sector

2021-Intermediate target 3: Currency breakdown

In progress. 6 economies provide currency breakdowns

- A Feasibility Survey on IIP enhancements was conducted in 2016
- Report forms are in place for submission of currency composition and OFCs to the IMF

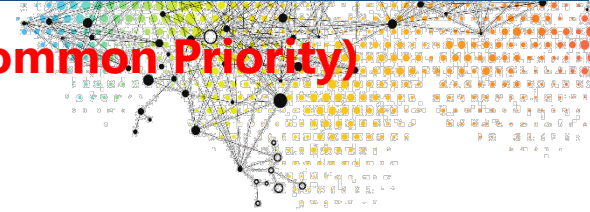
KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- Increase number of reporting countries that separately identify OFCs and the currency breakdown



Recommendation II.11. International Banking Statistics (Common Priority)

Lead Agency: BIS



TARGET The G-20 economies to fully implement the IBS enhancements

WHERE WE ARE

Intermediate target 1: Reporting of Locational Banking Statistics (LBS)

In progress. 17 economies report the LBS, and one more is under review

2021-Intermediate target 2: Implement the agreed enhancements

In progress. 10 economies implemented the agreed Consolidated Banking Statistics (CBS) enhancements and 12 implemented the LBS enhancements.

- Reporting templates are available; BIS collects the data
- BIS is progressively expanding publication of the enhanced data, as their completeness improves and confidentiality restrictions are eased

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- In both the CBS and LBS, some economies do not yet report banks' domestic assets and liabilities positions
- Some economies have not fully implemented the agreed enhancements (e.g. sector breakdown)
- Discussions about revised reporting guidelines have been completed, and a new version will be published in mid-2019. The revisions distinguish more clearly between required and encouraged reporting, and incorporate the recommendations of the Study group on enhancements to the IBS

Recommendation II.12. Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (Common Priority)

Lead Agency: IMF

TARGET The G-20 economies to report semi-annual CPIS data (max of 6,5 month timeliness) including sector of holder table

WHERE WE ARE

2018-Intermediate target 1: Semi-annual CPIS (reporting of the Core Table)

Completed.

2019-Intermediate target 2: Sector of holder table

In progress. 16 economies report the sector of holder table.

- The IMF augments the data that are reported in the CPIS with data from two other surveys, i.e., Securities Held as Foreign Exchange Reserves (SEFER), and Securities Held by International Organizations (SSIO)
- Reporting template available; IMF collects the data

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD:

- Improve the number of CPIS reporters that provide the sector of holder information
- IMF conducted a Proof of Concept (PoC) for setting up a centralized database to help countries sectorize non-resident issuers. Results of the PoC will be presented to BOPCOM in October 2019.

Recommendation II.13. Coordinated Direct Investment Survey

Lead Agency: IMF

TARGET The G-20 economies to report annual (max of 9M timeliness) inward and outward data with the split by net equity and net debt by 2021

WHERE WE ARE

2019-Intermediate target 1: Inward data at a minimum

In progress. 18 economies provide inward data (17 with net equity and net debt split). One economy can only provide equity data.

2021-Intermediate target 2: Inward and outward data with net equity and net debt split

In progress. 15 economies report outward data (all with net equity and net debt split).

- Reporting template available; IMF collects the data

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- One remaining economy to resume participation in the CDIS
- One economy to provide the missing debt instrument breakdown by counterpart economy
- Two economies to provide outward data

Recommendation II.14. Cross-border Exposures of Non-bank Corporations

Lead Agencies: BIS, OECD, and IMF

TARGET The G-20 economies to report quarterly:

- (i) IBS and securities issuance data that separately identify the non-financial corporate sector (NFC)
- (ii) SRF 4SR including items on cross-border exposures with 3-4M timeliness, covering most important types of OFC sector

WHERE WE ARE

Target 1: Provision of IBS and Securities data separately identifying the NFC sector

In progress. 11 economies report the NFC sector in IBS.

Target 2: Reporting of SRF 4SRs including items on cross-border exposures, covering most important types of OFC sector

In progress. 10 economies report complete data for OFCs and 2 report with incomplete coverage. Of these 12, 4 economies report data with long lags.

- Reporting templates for IBS and securities statistics are available; BIS collects the data

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- In IBS, data on the NFC sector data will not be as complete as other sectors because identification of the NFC sector is encouraged (but not required) and some economies do not plan to report these data

Recommendation II.15. Government Finance Statistics (Common Priority)

Lead Agency: IMF



TARGET The G-20 economies to disseminate quarterly General Government Data consistent with *GFSM 2014*, based on the components listed in the GFS Template

WHERE WE ARE

2019-Intermediate target: General Government data with annual frequency consistent with *GFSM 2014*

In progress. 16 economies provide annual general government operations and of these all but two provide balance sheet data based on GFSM 2014.

2021-target: General Government data with quarterly frequency consistent with *GFSM 2014*

In progress. Of the 16 providing annual data, 10 economies also provide quarterly general government series based on GFSM 2014. One country provides Operations and is developing Balance Sheet data

- Reporting templates available; IMF collects GFSM 2014-based data, re-disseminates on PGI Website

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- Timeliness varies, with some countries opting to align with SDDS+ by 2021
- IMF will provide targeted TA to support economies; in India, a GFS long-term expert at SARTTAC will offer assistance with the development of data



Recommendation II.16. Public Sector Debt Statistics **Common Priority**

Lead Agency: World Bank

TARGET The G-20 economies to report both general and central government debt data quarterly to the Public Sector Debt Statistics Database (PSDS) with broad instrument coverage

WHERE WE ARE

2018-Intermediate target 1: Reporting central government

In progress. 17 economies report central government debt

2021-Intermediate target 2: Reporting quarterly both general and central government debt to the PSDS

In progress. 12 economies report general government debt

- Reporting templates are available; World Bank collects the data and disseminates on the PSDS Website; BIS publishes “core debt” data for all G20 economies based on national sources complemented with IFIs data.

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- Variations in instrument coverage, consolidation, valuation, frequency, and timeliness

Recommendation II.17. Residential Property Prices

Lead Agency: IWGPS

TARGET The G-20 economies to compile RPPI consistent with the *Handbook on RPPI* and dissemination to relevant international organizations

WHERE WE ARE

2018-Intermediate target: Some RPPI data reported to the relevant international organizations, including BIS, Eurostat and OECD

At least one RPPI is available for except for one G20 economies

2021-Target: RPPI available for whole country and all types of dwellings, as well as some housing market related indicators

In progress.

- Thematic workshop on RPPI/CPPI in January 2018 in Buenos Aires endorsed a template for internationally comparable RPPI data and related housing indicators
- International Conference on Real Estate Statistics held in February 2019 in Luxembourg
- Eurostat collects RPPI data from its member states; OECD collects data for all OECD-countries (including key partners and accession countries) and also the remaining G-20 countries. BIS collects data from 60 national central banks.

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- Consistency with Handbook
- Incomplete coverage inducing comparability issues across RPPIs (e.g., only capital city or some types of dwellings may be covered for the time being)
- Time series are short in many countries

Recommendation II.18. Commercial Property Prices

Lead Agency: IWGPS

TARGET The G-20 economies are encouraged to report available CPPI to the BIS, preferably sourced from official statistics

WHERE WE ARE

2018-Intermediate target: Enhance the collection and dissemination of nationally available CPPI data

CPPI data for 10 G-20 economies and the Euro area reported to the BIS (or to the ECB for EU countries)

2021-Target: Achieve a fuller coverage and dissemination of CPPI data

In progress

- BIS collects the data from central banks with the following metadata: geographical coverage, compiler, compilation/quality adjustment method, source of information, property type
- Eurostat publication of "Commercial Property Price Indicators: Sources, Methods and Issues" in December 2017
- Thematic workshop on RPPI/CPPI held in January 2018 in Buenos Aires
- International Conference on Real Estate Statistics and Thematic Workshop on CPPI held in February 2019 in Luxembourg
- IFC Report on Mind the data gap: commercial property prices for policy published in March 2019

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- Commercial property is disproportionately more complicated than residential property in terms of methodological challenges and data availability
- Frequency and coverage

Recommendation II.19. International Data Cooperation and Communication

Lead Agency: Eurostat and IMF

TARGET IAG to gradually increase Data Sharing Agreements amongst IAG members, and promote creation of Data Structure Definitions (DSDs) and common Metadata Structure Definitions (MSDs) to increase consistency of countries' data across IOs

WHERE WE ARE

IAG to gradually increase the number of data sharing agreements amongst IAG members...

Pilot 1 (GDP) in production, Pilot 2 (Sectoral Accounts) ongoing, Pilot 3 (BOP) content discussions were concluded and a first data transmission took place in April. Improvements are required to ensure the availability of the data requested.

...and reach out to SDMX Sponsors to promote the creation of Data Structure Definitions (DSDs)

National Accounts, BOP, FDI in production. New global DSD for CPI released in second half of 2018 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdmx-infospace/sdmx-projects/dsd-availability>)

Governance

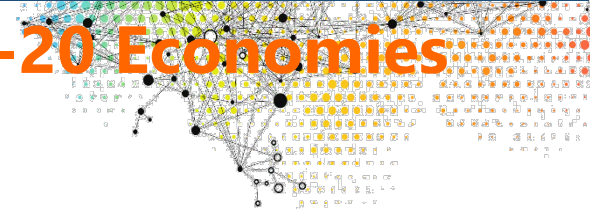
IAG IDC Steering Group and SDMX-Macro Economic Statistics (MES) Ownership Group merged into new MES Ownership Group

KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- Extension of Pilot 1 template to have full coverage of main national accounts aggregates data
- Moving from push to hybrid push/pull to full pull mode
- Improve aspects of completeness and timeliness

Recommendation II.20. Promotion of Data Sharing by G-20 Economies

Lead Agency: Eurostat and IMF



TARGET G-20 economies to work towards sharing of more granular data, including micro data, initially through the IMF/Eurostat information collection

WHERE WE ARE

Thematic Workshop on Data Sharing was held in January 2017

Seven recommendations made

Questionnaire on Data Sharing prepared

Based on the recommendations from the Thematic Workshop

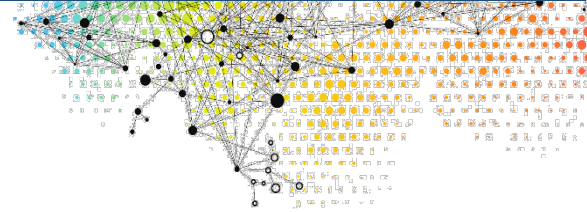
KEY CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD

- Finalization of the collection of responses (summary to be presented at the 2019 DGI Global Conference)
- Addressing the challenges and constraints of data confidentiality
- Coordination with the work of the UNECE data sharing project
- Coordination with INEXDA



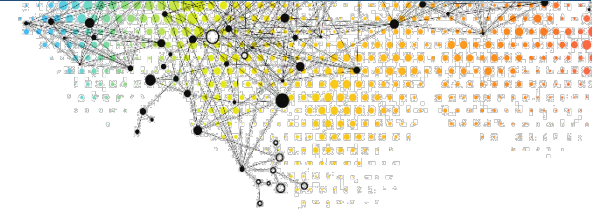
Concluding Remarks

- Timeline is becoming tight
- Need to finalize data requirements/arrangements for data collection soon
- Identify remaining critical challenges
- Work program for 2019-20 to facilitate progress



A decorative pattern of dots in green, yellow, and orange, arranged in a grid-like fashion that tapers off to the right.

Thank you





BANCA D'ITALIA
EUROSISTEMA

Linking macro and micro statistics: toward a set of distributional indicators for the household sector

Andrea Neri

Banca d'Italia
DG Economics, Statistics and Research

*Global G20 DGI conference,
Washington DC, 13 June*

Increased demand for timely, coherent and consistent distributional information for the household sector.

- Several initiatives:
 - G-20 Data Gaps recommendations (Rec. #16 in DGI-2 and #9 in DGI-2);
 - ESRB on financial stability monitoring (2017);
 - OECD/Eurostat Expert Group DNA (2011);
 - **EG-LMM - Statistics Committee of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) (2015).**

Table 1: Overall Implementation Status and Progress for the DGI-2 Recommendations

Recommendation	Overall assessment and progress made	Status	
		2017	2018
#II.2 FSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 G20 economies report seven FSIs expected from the SDDS Plus adherents, of which four economies report with more than a quarter lag. Other four economies report six FSIs, of which one reports with more than a quarter lag. Ongoing work on expanding the FSI list and on the revised FSI Guide. 		
#II.3 CDM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of CDMs broadly supported by FSI compilers. Appropriate guidance for CDM reporting is being incorporated in the revised FSI Guide. Reporting template prepared. 		
#II.4 G-SIFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G-SIBs Phase 3 data reporting has started or it is about to start in almost all jurisdictions. Action plan for G-SIFIs postponed in light of the new IAIS workplan on systemic risk assessment. 		
#II.5 Shadow banking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSB is conducting annual monitoring exercises on the global shadow banking system. Technical and governance work for global SFT data collection and aggregation largely completed. Preparation for reporting has now started. 		
#II.6 Derivatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All G20 economies participated in the 2016 Triennial Survey, including reporting new data on CCPs. Work completed in 2018 on UTI/UPI technical guidance. Work ongoing on UTI/UPI governance. Economies are taking actions on barriers to OTC derivatives trade data reporting. 		
#II.7 Securities statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All G20 economies provided self-commitments. All G20 economies confirmed to fully or mostly implement the self-commitments for the 2018 intermediate target. Some economies will implement also additional series. 		
#II.8 Sectoral accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much progress has been made in the past year. Number of economies compiling and disseminating data is growing. As in 2017, further progress is expected for countries with less developed statistical systems. 		
#II.9 Household distrib. Info.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress is yet to be made as sources and compilation methods are under development. 		



Experts
on both
FA and
HFCS

HFCS: Household survey on consumption, income and wealth carried out every 3 years in (nearly) all euro area Countries.



Focus on
financial
and non-
financial
wealth

Focus. Household wealth

Target. Incorporating microeconomic heterogeneity into NAs

- Survey data (HFCS) -> distributional information
- National accounts -> reliable and comparable totals

Combine them in order to produce survey-based statistics that are coherent with macro totals.

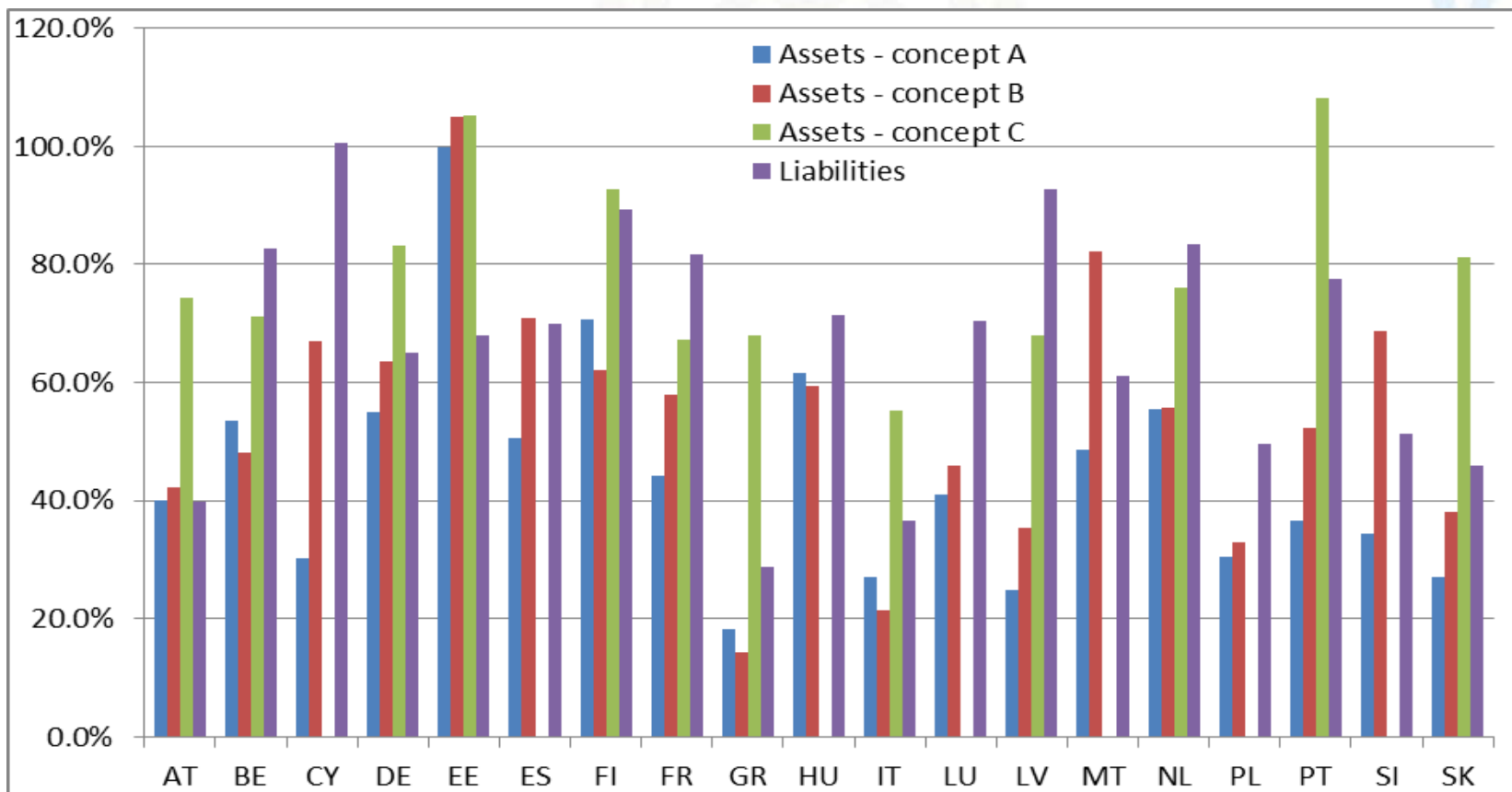
Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS)

- Cross-country comparable micro data on the wealth of European households
- Sample size: 84,000 households (2° wave)
- Countries: All 19 euro area countries + Croatia, Hungary, Poland, (Denmark)
- Decentralized approach
- Ex-ante comparability through an output-oriented approach

Differences between HFCS and NA

Coverage of assets in HFCS compared with National Accounts is below 60% for many countries.

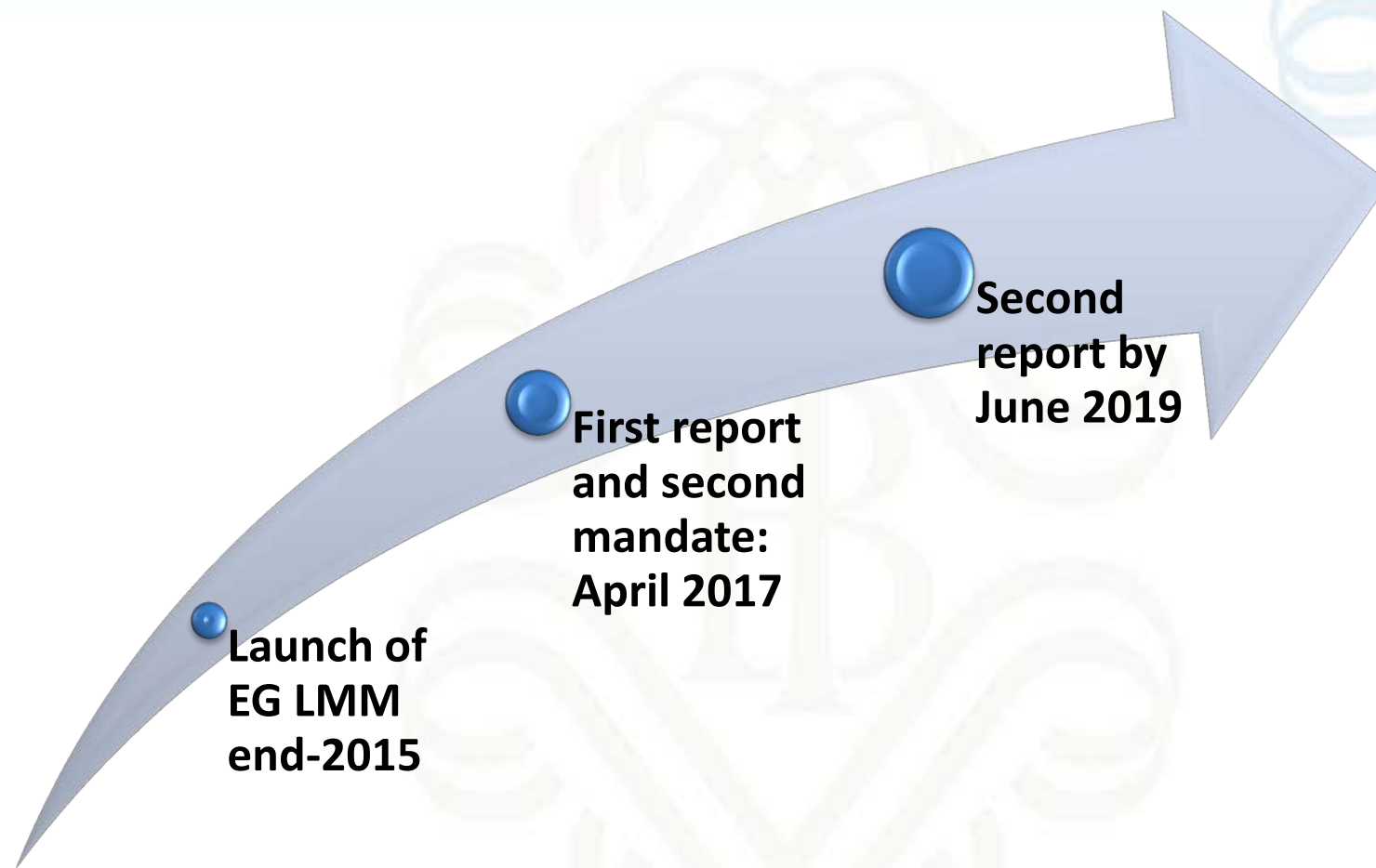
Better results are obtained when including housing wealth.



A: main financial assets excluding “business wealth”

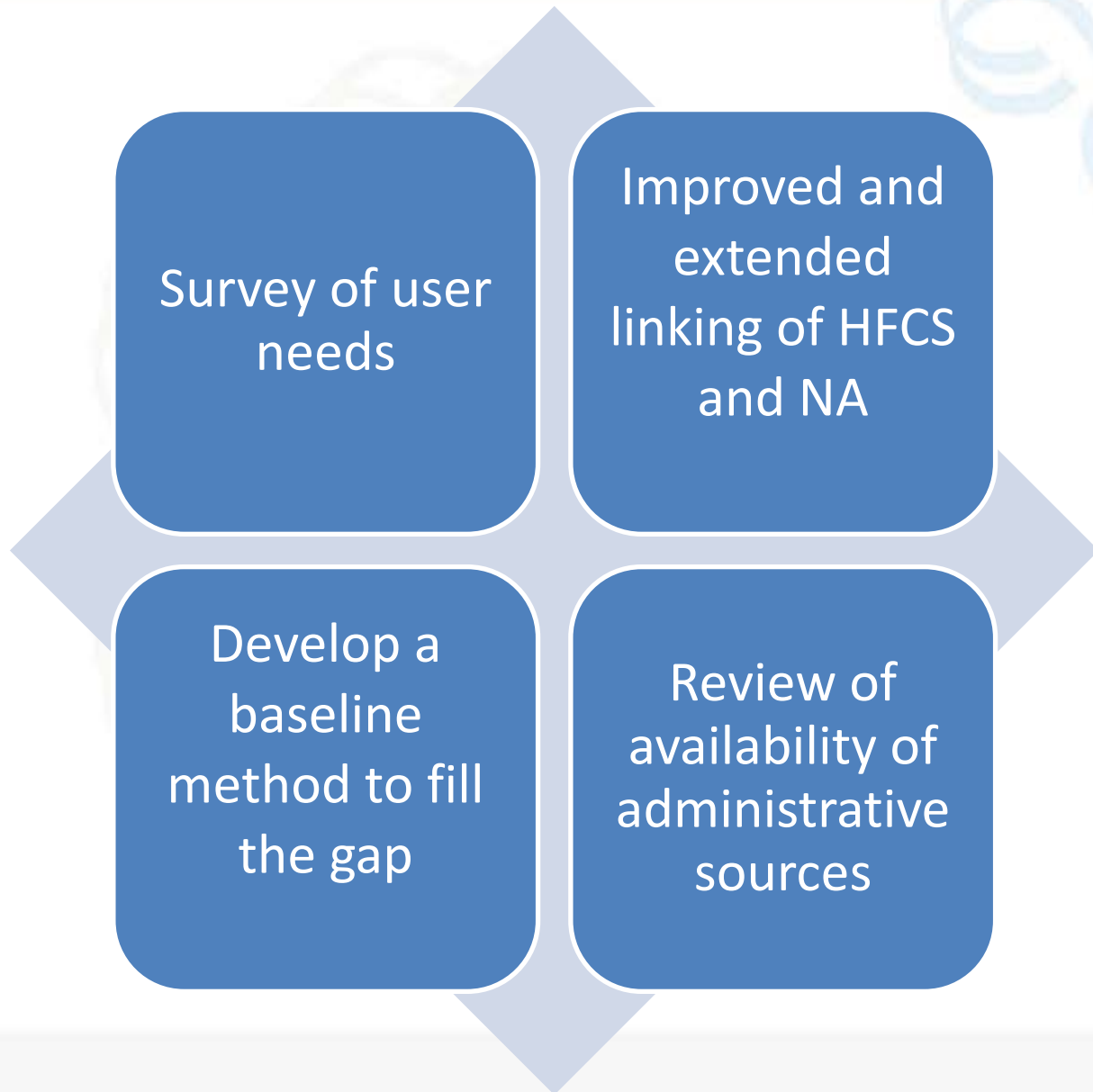
B: A including “business wealth

C: B plus non-financial assets



Strong collaboration with OECD and EUROSTAT

Achievements of EG LMM



Achievements - Survey on user needs

Indicators relating debt and wealth inequality, e.g. indebtedness ratios, debt to asset and share of wealth held by rich hhs

Positions (higher priority than transactions)

4 priorities

Main household groupings: by income quintiles and wealth quintiles

Annual statistics

- **Monetary policy purposes:**

Recent monetary policies criticised because of distributive effects:

- *Lowering interest rates hurt savers to the advantage of debtors;*
- *Unconventional monetary policies raise asset prices and hence benefit the wealthy more, thus increasing inequality.*

Overall distributive outcomes theoretically ambiguous and possibly different for income, wealth, consumption

CENTRAL BANK POLICIES AND INCOME AND WEALTH INEQUALITY: A SURVEY

Andrea Colciago

*De Nederlandsche Bank,
Amsterdam and University of Milano Bicocca*

Anna Samarina

*De Nederlandsche Bank,
Amsterdam and University of Groningen,*

Jakob de Haan* 

*De Nederlandsche Bank,
Amsterdam, University of Groningen,
and CEŠifo*

Abstract. This paper reviews recent research on the relationship between central bank policies and inequality. A new paradigm which integrates sticky-prices, incomplete markets, and heterogeneity among households is emerging, which allows for the joint study of how inequality shapes macroeconomic aggregates and how macroeconomic shocks and policies affect inequality. The new paradigm features multiple distributional channels of monetary policy. Most empirical studies, however, analyze each potential channel of redistribution in isolation. Our review suggests that empirical research on the effects of conventional monetary policy on income and wealth inequality yields mixed findings, although there seems to be a consensus that higher inflation, at least above some threshold, increases inequality. In contrast to common wisdom, conclusions concerning the impact of unconventional monetary policies on inequality are also not clear cut. To better understand policy effects on inequality, future research should focus on the estimation of General Equilibrium models with heterogeneous agents.

Keywords. Income inequality; Macroprudential policy; Monetary policy; Wealth inequality

Main priorities (2)

- Financial stability purposes:

Analysis of vulnerable households

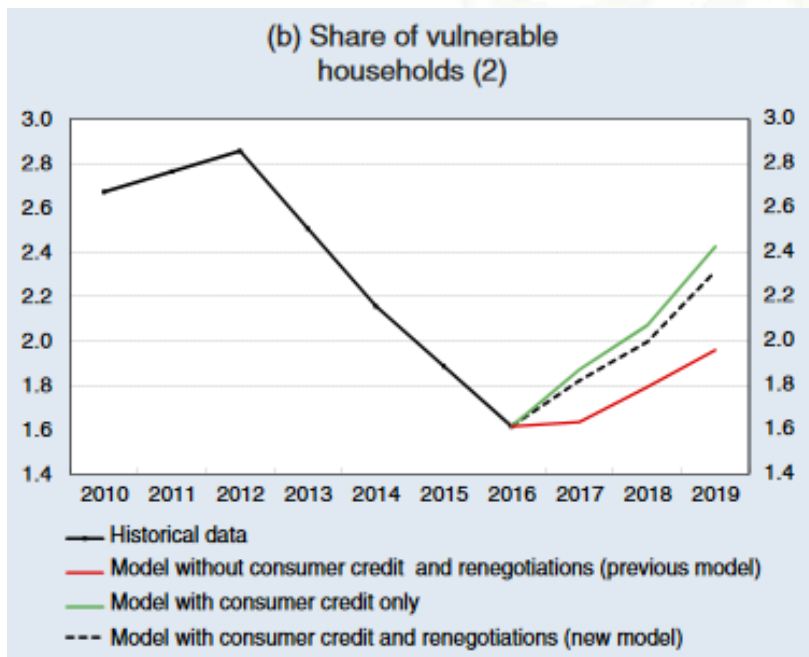
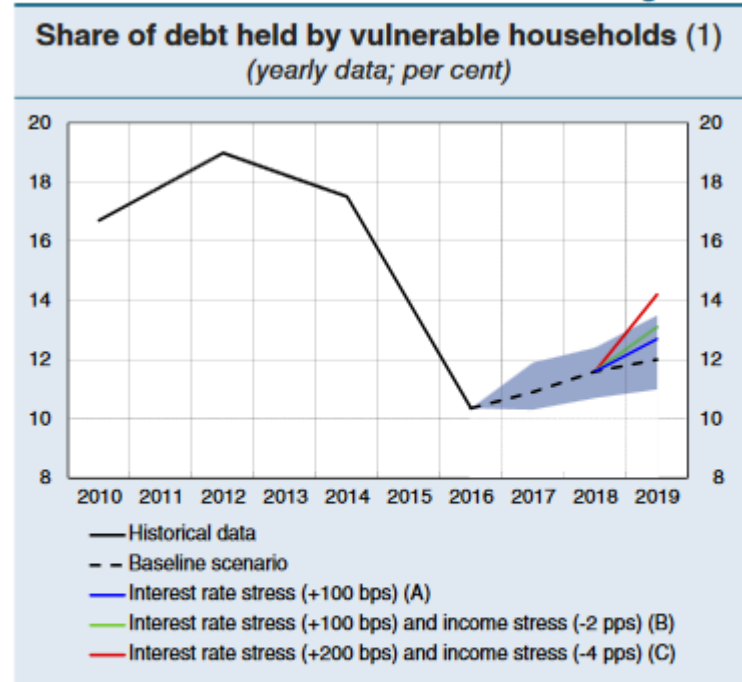


Figure 1.9

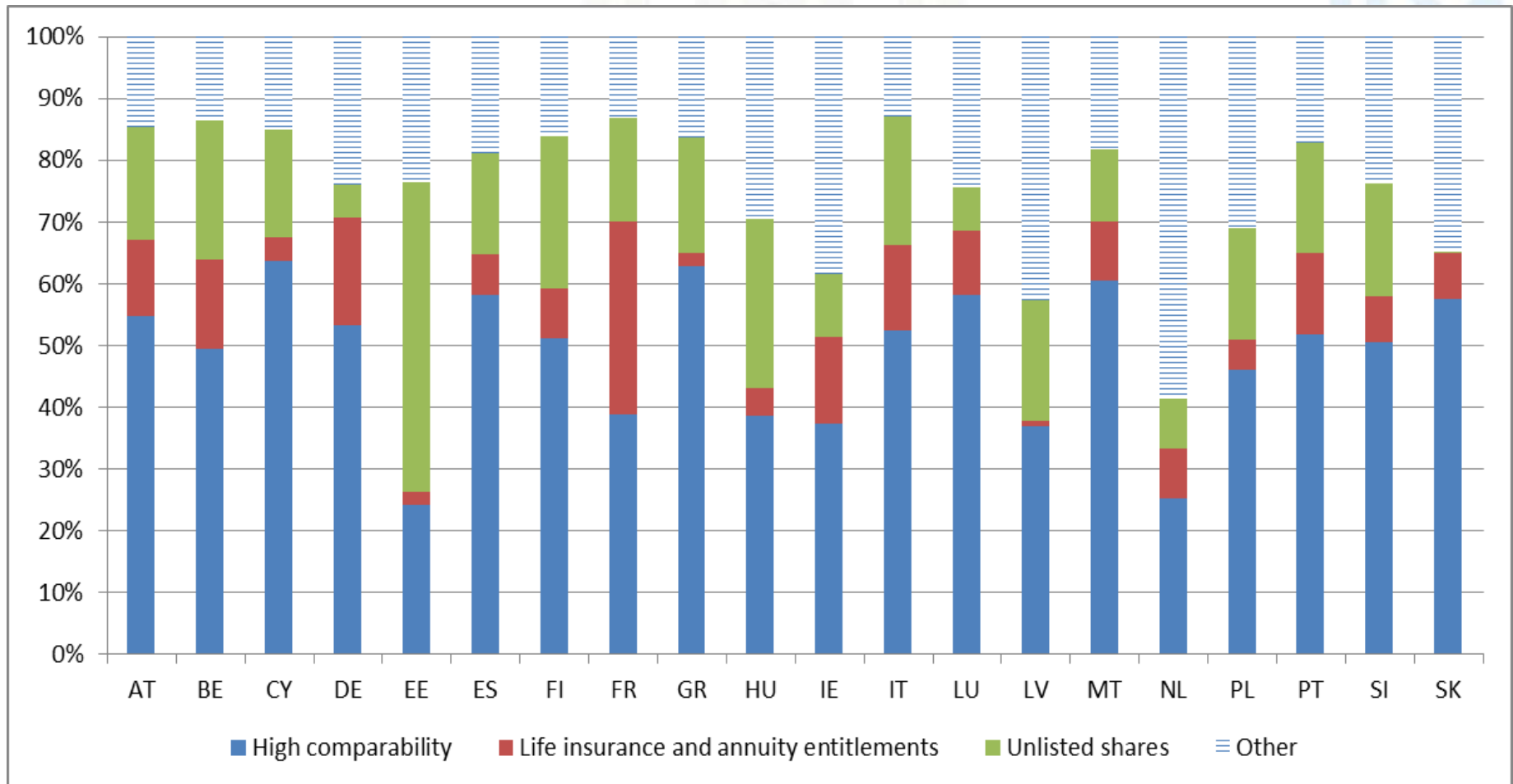


Source: Based on data from the Survey on Household Income and Wealth (SHIW).

(1) Households are considered vulnerable when their debt-service ratio is above 30 per cent and their equivalized disposable income is below the median. The latest SHIW data available refer to 2016. The shaded area represents the

Achievements - link between HFCS and NA items

Proportion of FA financial wealth which can be compared with HFCS results



- **Concepts and definitions**
- **Survey side:**
 - Missing wealthiest households
 - Underreporting behaviour
- **NA side:**
 - Lack of primary sources of information

Achievements – Baseline methodology

1

- First adjustment for under-reporting via **hurdle method**: correct implausible zero values from survey responses

2

- Adjust the upper tail of the distribution to fit it to a **Pareto distribution**; estimate the total wealth held by “Rich” HHs and compute new benchmarks for “Non-rich” HHs;

3

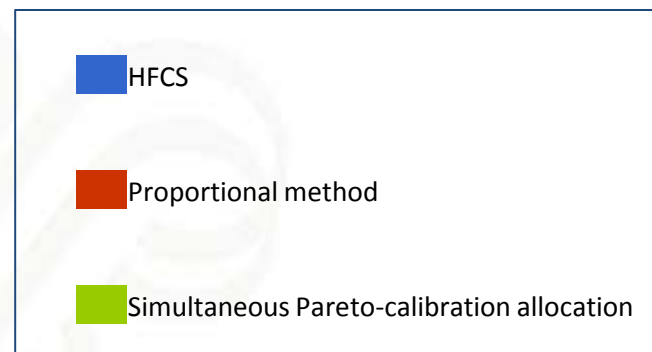
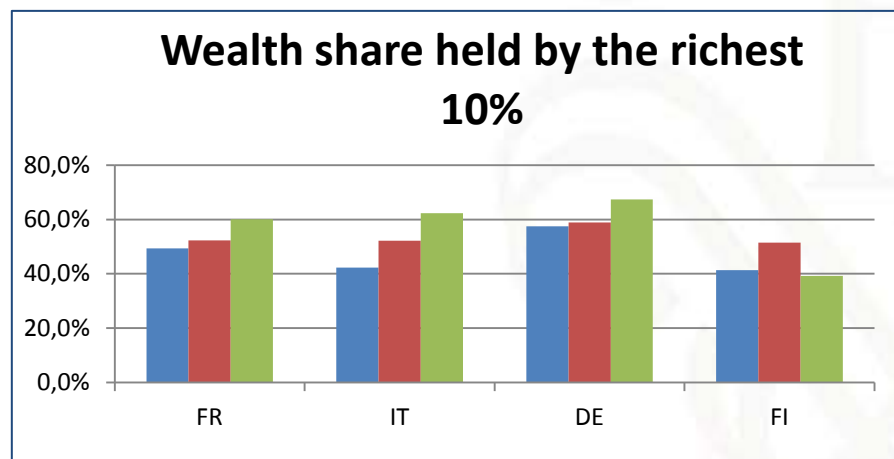
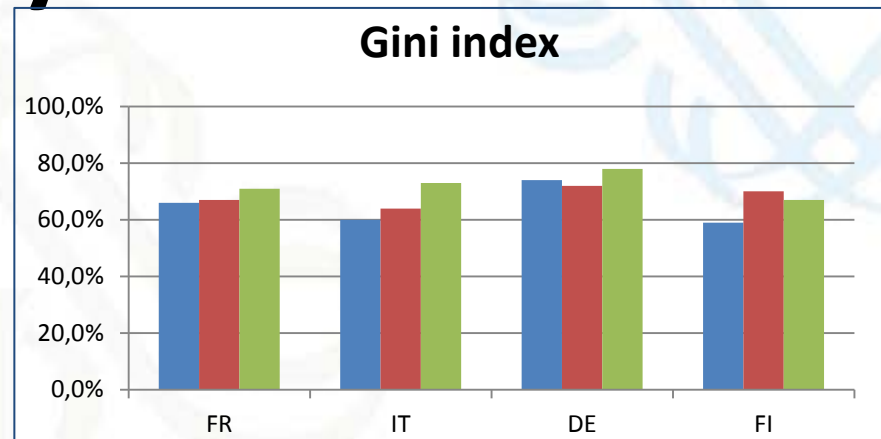
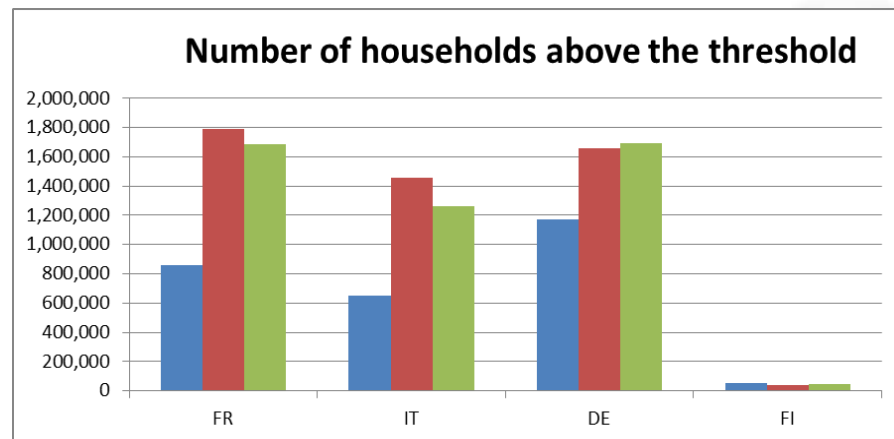
- Use imputation based on **calibration** to allocate the gap on “Non-rich” HHs;



Alternate **steps 2 and 3** until convergence (i.e. until the difference between the share held by the “rich” of the instruments does not change significantly over iterations)



Preliminary results



Notes: ECB calculations based on the HFCS (second wave), integrated with rich list data. Gross wealth computed in accordance with the wealth concept C. Pareto wealth threshold w_0 set at EUR 1million.

Preliminary results

Distribution of total debt by gross wealth quintiles (Italian-HFCS)

Gross wealth quintiles

Quintiles Method	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°
Unadjusted	2%	7%	23%	30%	38%
Proportional allocation	2%	10%	26%	29%	33%
Simultaneous Pareto-calibration allocation	0.1%	4%	14%	25%	56%
Admin data*	0.1%	4%	11%	20%	64%

**Credit register; provisional data*

Achievements – availability of administrative sources

Fewer administrative data are available on wealth than on income

In many countries, some administrative data are available, but the data cannot be accessed by the NCBs due to legal constraints.

Cooperation between central banks and statistical institutes has proven to be useful, since NSIs more frequently have access to administrative registers.

Some NCBs and NSIs mentioned that acquiring a status as “official statistics” for the wealth statistics produced by the HFCS has enabled access to register data.

Even where access to micro level administrative data is not possible, information at the meso level can be useful

E.g.: share of assets owned by household groups,
or number of households or individuals above a predefined wealth threshold.

Way forward: four workstreams

**Finalise the fine-tuned linking
between HFCS and National
Accounts**

**Research on
consistency with
estimates of
distributional
income accounts**

**Fully implement, test
and improve estimation
methods**

**Towards experimental
annual results**

Distributional national accounts are still in their infancy:

- Need to define a clear methodology for combining different data sources;
- Importance of using administrative data sources;
- But administrative sources are not perfect, either...



Policy Uses of Financial Accounts: The U.S. Fed's Perspective

Susan Hume McIntosh and Elizabeth Holmquist

Flow of Funds Section

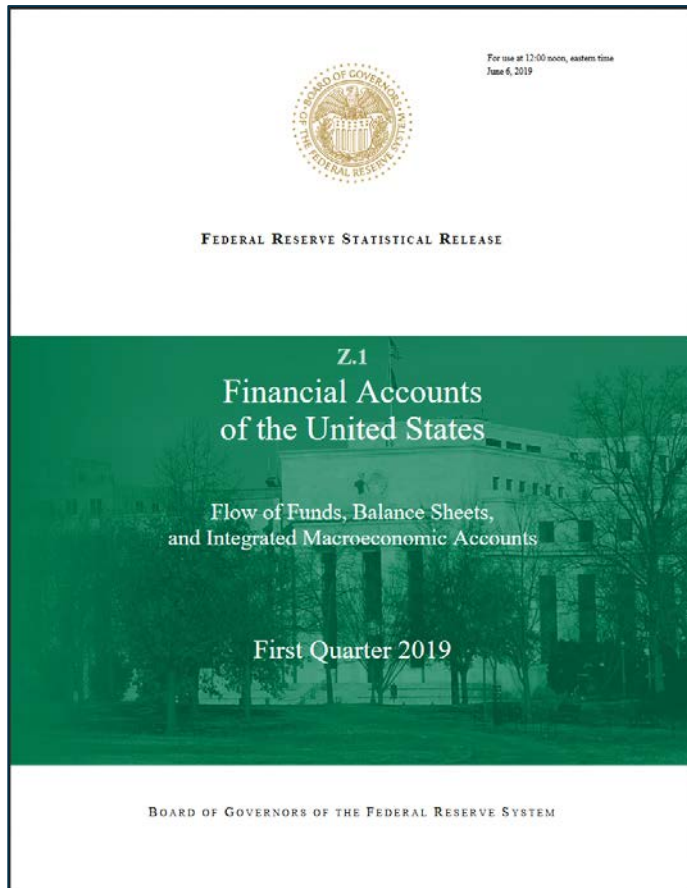
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

FSB/IMF Global Conference on the Second Phase of
the G20 Data Gaps Initiative

Washington, DC

June 13, 2019

Financial Accounts of the United States

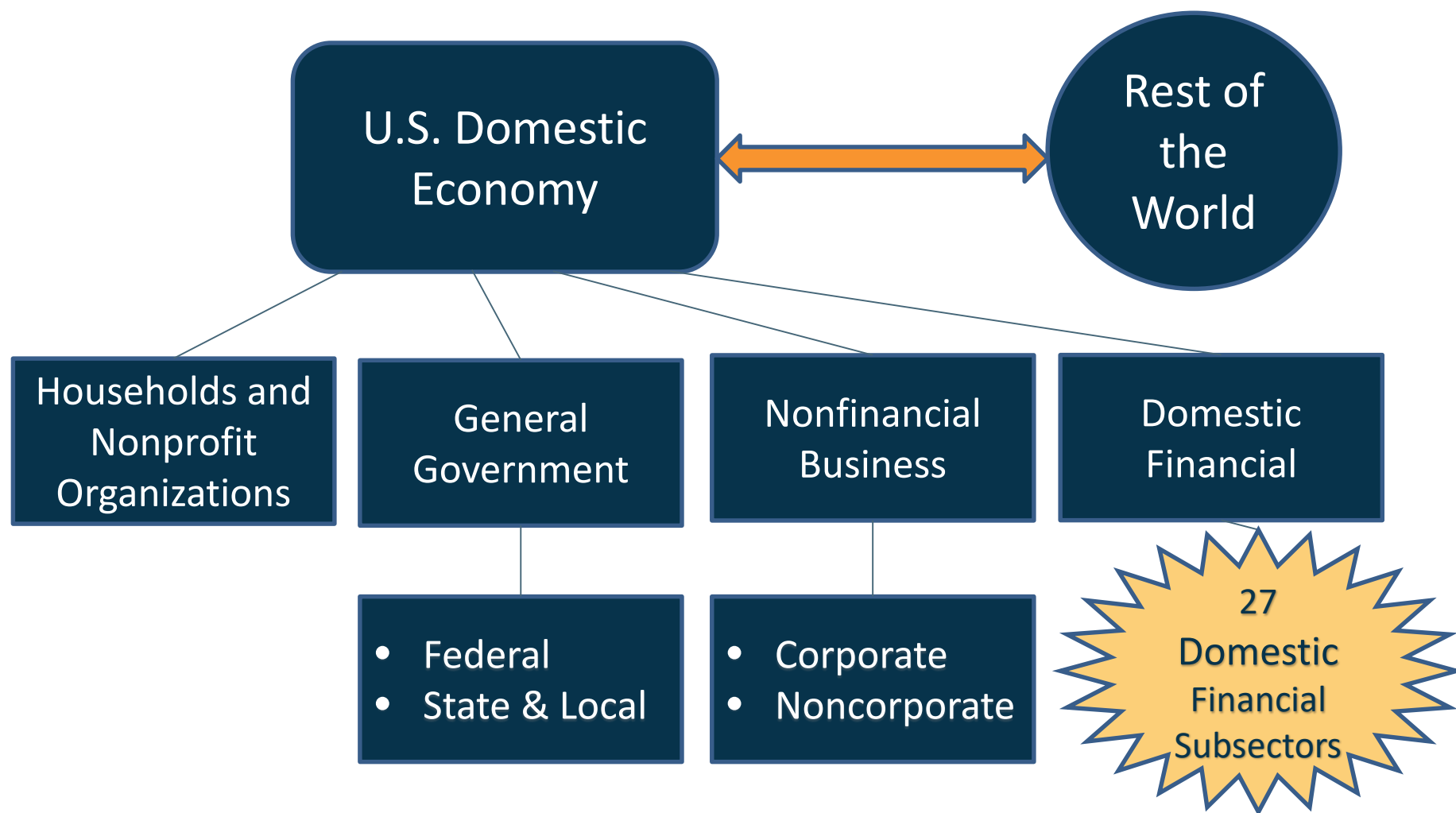


www.federalreserve.gov/releases/Z1/

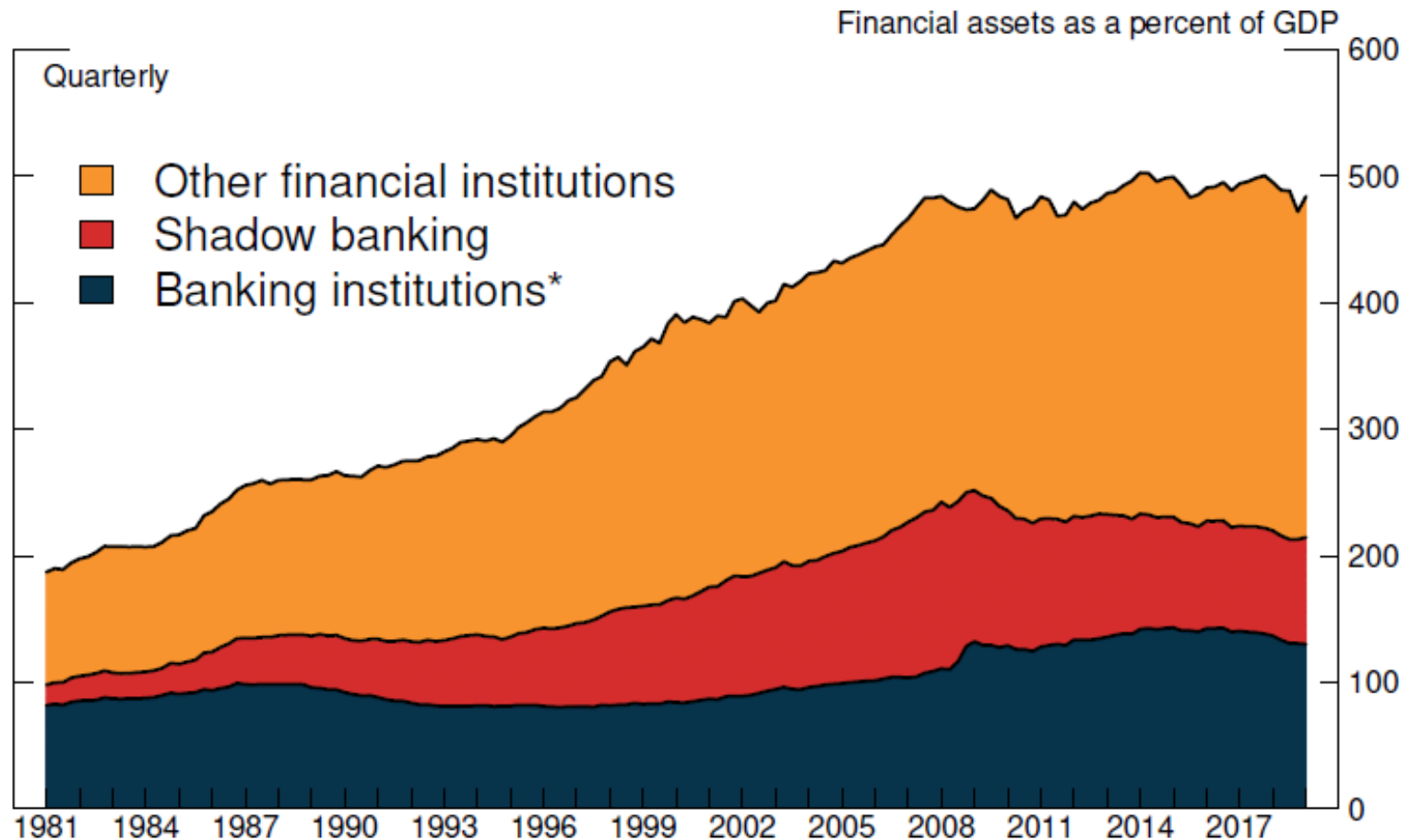
- Time series:
Annual 1945 – 2018
Quarterly 1951:Q4 – 2019:Q1
- Includes flows, levels, some balance sheets, Integrated Macroeconomic Accounts, and more
- Published 10 weeks after the end of the reference quarter
- All data available in the Federal Reserve's Data Download Program (DDP)

www.federalreserve.gov/datadownload/Choose.aspx?rel=Z.1

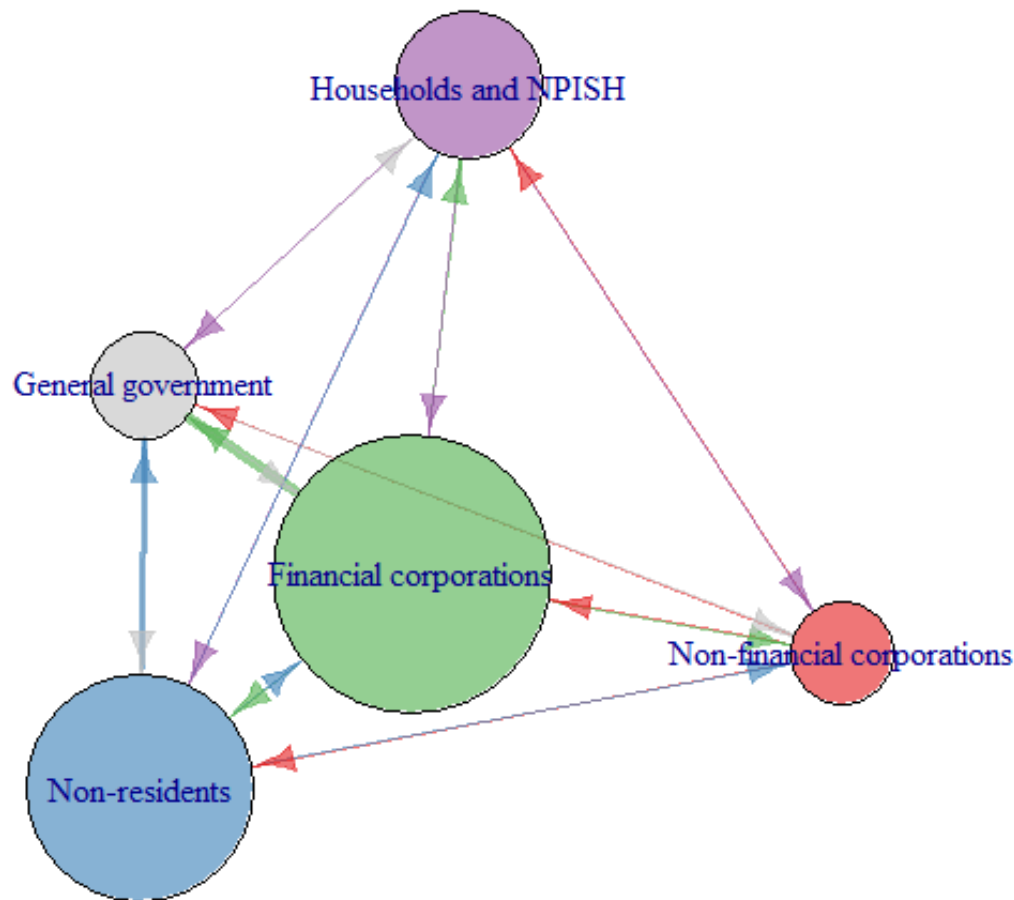
Sectors in the Financial Accounts



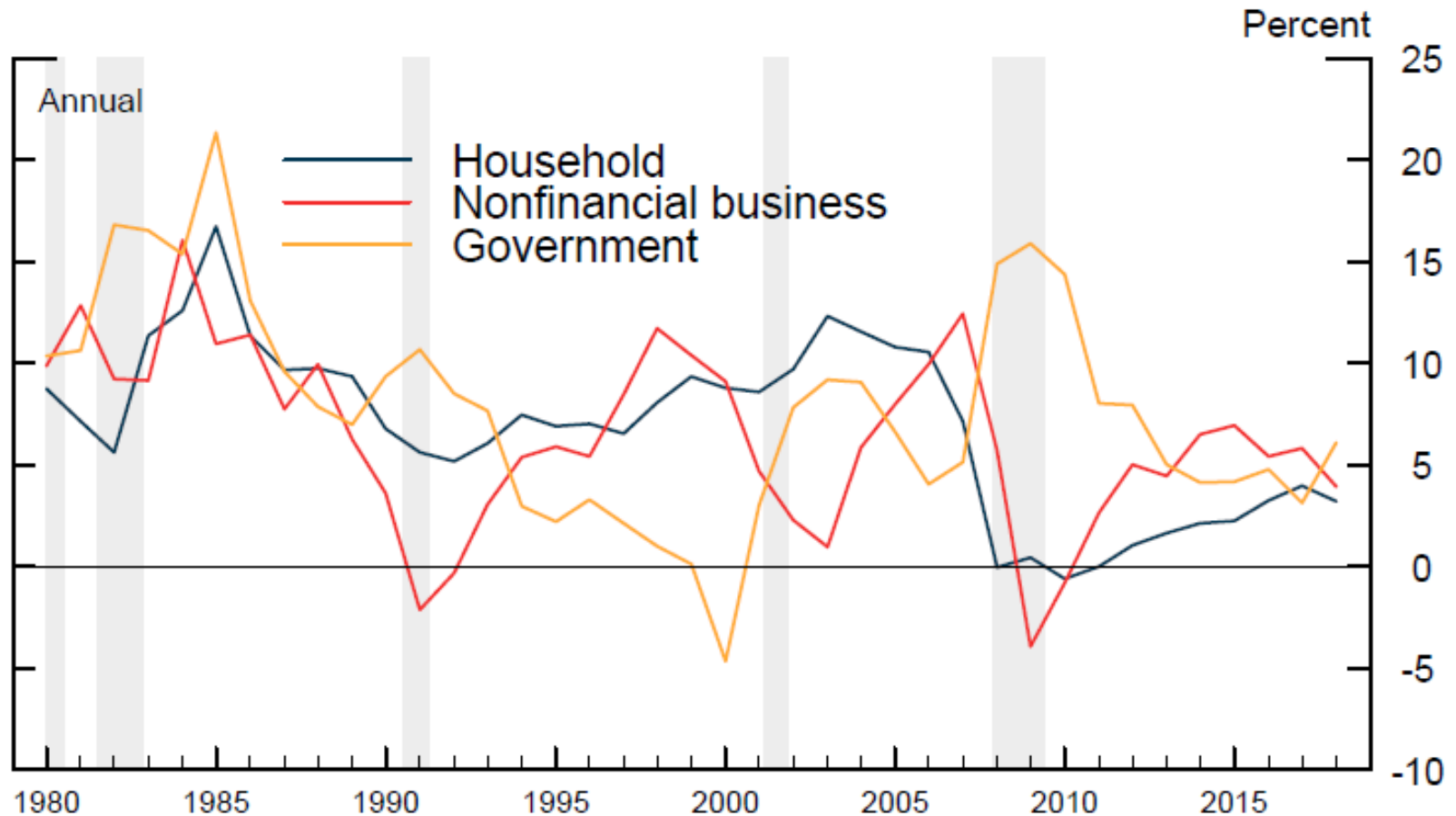
Financial Business Sector



From-Whom-to-Whom Holdings of Debt Securities: 2017



Debt Growth of Domestic Nonfinancial Sectors

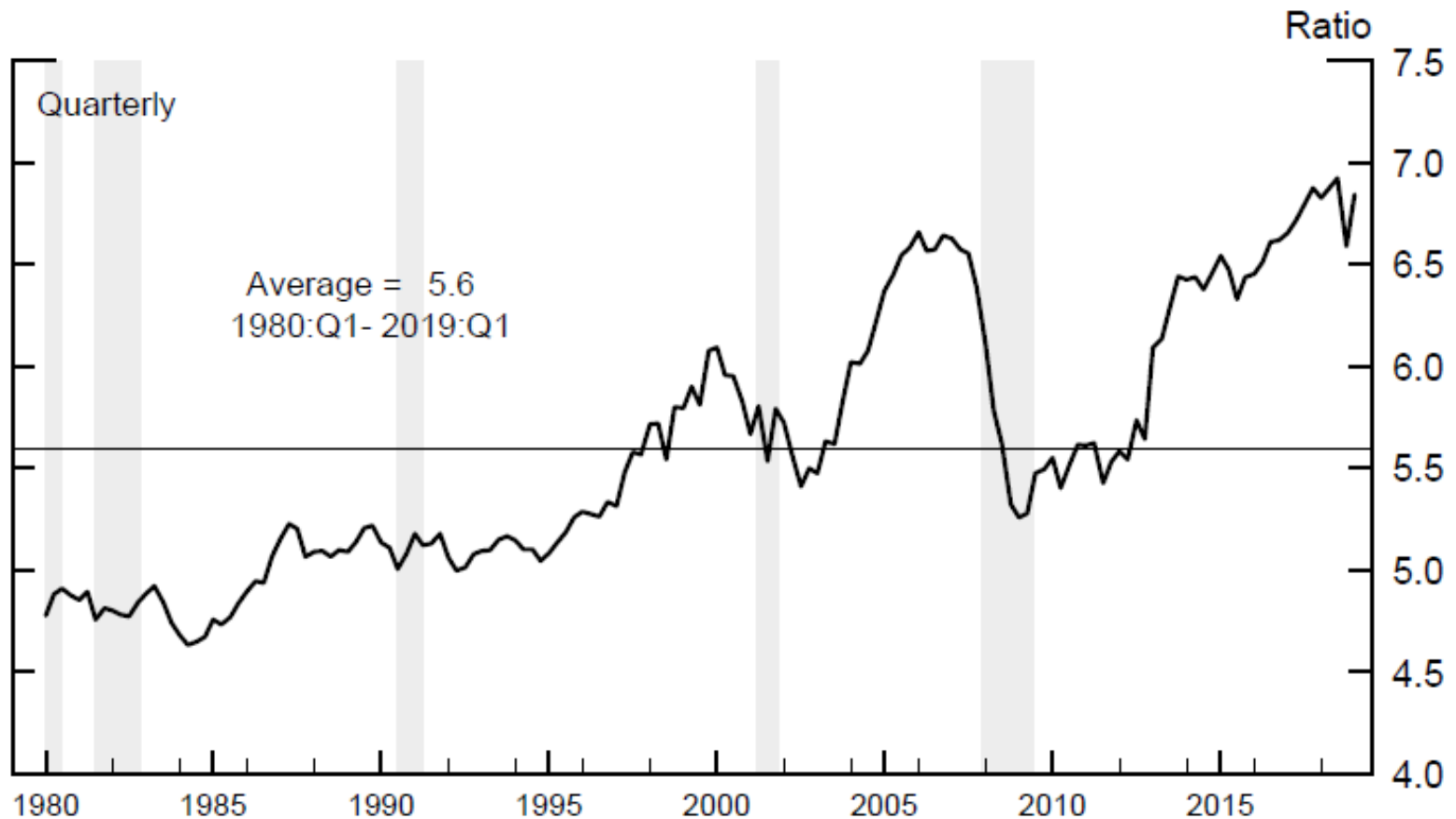


Source: Financial Accounts of the United States, June 6, 2019.

Use of Household Sector Data

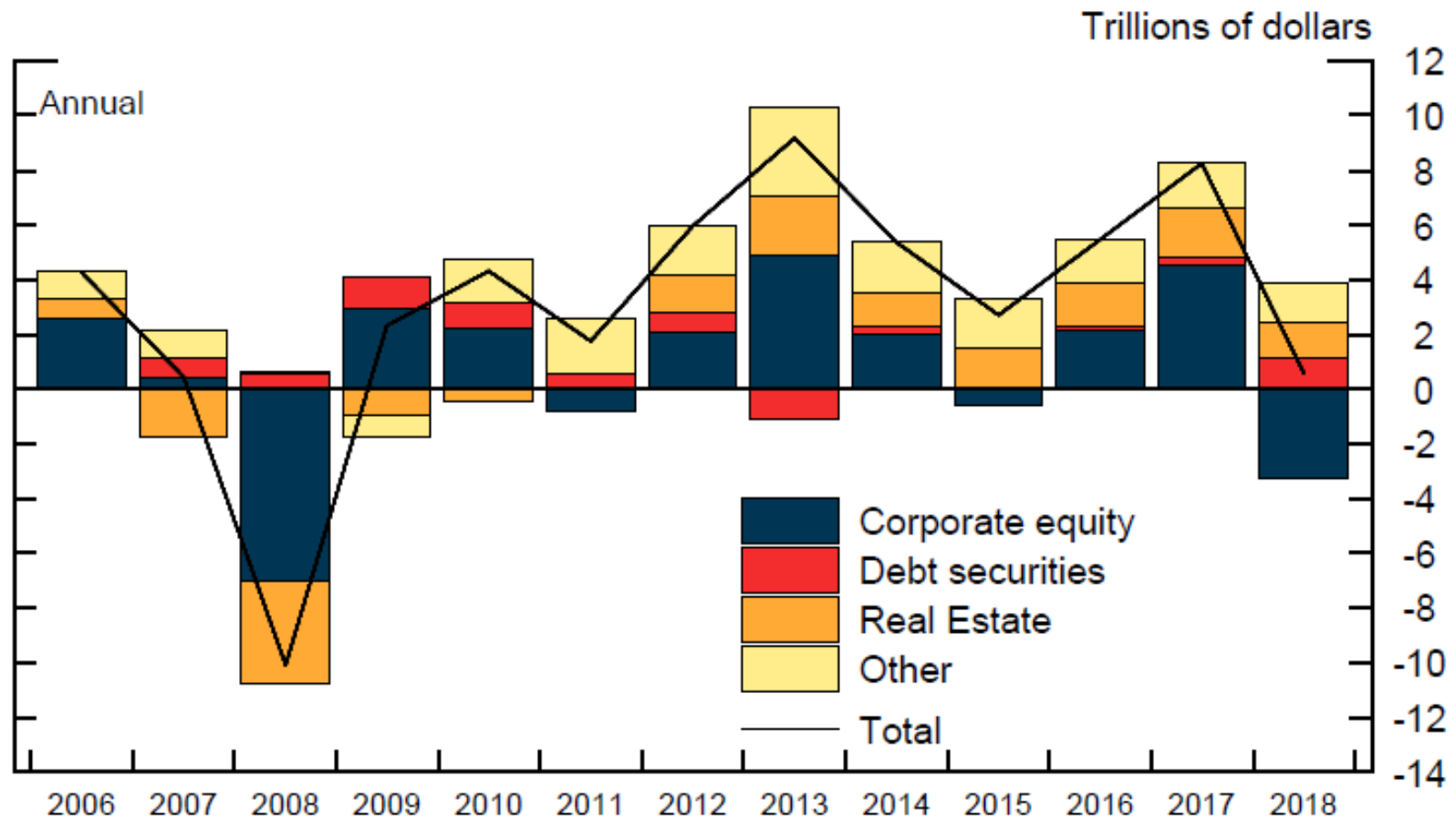
- Full balance sheet for households and nonprofit organizations has nonfinancial assets, financial assets, liabilities, and thus net worth.
- Financial Accounts only timely and quarterly source for this series.
- Net worth is important in the Federal Reserve's model of household consumption which feeds into the forecast of GDP.
- Our group prepares a forecast of net worth based on assumptions about future movements in the real estate and stock markets and the personal savings rate.

Household Net Worth Relative to Disposable Personal Income



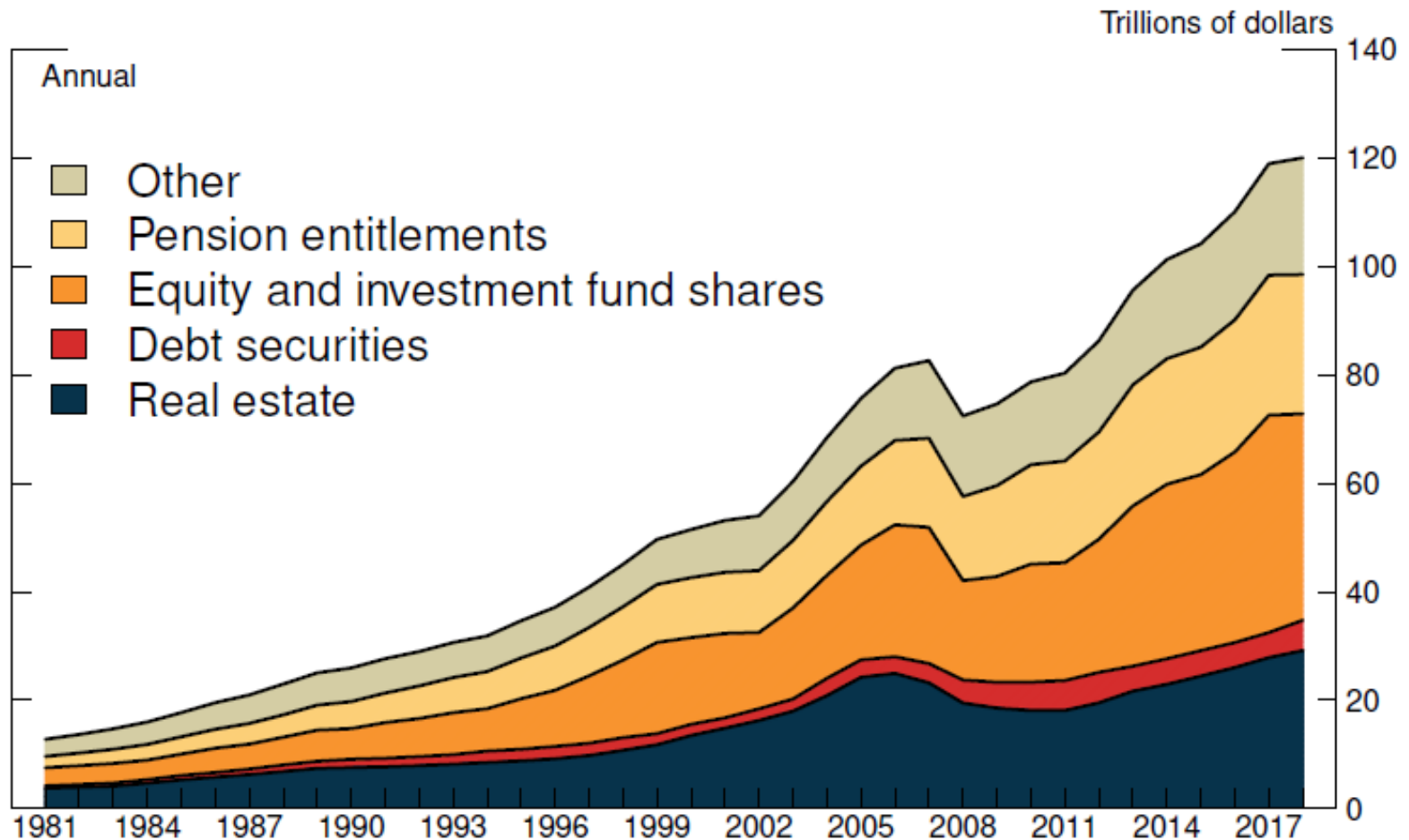
Source: Financial Accounts of the United States, June 6, 2019.

Change in Household Net Worth

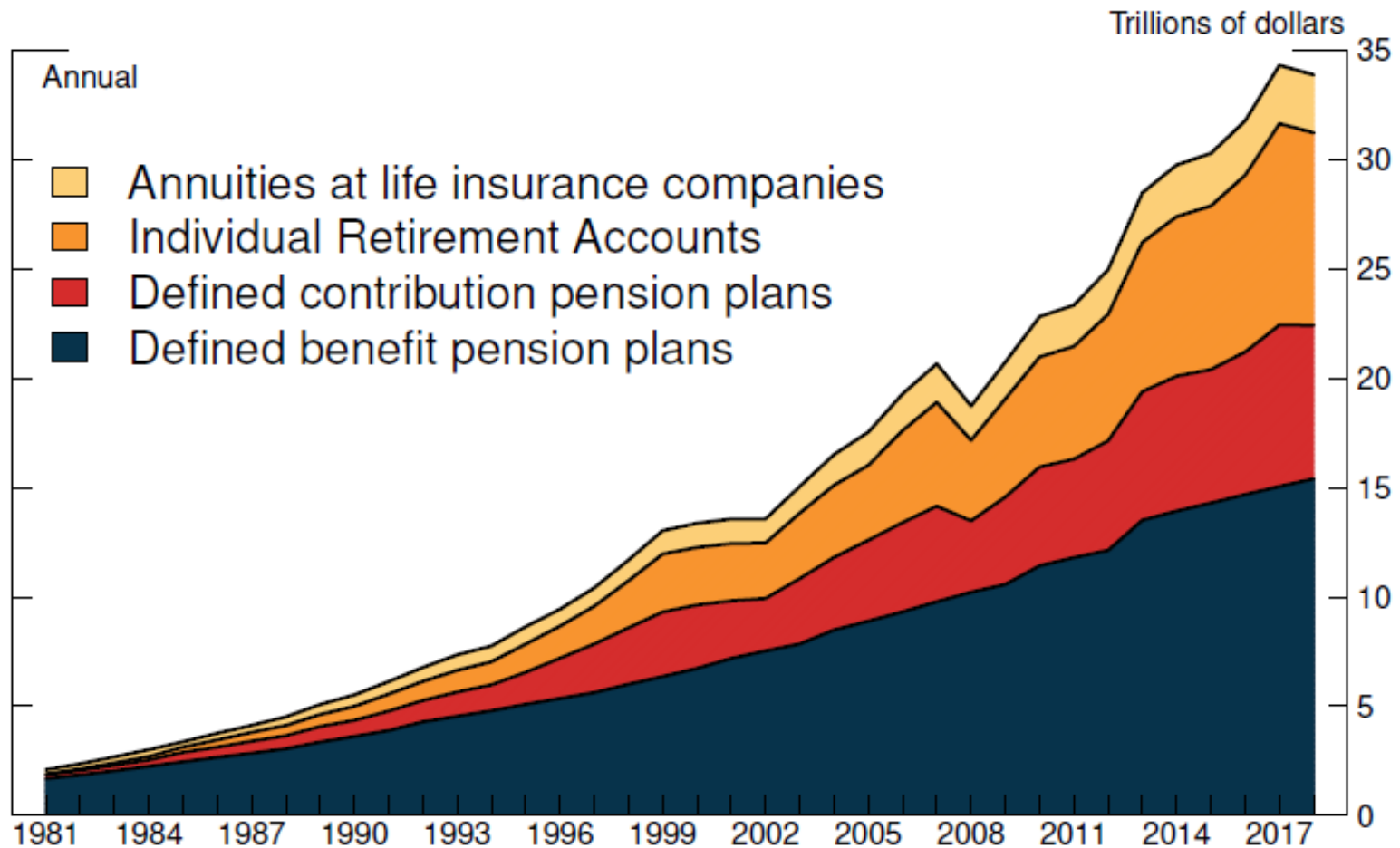


Source: Financial Accounts of the United States, June 6, 2019.

Household Assets

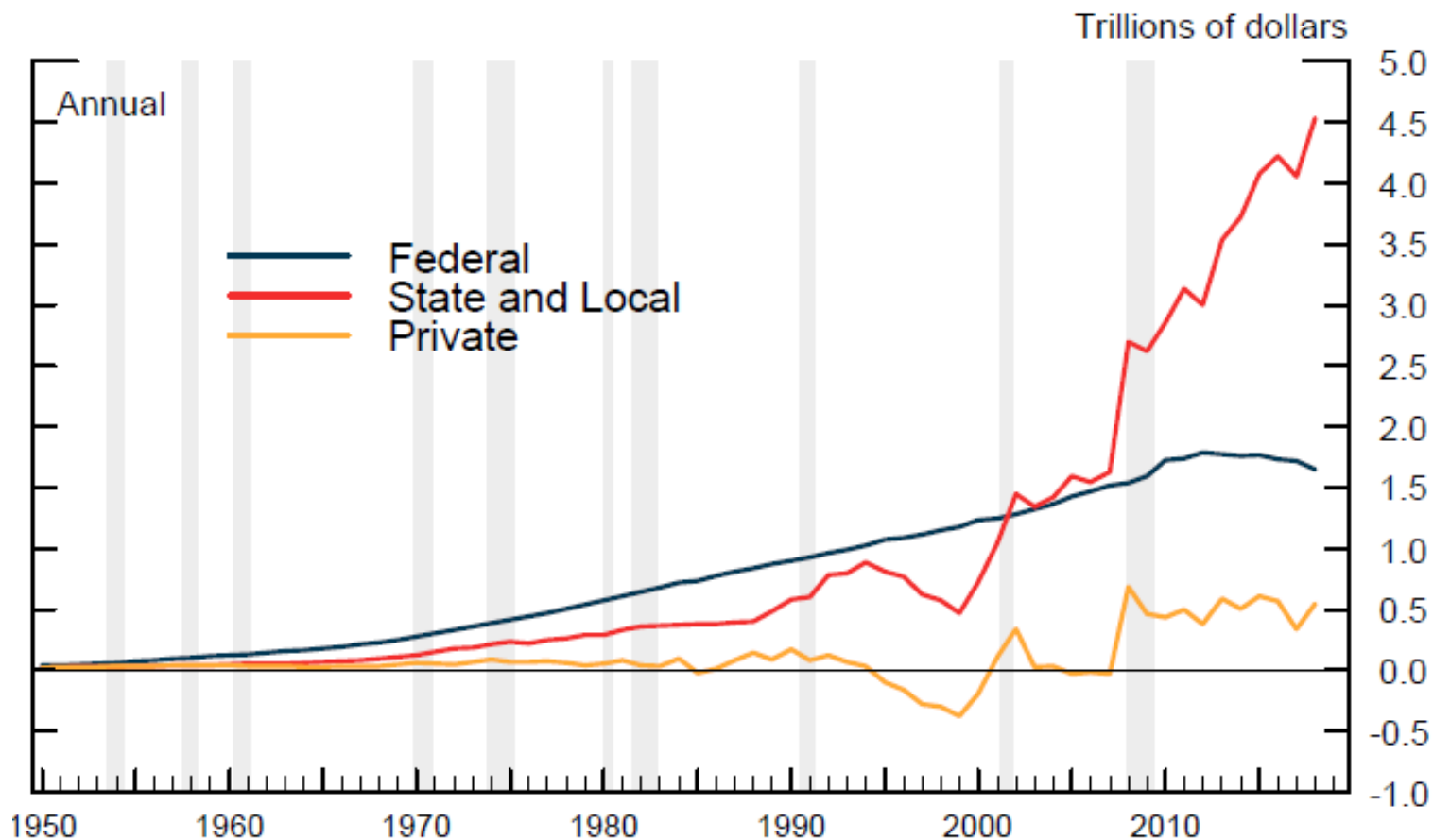


Household Retirement Assets



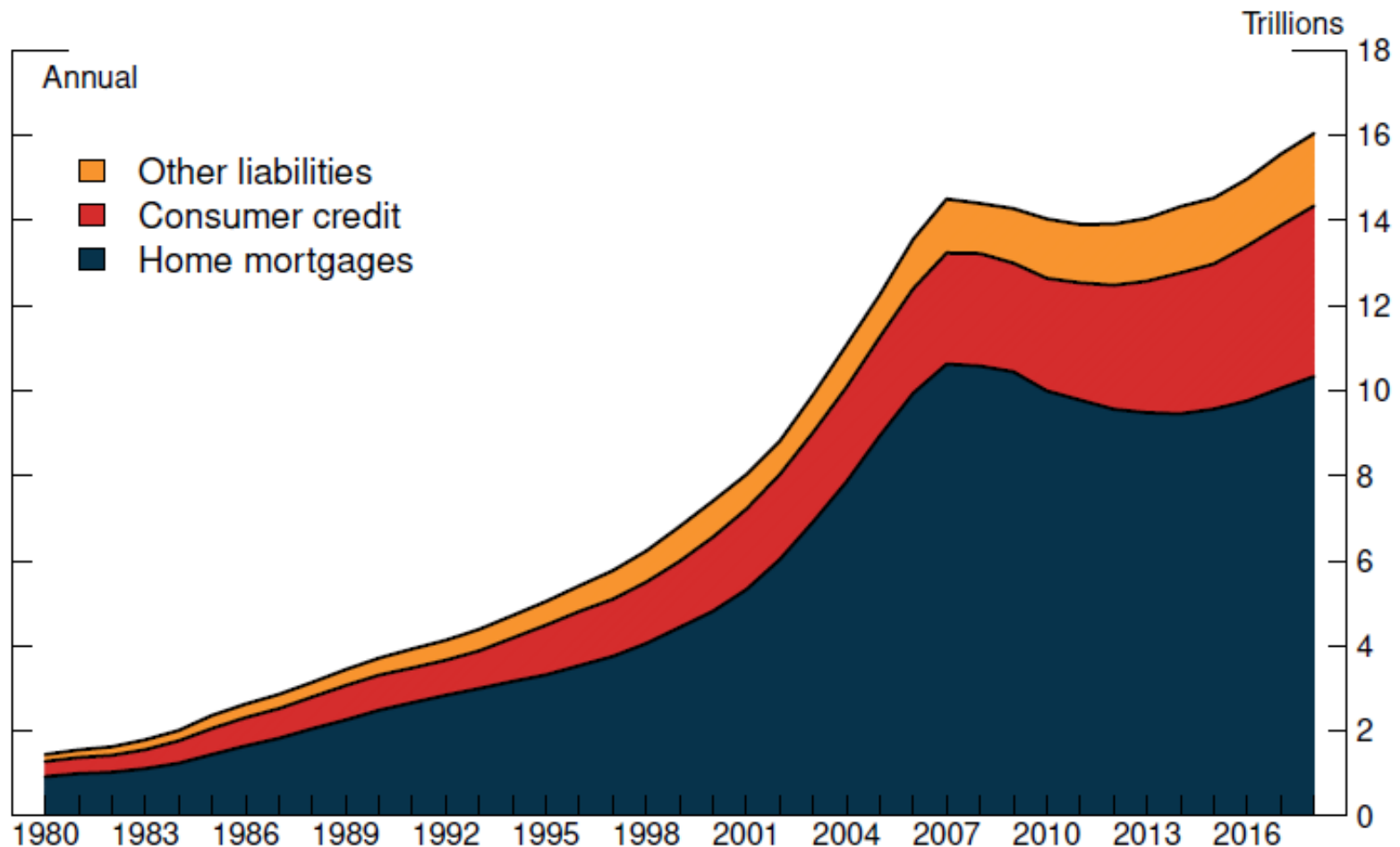
Source: Financial Accounts of the United States, June 6, 2019.

Claims of Pension Funds on Sponsors



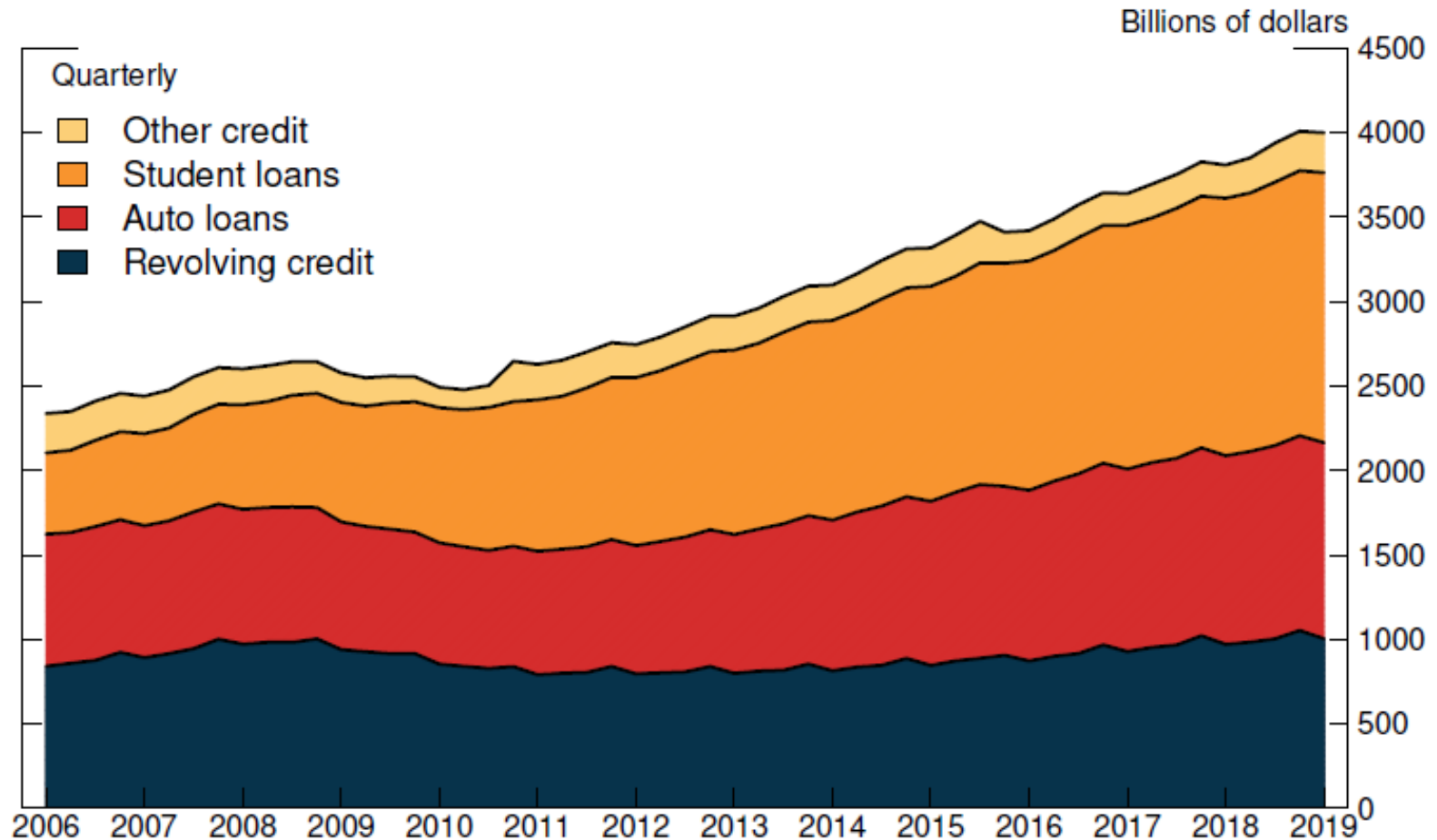
Source: Financial Accounts of the United States, June 6, 2019.

Household Liabilities



Source: Financial Accounts of the United States, June 6, 2019.

Consumer Credit



Source: Financial Accounts of the United States, June 6, 2019.

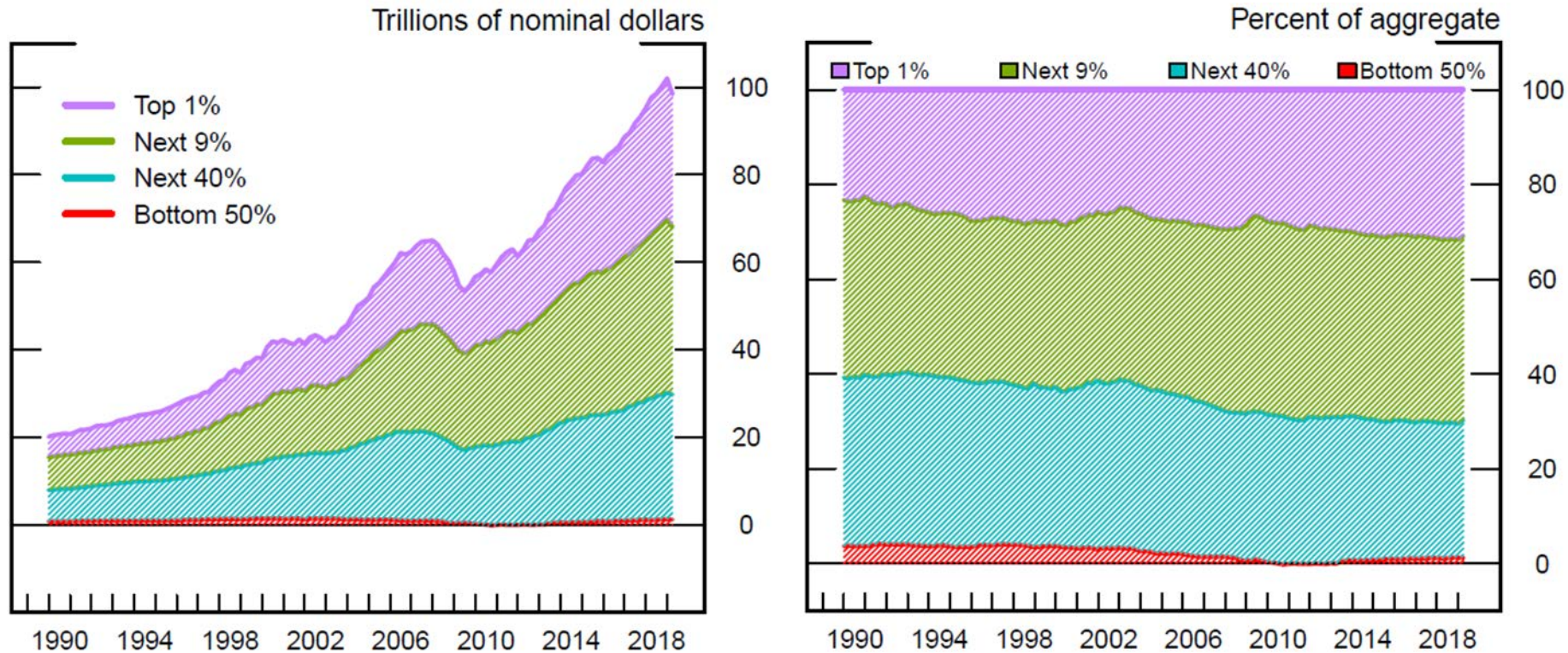
Distributional Financial Accounts (DFA)

- **Goal:** create a Distributional Financial Accounts (DFA), a quarterly data set that shows household wealth by income quintile
- Combines two different source data sets:
 1. **Survey of Consumer Finance (SCF):** a nationally representative micro-level survey of the financial wellbeing of households
 2. **Financial Accounts of the United States (FA):** an integrated macro- level data set that shows a balance sheet for households and nonprofits
- **Method:**
 - Separate nonprofit organizations from FA households
 - Match instrument categories between SCF and FA
 - Apply SCF-based income shares to FA aggregates

Distributional Financial Accounts (DFA)

- **Higher frequency:** quarterly vs. triennial (FA)
- **More timely:** latest quarter available with a 10 week lag (FA)
- **More comparable:** consistent with international reporting standards (FA)
- **More detailed:** household demographic information (SCF)

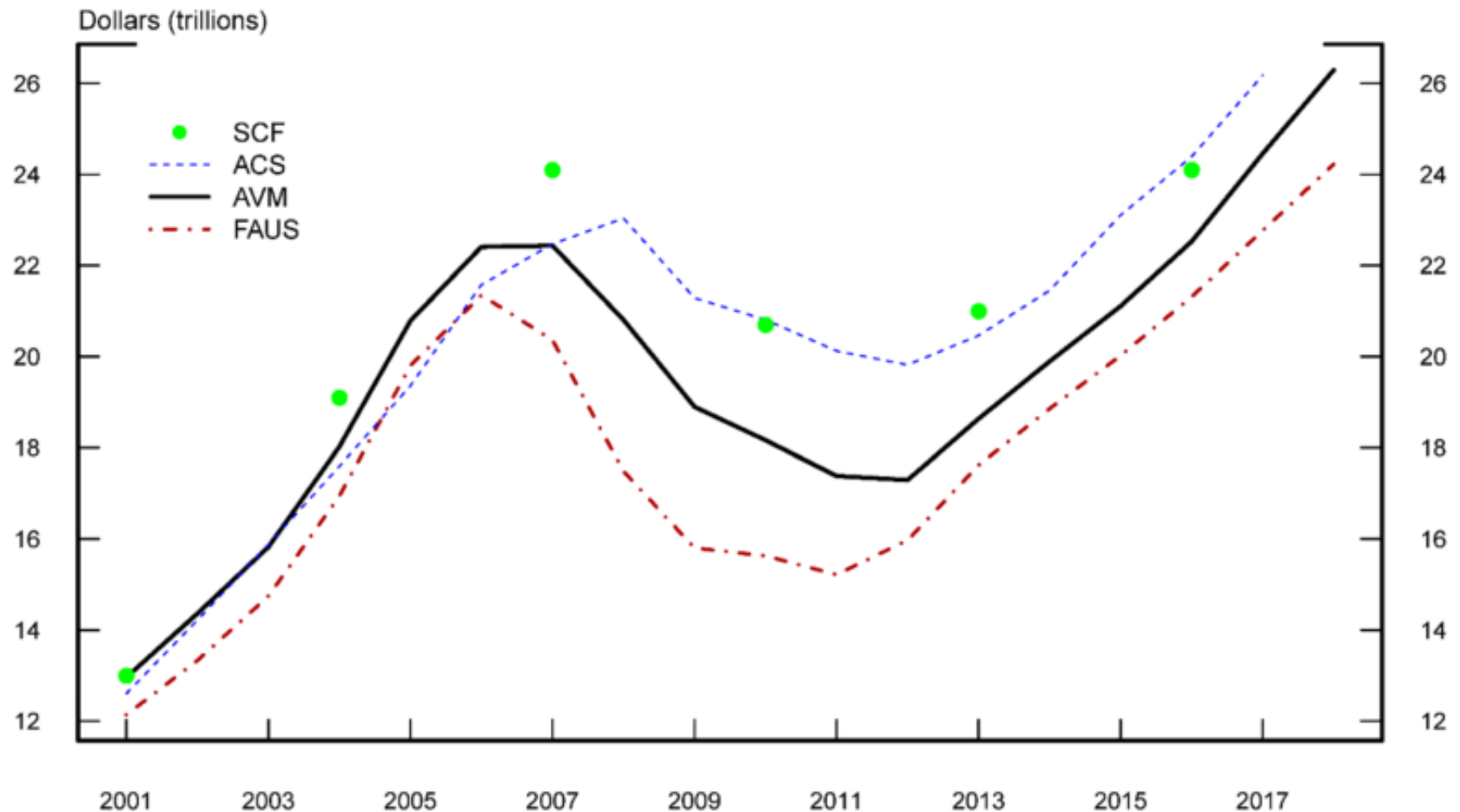
DFA: Household Net Worth by Wealth Percentiles



Measuring the Market Value of Residential Real Estate

- **Current:** American Housing Survey (AHS) benchmarks (2005) and a repeat-sales house price index
- **New:** “Big data” automated valuation models (AVM) for average prices and property counts from Census
 - **Advantages:**
 - Values entire stock
 - Captures changing dwelling characteristics
 - Valuations disciplined by market prices
 - Model predictions testable against actual prices for traded units
 - **Disadvantages:**
 - Limited historical data
 - Rental properties included in AVM prices

Aggregate Housing Wealth



Source: American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau), Financial Accounts of the United States, Survey of Consumer Finance (triennial), and Zillow.





EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

EUROSYSTEM

Werner Bier

Chairperson of the Working Group on
Securities Databases (WGSD)

Securities statistics: Recommendation II.7 and the ECB experience with compiling securities statistics

DGI-2 Global Conference
Washington D.C., 13 June 2019

Overview

- 1 Recommendation II.7: state of play
- 2 Security-by-security databases at the ECB
- 3 Illustrating the use of security-by-security data

Recommendation II.7: main goals and action plan

- Recommendation II.7 as a DGI-2 priority area:
 - Main goal: defining precise data sets on debt securities in line with the Handbook on Security Statistics (HSS) to be reported to the BIS
 - Leading role of WG on Securities Databases (WGSD) consisting of BIS, ECB, IMF
- First Workshop on Securities Statistics (ECB, Frankfurt, 2016)
 - Workshop focused on the implementation of the action plan of Rec. II.7 on Securities Statistics adopted by the G20 FMCBG
 - Representatives from G20 economies, WGSD and FSB agreed on a set of reporting templates on debt securities issuance, holdings and from-whom-to-whom statistics
 - As a follow-up, all G20 and almost all FSB economies provided self-commitments on implementing the reporting templates (available at [Principal Global Indicators web page](#))

Recommendation II.7: agreed reporting templates

- Example of Rec. II.7 reporting template 1.1 (all templates are available at the [Principal Global Indicators web page](#))

Table 1.1: Debt Securities Issues by Sector, Currency, Maturity, Interest Rate and Market of Issuance. Stocks at Nominal Value
Quarterly data with a timeliness of four months

Core data to be transmitted by 2018														
More Advanced Ambitions to be transmitted by 2021														
Currency Maturity Interest rate Market of issuance	Issuer	Residents (S1)										All resident issuers (S1)		
		Non-financial corporations (S11)	Financial corporations (S12)					General government (S13)	Memo item: public sector	House holds and NPISH (S14+ S15)				
			Central bank (S121)	Other deposit-taking corporations (S122)	Money market funds* (S123)	Other financial corporations (S124 to S127)	Of which: Securitisation corporations	Insurance corporations and pension funds (S128, S129)	Of which: Central government (S1311)					
Column number		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total														
By domestic currency														
By foreign currency														
Total														
Short term at original maturity														
Long term at original maturity														
More than 1 year and up to and including 2 years														
More than 2 years and up to and including 5 years														
More than 5 years and up to and including 10 years														
More than ten years														
Long term at original maturity, with a remaining maturity up to and including 1 year														
Total														
Fixed interest rate														
Variable interest rate														
Inflation-linked														
Interest rate-linked														
Asset price-linked														
Total														
Domestic market														
International market														

*) Money market funds do not issue debt securities.
2008 SNA codes are used for sectors and subsectors.

Recommendation II.7: current work and next steps

- Second Workshop on Securities Statistics (IMF, Washington, D.C., 2018)
 - Workshop agreed on [operational reporting details](#) including timeline for reporting and voluntary use of the Global DSD on Sectoral Accounts for reporting of securities statistics
 - Participants discussed [national experiences in implementing Rec. II.7 and in operating SBS databases](#), emphasizing the benefits of greater standardization of SBS data
- Reporting of Rec. II.7 intermediate target data has successfully started
 - [Almost all economies already reported](#) (starting with Q4/2018 data by May 2019)

Recommendation	Overall assessment and progress made	Status	
		2018	2019
#II.7 Securities statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All G20 economies provided self-commitments. • All G20 economies fully or mostly implemented the self-commitments for the 2018 intermediate target. Some economies implemented also additional series. 		

- Courses on Securities Statistics support implementation of Rec. II.7
 - Most recent course took place at IMF in May 2019, jointly taught by ECB and IMF
 - High number of applications highlights [demand for future trainings on securities statistics](#)
- Third Workshop on Securities Statistics (planned for 2020)
 - Main focus will be on [supporting the implementation of the 2021 reporting targets](#)

Why using security-by-security (SBS) data?

Dimension	Traditional way of compilation	Compilation based on SBS data
Data reporting	Usually reporting of defined aggregates	Reporting on SBS basis
Data available to users	Set of pre-defined fixed breakdowns	Flexibility in creating aggregates and access to underlying micro data
Data quality assessment	Data quality difficult to assess (aggregates are a “black box”)	Possible to assess data quality in detail
Costs of reporting	Costly for reporters to implement new statistical requirements (e.g. for Rec. II.7 reporting)	Lower reporting burden, as new statistical requirements usually do not require changes in reporting
Accuracy and consistency of compilation	Difficult for reporters to apply statistical classifications, as statistical standards differ from market concepts	Greater accuracy and consistency, as compilers are responsible for statistical classification

- ▶ Need for a collection system where the information provided by reporters is simple and remains unchanged in case of new statistical requirements
- ▶ ECB SBS databases: Centralised Securities Database (CSDB) and Securities Holdings Statistics Database (SHSDB)

Centralised Securities Database (CSDB)

- Securities reference database with up-to-date information on all individual securities relevant for statistical purposes of the ESCB including ratings
 - Data on 7 million alive securities (out of 44 million securities in total)
 - Daily update frequency (~2.5 million price records and ~400,000 instrument records)
- Multi-source system → No single data provider is good everywhere
 - External sources: Five commercial data providers, four rating agencies, GLEIF LEI data
 - Internal sources: 27 National Central Banks (NCBs), ECB internal sources
- Joint data quality management performed by 27 NCBs and ECB
- Types of securities and information covered:
 - Debt securities and equity securities, including investment fund shares/units
 - Identifiers, reference data and ratings for securities and issuers as well as prices
- Output to users: online access to data warehouse, monthly extracts (full snapshots), daily extracts (selected instruments), ad-hoc reports

Securities Holdings Statistics Database (SHSDB)

- Database with holding information at the level of individual securities
 - Around 47 million individual holding records per quarter (starting with Q4/2013)
- Operated jointly by the ESCB (transactional database located in the Deutsche Bundesbank and analytical database located in the ECB)
- Decentralised reporting framework with NCBs (25 NCBs participating)
 - Direct reporting: mainly data on financial sectors
 - Custodian reporting: data on non-financial sectors
- Types of securities and information covered:
 - Debt securities and equity securities, including investment fund shares/units
 - Data on positions, transactions and other changes in volume, enriched with CSDB data
 - Holdings by institutional sector (SHS Sector module) and by all banking groups directly supervised by the ECB (SHS Group module)
- Output to users: online access to data warehouse, full files, ad-hoc reports

Connection between CSDB and SHSDB

Centralised Securities Database (CSDB)

Who issues what?

Securities Holdings Statistics Database (SHSDB)

Who holds what?

Example:

Issuer A issues a **security B** which is held by **Holder C** at the **amount of X EUR**

↓		↓	
Issuer reference data	Instrument reference data	Holder reference data	Holding data
Issuer LEI	Instrument ISIN	Entity LEI*	Instrument ISIN
Issuer name	Instrument type	Entity name*	Holding amount
Issuer sector	Amount outstanding	Entity country	Amount type**
Issuer country	Maturity date	Entity sector	Valuation type
...

Notes: * Only relevant for SHS Group Module, but not for SHS Sector Module. ** Indicates whether amounts refer to positions, transactions, or other changes in positions (due to price changes, FX rate changes or other changes in volume).

Multipurpose use of SBS data

- SBS data facilitate multipurpose use of securities data
- At the ECB, CSDB and SHS data are used for various purposes
- Direct statistical products:
 - Securities issues statistics, securities holdings statistics, Recommendation II.7 aggregates
- Use of CSDB for other statistical products:
 - E.g. balance of payments and international investment position, investment fund statistics, financial vehicle corporations statistics, government finance statistics
- Non-statistical use of CSDB and SHS data:
 - E.g. monetary policy analysis, fiscal policy analysis, market operations, risk management, financial stability analysis, NCB supervision, research
 - Monitoring exposure concentrations
 - Monitoring maturity mismatches on bank balance sheets
 - Analysing interconnectedness and contagion risks of banking groups
 - Resolution planning and impact assessments of bank defaults for the financial system

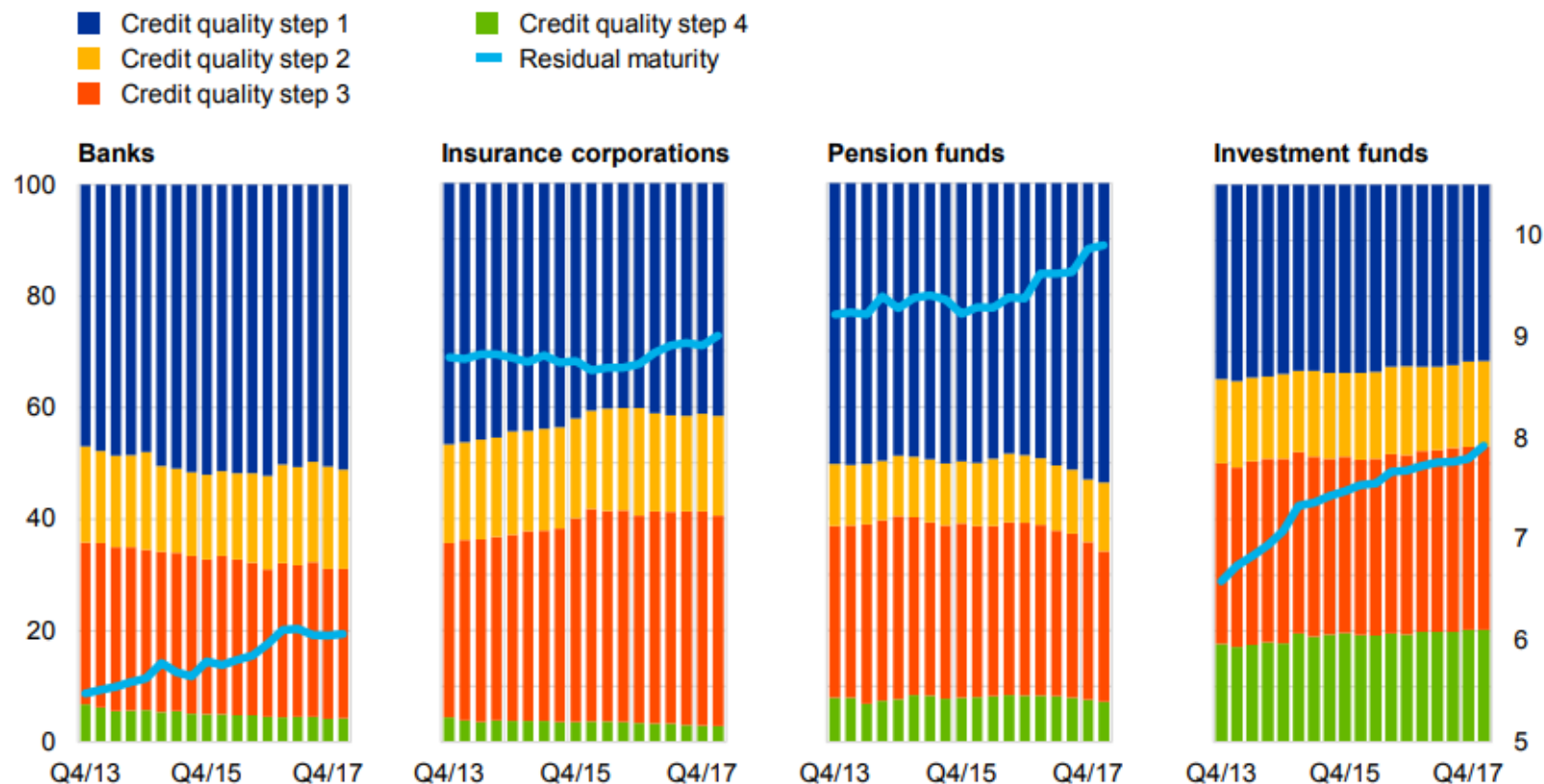
Illustrating the multipurpose use of SBS data

- The following slides illustrate the multipurpose use of SBS data on securities issuances and holdings
- Examples show – amongst others – the following possible use cases:
 - Securities issuances/holdings broken down by country, sector, currency, maturity and other breakdowns
 - Possibility to create aggregates in line with different methodologies (e.g. compliant with SNA2008 or with supervisory reporting standards)
 - Combination of SBS data with other data sources, e.g. on ratings
 - Use of SBS data as input for compilation of other statistics (e.g. BOP/IIP)
 - Use of SBS data for monitoring implementation of financial industry standards (e.g. Legal Entity Identifier coverage)

Example 1: Shifts in securities holdings by sector

Euro area financial institutions' holdings of debt securities, broken down by rating, residual maturity and sector

(Q4 2013-Q2 2018; left-hand scale: percentage of total debt securities holdings; right-hand scale: years)

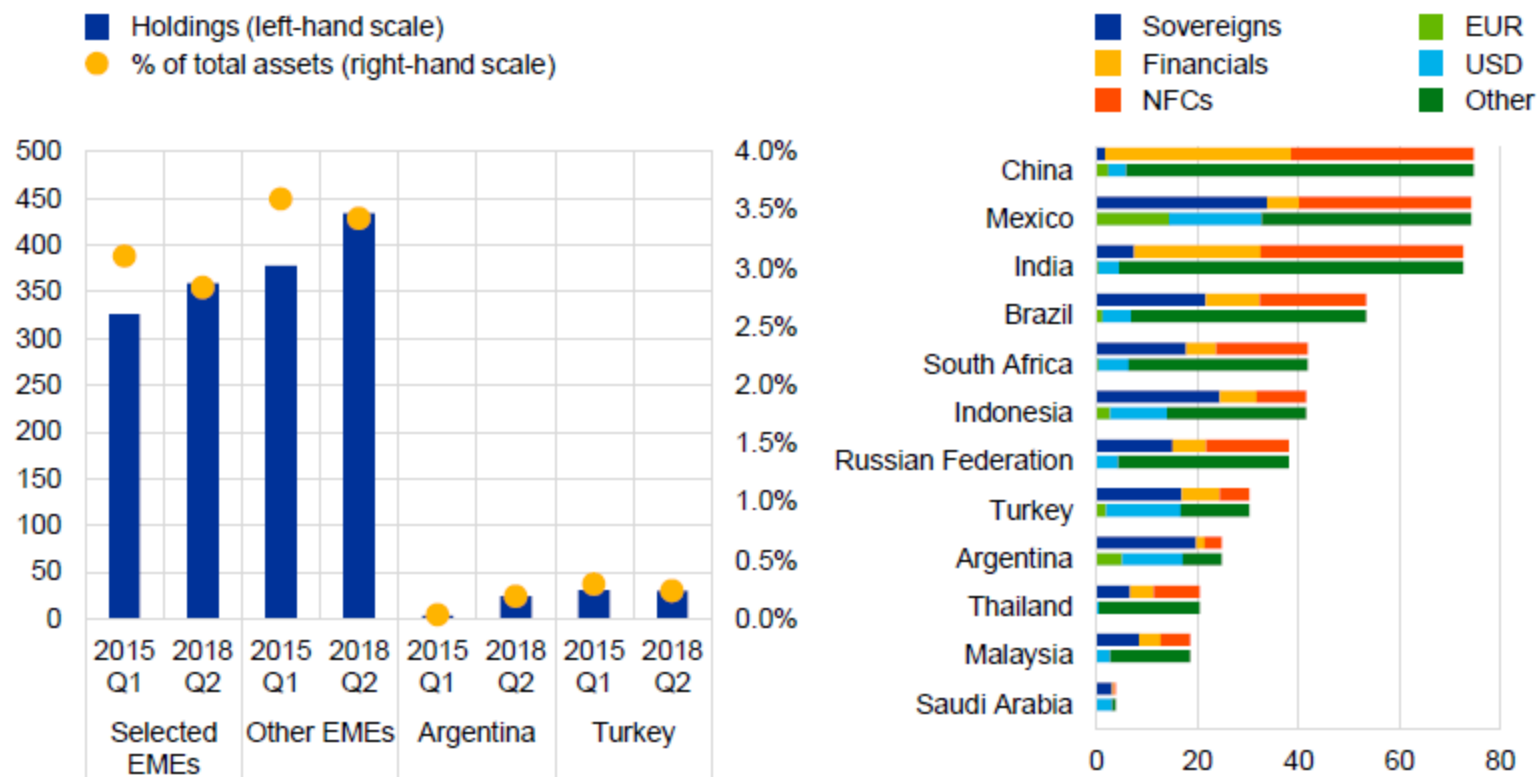


Source: ECB Financial Stability Review, November 2018.

Example 2: Euro area investment funds' exposures

Euro area investment funds' exposure to EMEs by country, issuer sector and currency

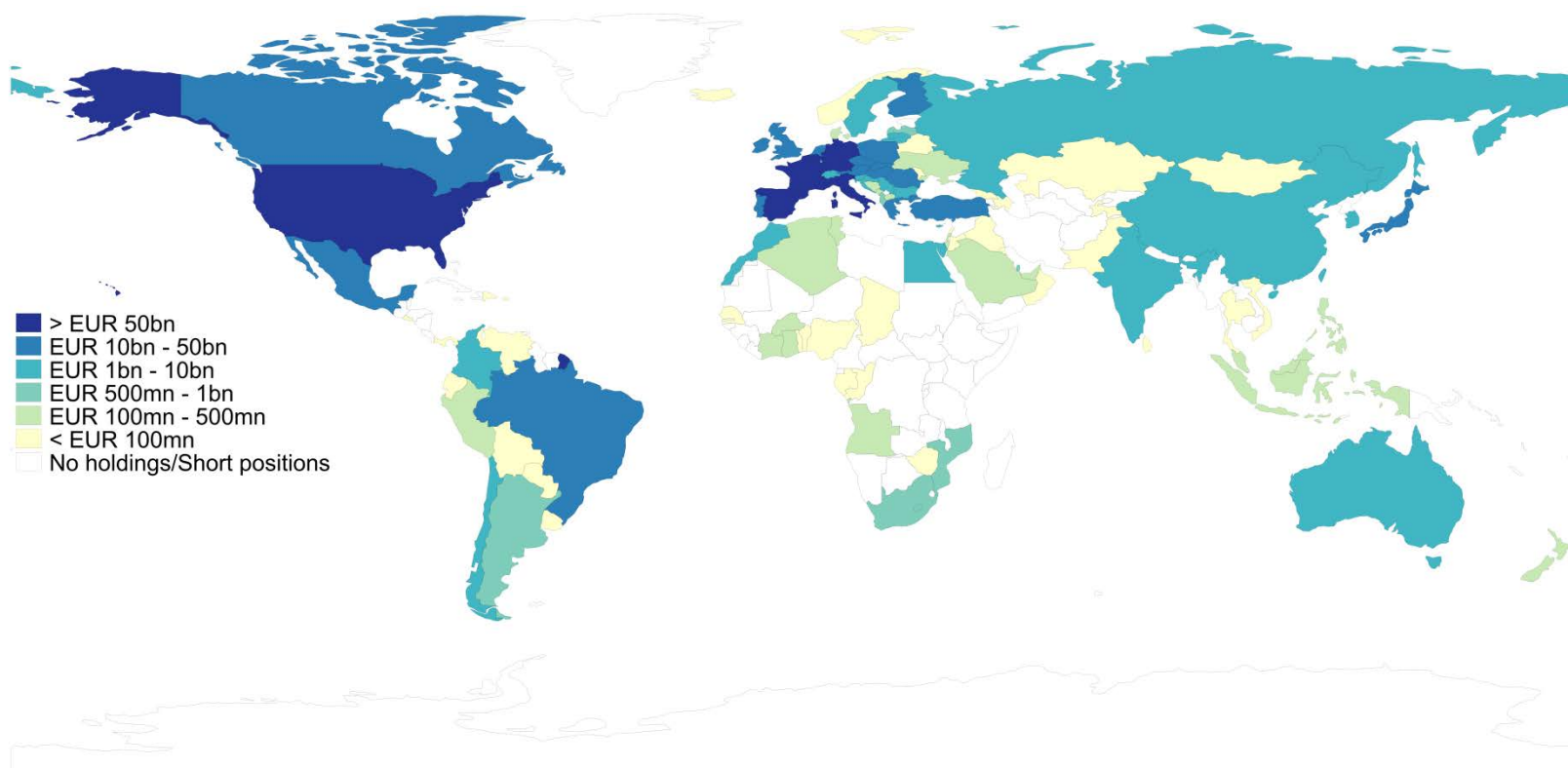
(left panel: left-hand scale: € billions; right-hand scale: percentage of total assets; right panel: Q2 2018, € billions)



Note: In the left chart, selected EMEs include Argentina, Brazil, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey.

Source: ECB Financial Stability Review, November 2018.

Example 3: Euro area banking group holdings of government debt securities (Q4/2018)



Euro area banking group holdings of government debt by issuer country (Q4/2018).

Notes: Holdings at market value. Euro area banking groups cover all banking groups that are directly supervised by the ECB.

Example 4: Rating-based risk profiles (Sep 2015)

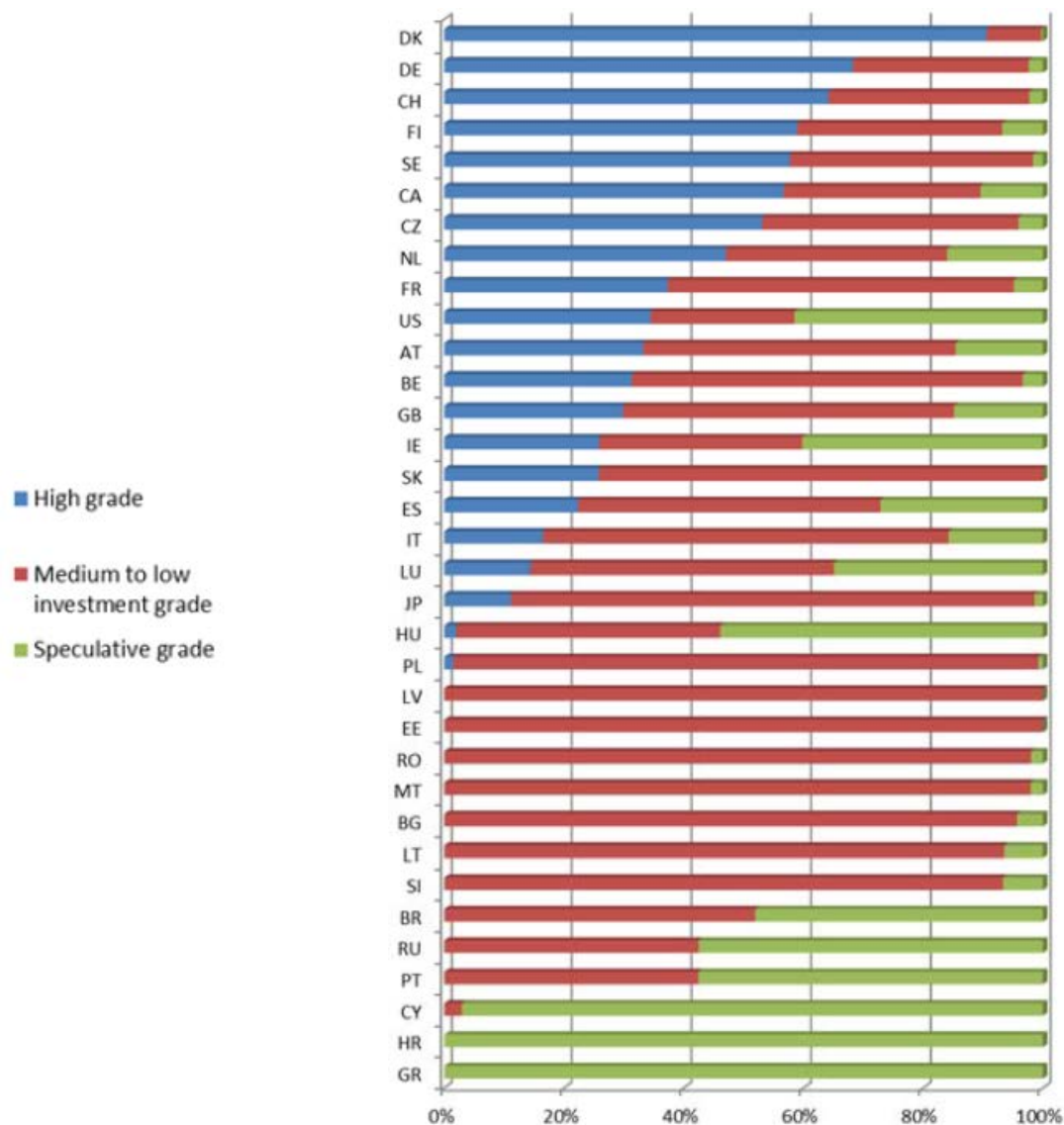


Illustration of using CSDB SBS data for assessing country risk profiles.

Notes: Risk profiles are based on all outstanding debt securities rated by Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch for the respective country at end-Sept 2015 (using the highest rating assigned by any of the three rating agencies).

Source: Cornejo Pérez, Asier, and Huerga, Javier. 2016: "[The Centralised Securities Database \(CSDB\) - Standardised micro data for financial stability purposes](#)". Irving Fisher Committee Bulletin No 41. Prepared for the IFC Workshop on "Combining micro and macro statistical data for financial stability analysis", Warsaw, 14-15 Dec 2015.

Example 5: SBS data as input for BOP/IIP statistics

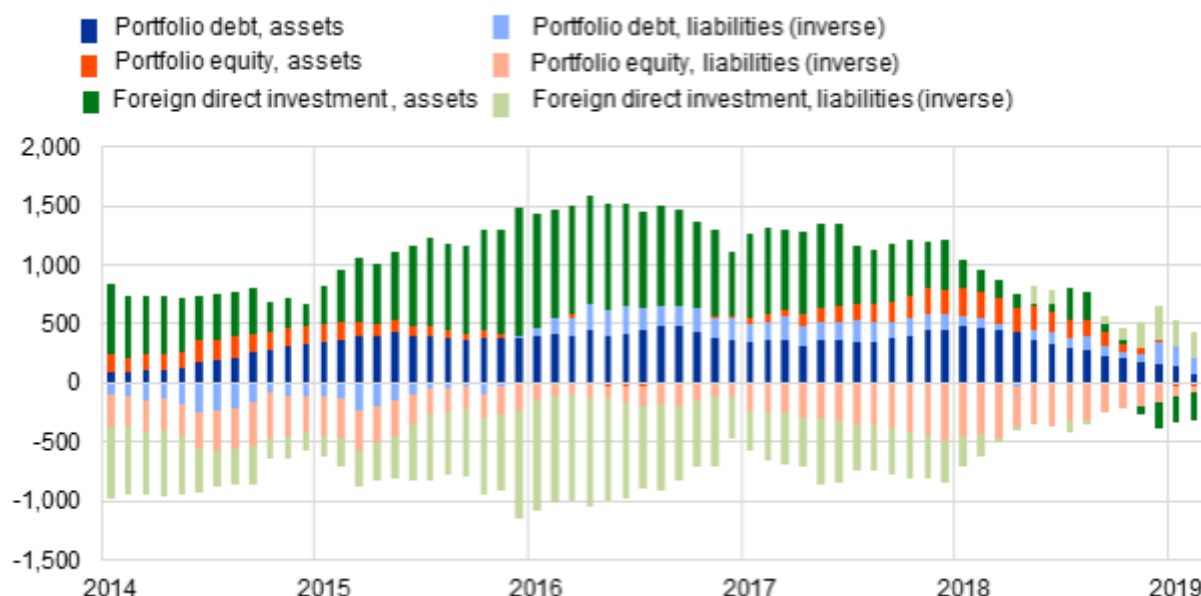


Illustration of using CSDB SBS data for compilation of euro area BOP/IIP statistics. (CSDB SBS data are only used for compiling statistics on portfolio investment.)

Notes: EUR billions; 12-month cumulated data. For assets, a positive (negative) number indicates net purchases (sales) of non-euro area instruments by euro area investors. For liabilities, a positive (negative) number indicates net sales (purchases) of euro area instruments by non-euro area investors.

Source: [ECB statistical press release on euro area monthly balance of payments, March 2019](#).

Example 6: Measuring LEI coverage (Sep 2018)

Table 1: LEI coverage for securities issuers in the FSB member jurisdictions based on CSDB data from end-September 2018.*

S.11: Non-financial corporations				S.12: Financial institutions**			S.13: General government		
	LEI coverage in % of			LEI coverage in % of			LEI coverage in % of		
	issuers	instruments	outstanding amounts	issuers	instruments	outstanding amounts	issuers	instruments	outstanding amounts
AR	5.5%	3.5%	74.7%	22.4%	24.2%	75.2%	54.5%	86.6%	99.3%
AU	9.3%	2.7%	39.1%	25.4%	72.5%	90.4%	42.9%	95.6%	99.9%
BR	0.3%	0.8%	24.9%	8.2%	54.2%	42.4%	10.0%	99.4%	100.0%
CA	5.9%	5.3%	83.5%	15.7%	57.1%	90.5%	6.1%	23.9%	96.6%
CH	3.0%	3.0%	90.6%	17.7%	89.6%	96.2%	6.1%	23.5%	65.5%
CN	1.2%	1.8%	4.8%	5.8%	27.5%	68.3%	2.3%	24.4%	42.4%
DE	14.4%	13.7%	98.7%	47.0%	99.1%	99.4%	93.8%	65.6%	99.9%
ES	17.7%	7.8%	92.9%	60.9%	92.2%	99.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
FR	7.9%	8.1%	99.4%	21.4%	86.0%	98.8%	62.0%	95.1%	99.9%
GB	25.5%	4.0%	91.3%	56.8%	98.6%	93.7%	41.7%	84.8%	100.0%
HK	9.2%	7.5%	43.3%	52.7%	83.6%	90.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
ID	7.3%	3.8%	29.9%	18.1%	71.0%	84.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
IN	4.8%	13.8%	85.1%	6.9%	45.0%	81.5%	5.1%	5.0%	3.4%
IT	44.8%	49.9%	93.1%	69.2%	92.7%	97.2%	12.2%	28.2%	99.6%
JP	6.9%	13.8%	56.5%	44.2%	87.5%	86.5%	1.8%	11.5%	92.4%
KR	1.1%	3.0%	52.7%	2.0%	89.6%	81.1%	3.6%	13.5%	96.4%
MX	9.0%	10.2%	53.6%	25.9%	64.9%	58.5%	25.0%	94.9%	99.9%
NL	26.5%	32.3%	99.7%	83.1%	99.7%	99.7%	89.5%	94.6%	100.0%
RU	1.3%	3.6%	66.2%	32.1%	45.7%	91.4%	3.9%	57.6%	92.8%
SA	5.6%	1.1%	59.7%	61.7%	68.4%	96.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SG	12.4%	2.5%	65.1%	43.9%	82.2%	92.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
TR	7.8%	2.8%	65.0%	33.7%	5.4%	91.9%	66.7%	99.8%	100.0%
US	5.8%	4.0%	91.7%	20.7%	39.9%	60.8%	13.3%	43.3%	94.9%
ZA	2.1%	4.2%	47.9%	10.3%	46.2%	69.2%	12.5%	81.7%	98.8%
EU	17.4%	12.4%	94.2%	48.4%	97.8%	97.1%	37.7%	78.4%	99.8%
FSB total***	8.6%	5.9%	75.3%	26.4%	80.2%	75.9%	15.3%	43.6%	89.0%
Rest of the world****	3.0%	4.3%	49.5%	28.7%	53.2%	75.6%	61.4%	21.9%	85.7%
World total	7.6%	5.7%	72.8%	26.8%	78.3%	75.9%	16.6%	38.2%	88.9%

Note: For details on the LEI coverage statistics, see the footnotes in the May 2019 [FSB LEI Peer Review Report](#), Annex 4b.

Managing Public Wealth

Jason Harris

IMF, Fiscal Affairs Department

G20 Data Gaps Initiative
Washington, June 13 2019



Managing Public Wealth

Overview



I. The Public Sector Balance Sheet

II. Why Does it Matter?

III. Examples

IV. Conclusion

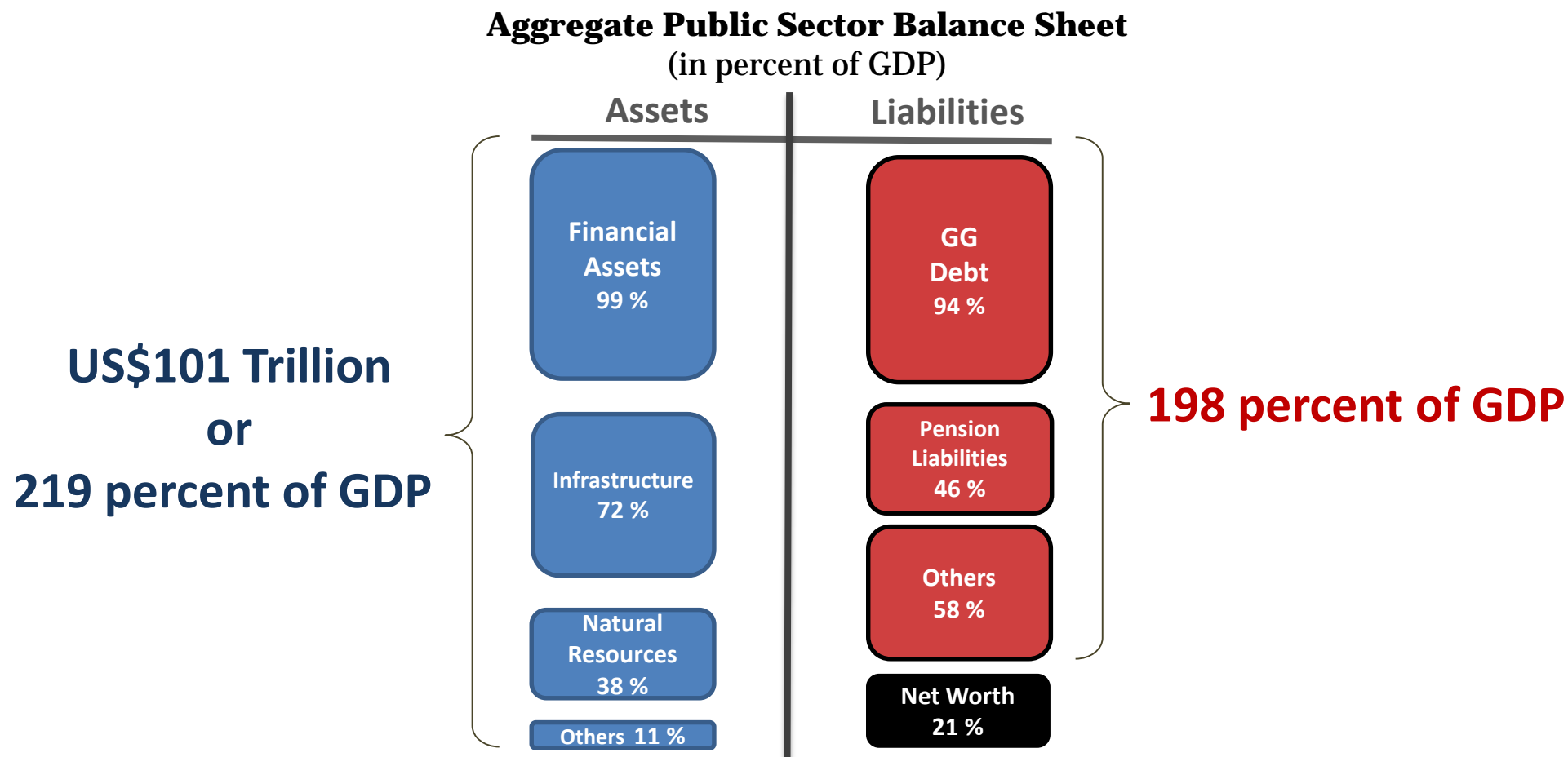
I. The Public Sector Balance Sheet



- **Move beyond debt and deficits**, to provide the most comprehensive view of public finances
- **Shed light on public assets and liabilities** by bringing together existing and newly estimated PSBS data into a single source
- **Identify the macro-economic relevance** of balance sheets and their impact on sovereign yields, economic resilience and potential revenues
- **Develop and apply a conceptual framework** for assessing balance sheets to improve fiscal policy and better manage fiscal risks

I. The Public Sector Balance Sheet

Aggregate PSBS for 31 countries

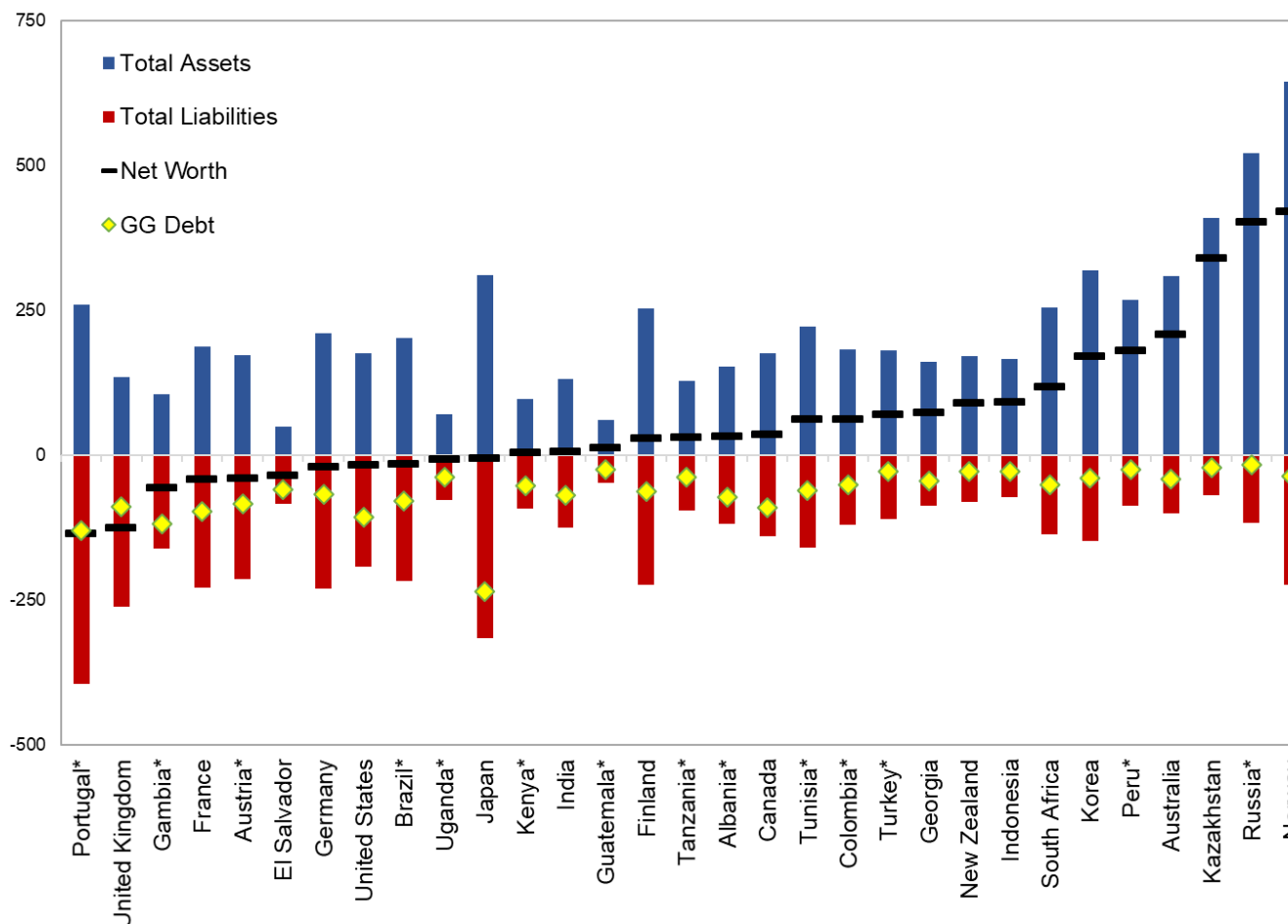


Source: IMF staff estimates, based on IMF October 2018 Fiscal Monitor.

I. The Public Sector Balance Sheet

Individual country PSBS for 31 countries

Public sector balance sheets
(Percent of GDP, 2016)

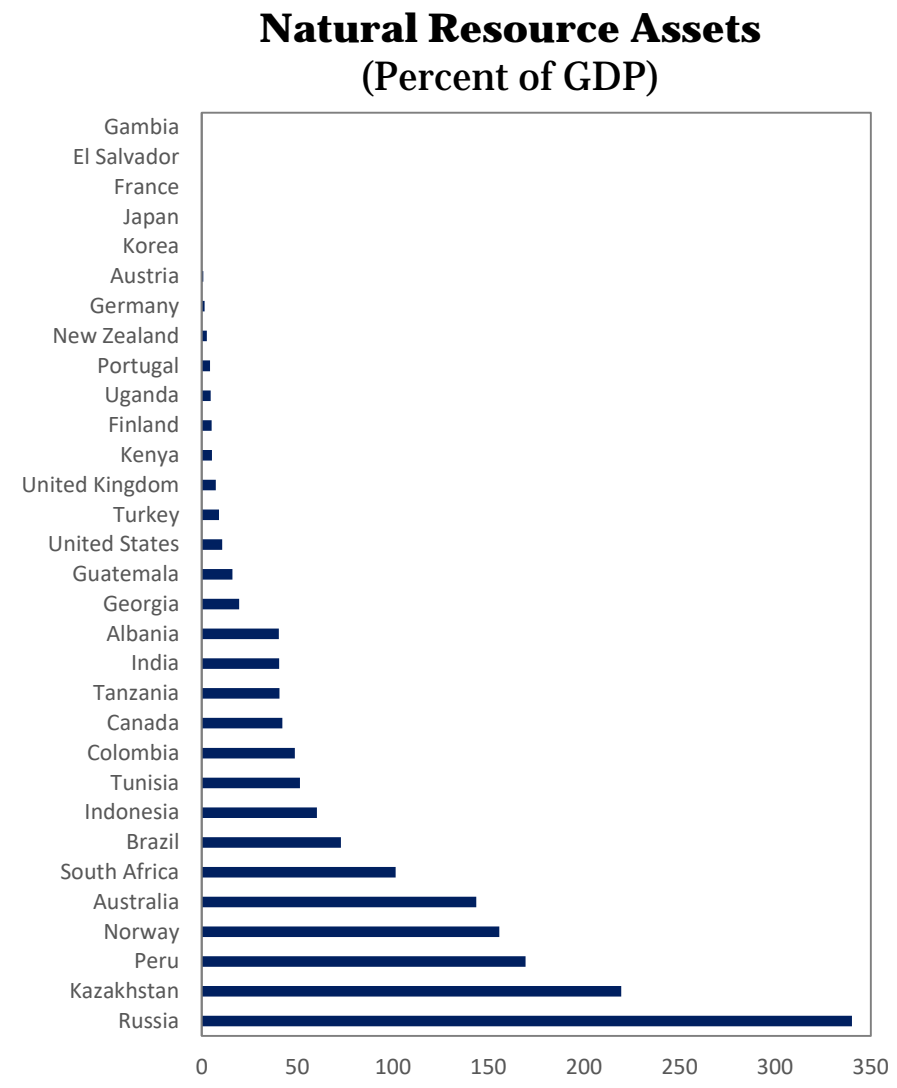
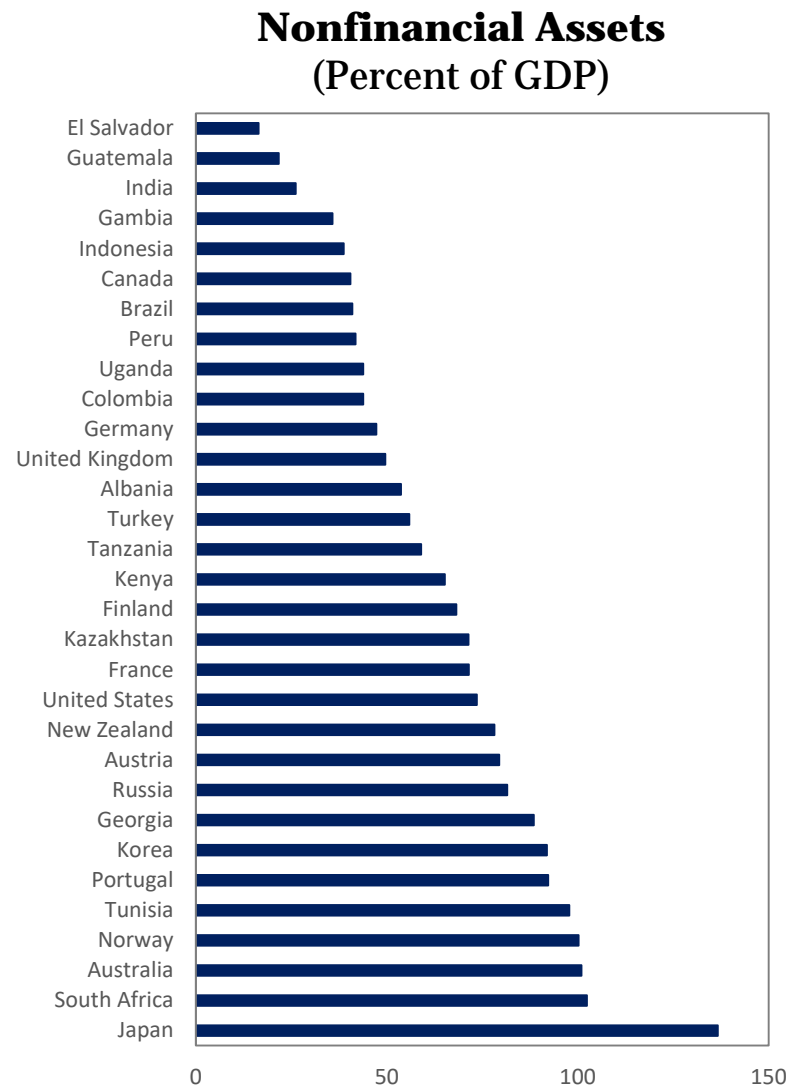


Source: IMF staff estimates.

*Based on a single year of data, in most cases compiled as part of the Fiscal Transparency Evaluation. Albania 2013, Austria 2015, Brazil 2014, Colombia 2016, Gambia 2016, Guatemala 2014, Peru 2013, Portugal 2012, Russia 2012, Tanzania 2014, Tunisia 2013, Turkey 2013, Uganda 2015.

I. The Public Sector Balance Sheet

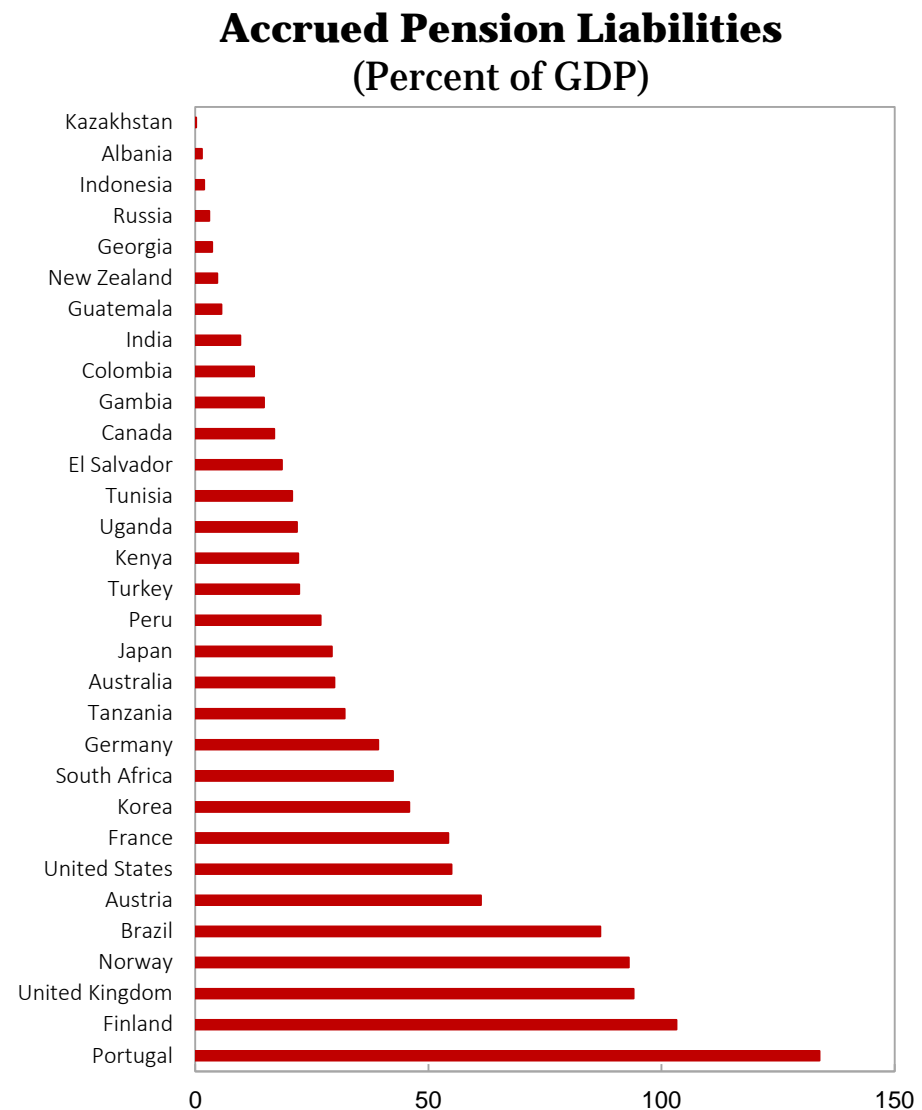
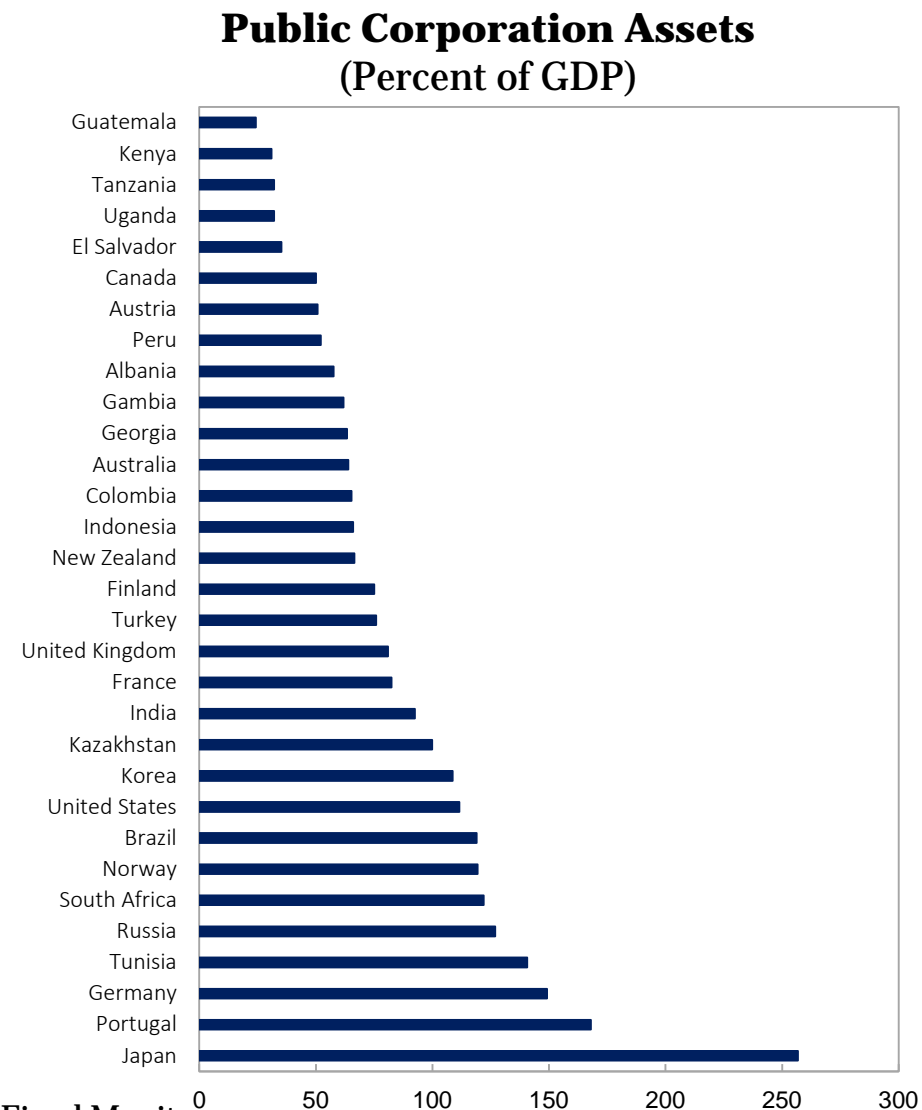
New elements



Source: October 2018 Fiscal Monitor

I. The Public Sector Balance Sheet

New elements



Source: October 2018 Fiscal Monitor

I. The Public Sector Balance Sheet

Challenges and Limitations

Balance sheets aren't easy

- Measurement and availability issues
- Many assets are illiquid or not marketable
- Assets are more volatile than debt

For these reasons:

- Balance sheet approach complements existing debt approach
- Consider alternative indicators: net financial worth & liquid assets
- Strengthen statistical and accounting systems

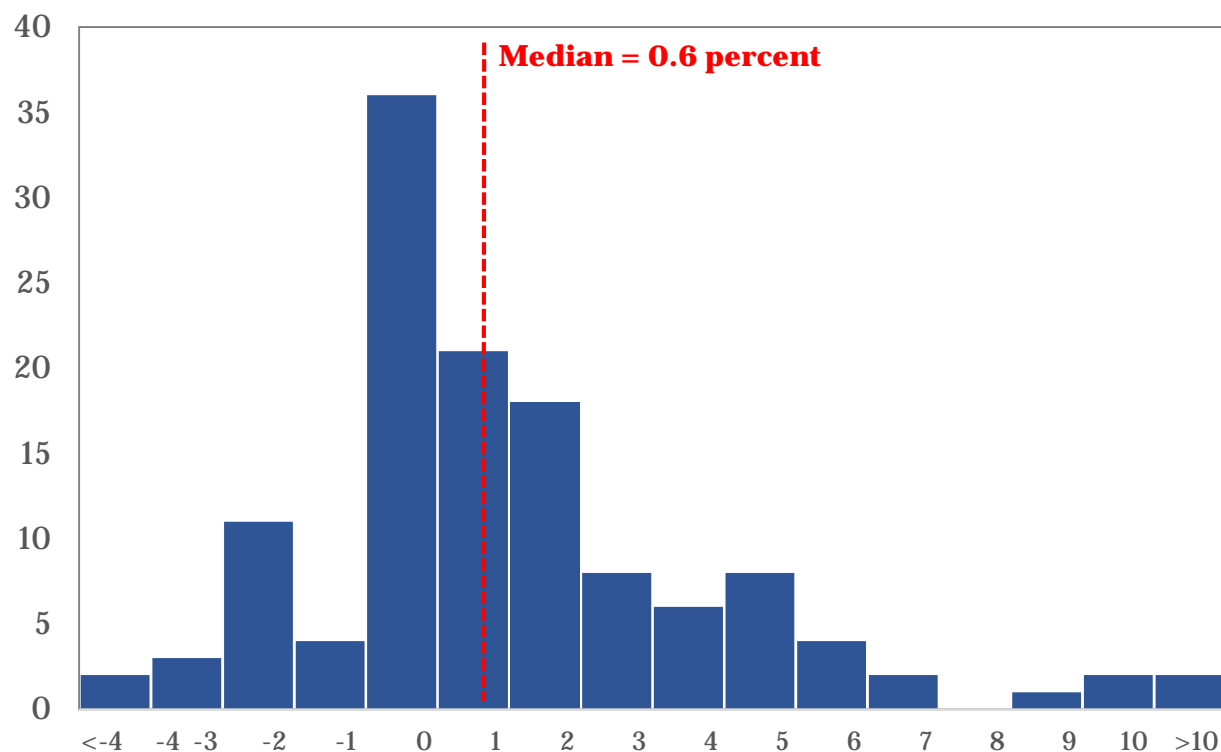
But

- Fiscal Monitor shows it is feasible to compile and analyze estimates across all income levels

II. Why does it Matter?

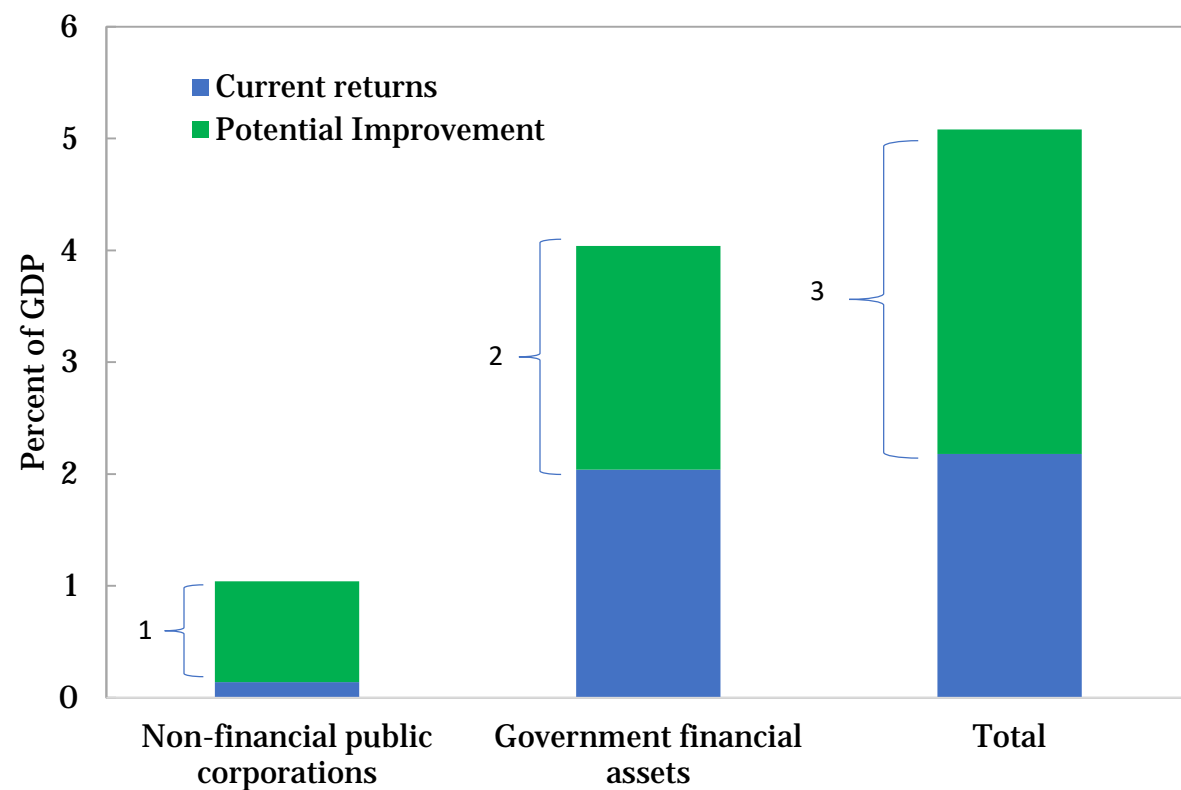
Large Assets → Large Revenue Potential

Distribution of Annual Returns from Public Corporations
(Percent Return on Assets)



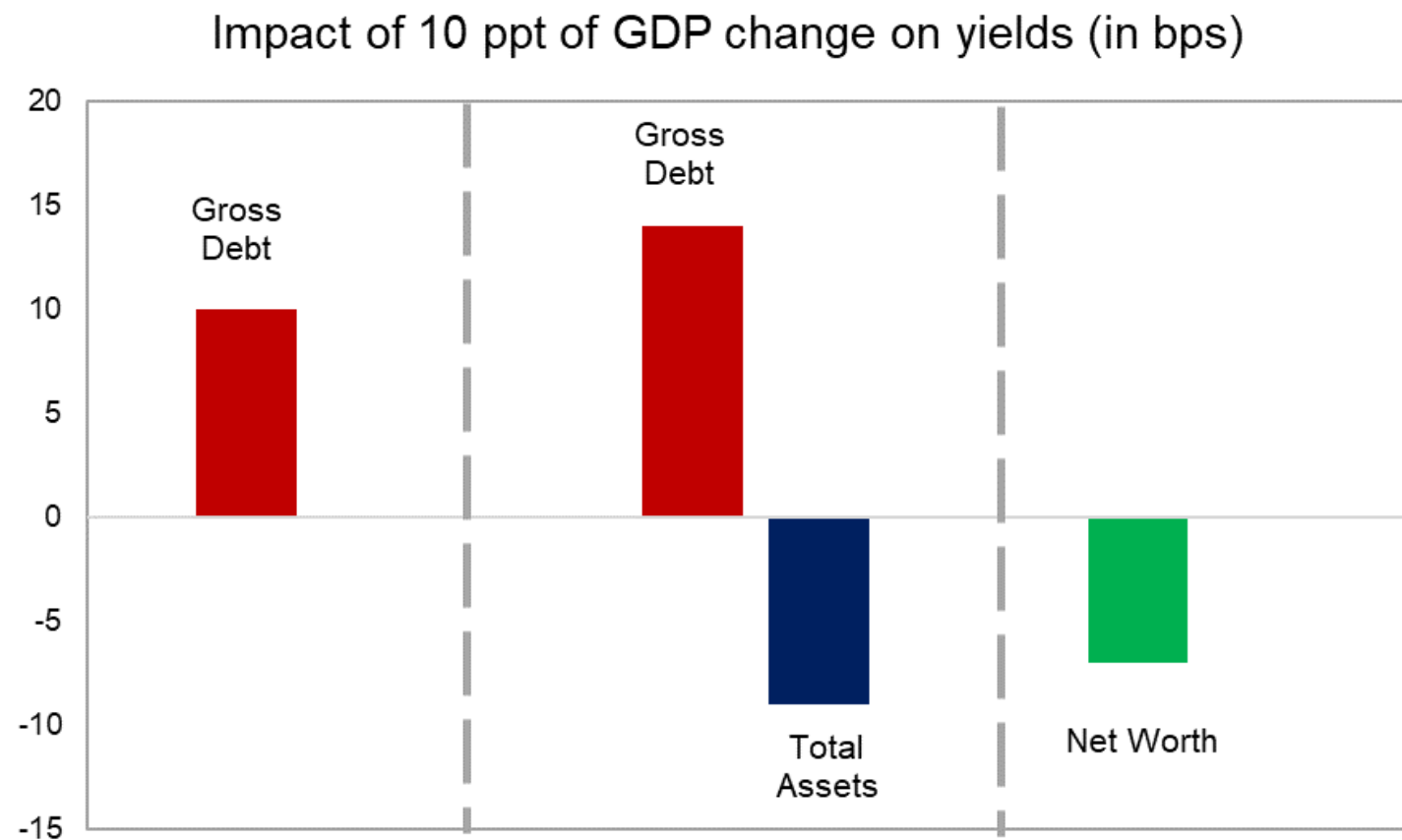
Source: IMF October 2018 Fiscal Monitor.

Potential Revenue Gains from Improved Asset Management
(in percent of GDP)



II. Why does it Matter?

Stronger balance sheet → lower interest

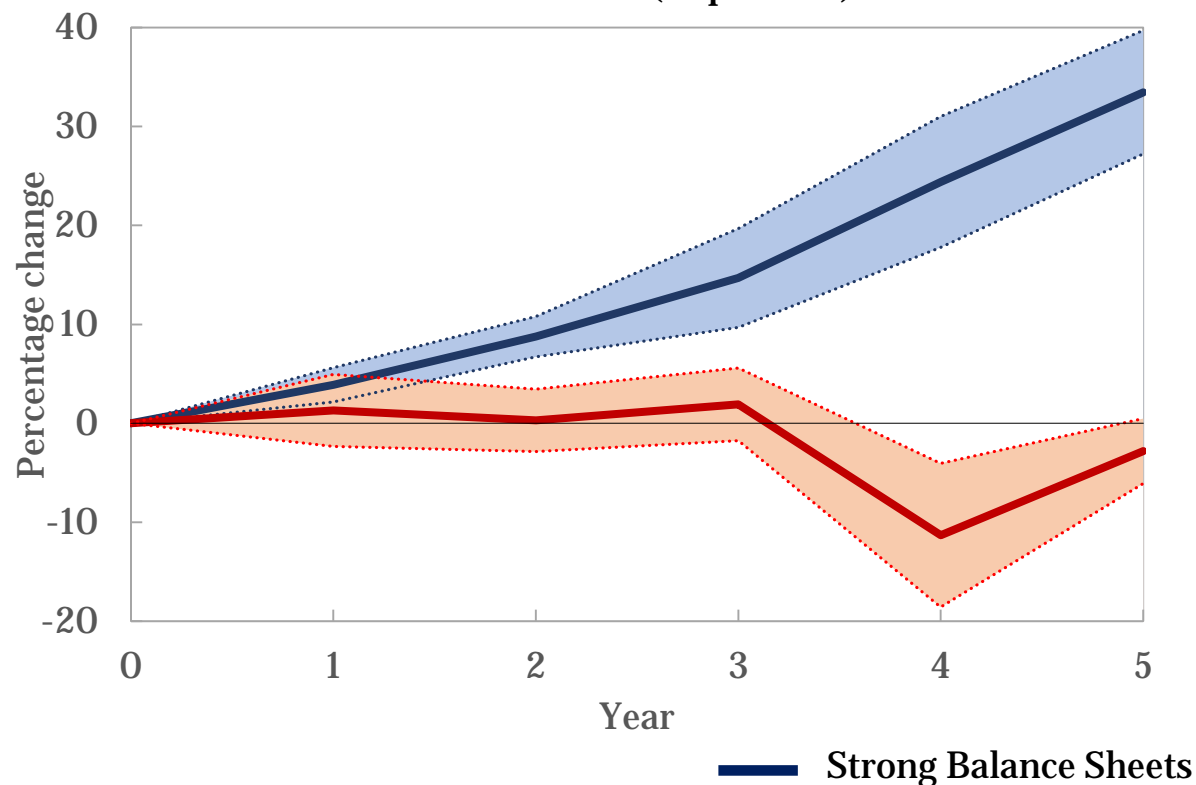


Source: IMF October 2018 Fiscal Monitor.

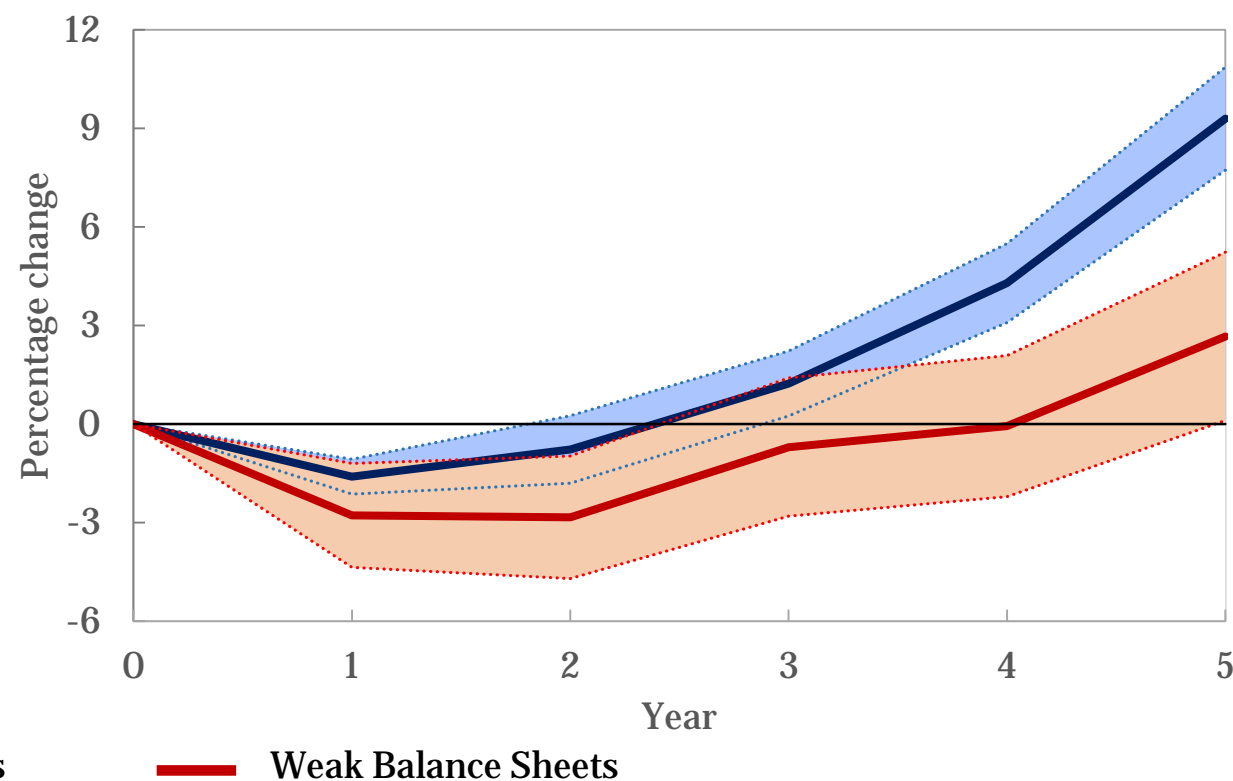
II. Why does it Matter?

Stronger balance sheet → Greater resilience

Real Government Expenditure per Capita Following Recessions (in percent)



Real GDP per Capita Following Recessions (in percent)



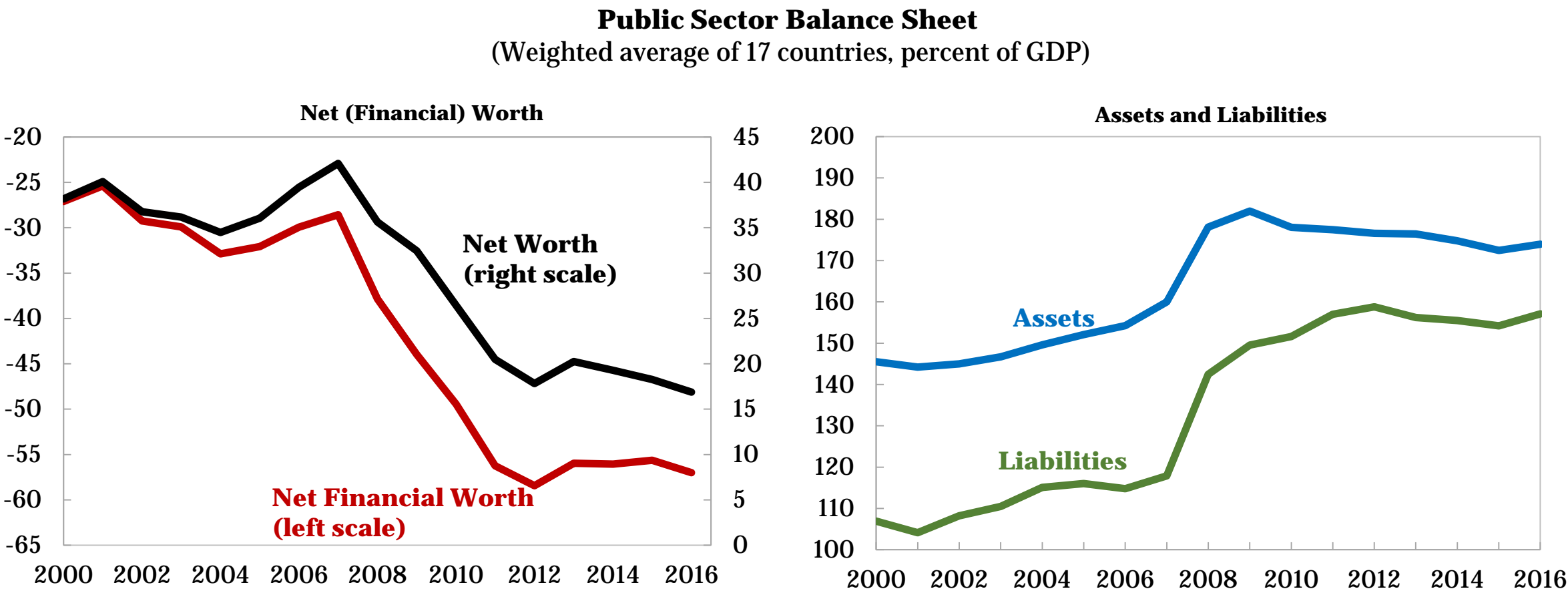
Source: IMF October 2018 Fiscal Monitor.

Note: Shaded area represents 90 percent confidence interval.

[Kazakhstan case study](#)

III. Examples

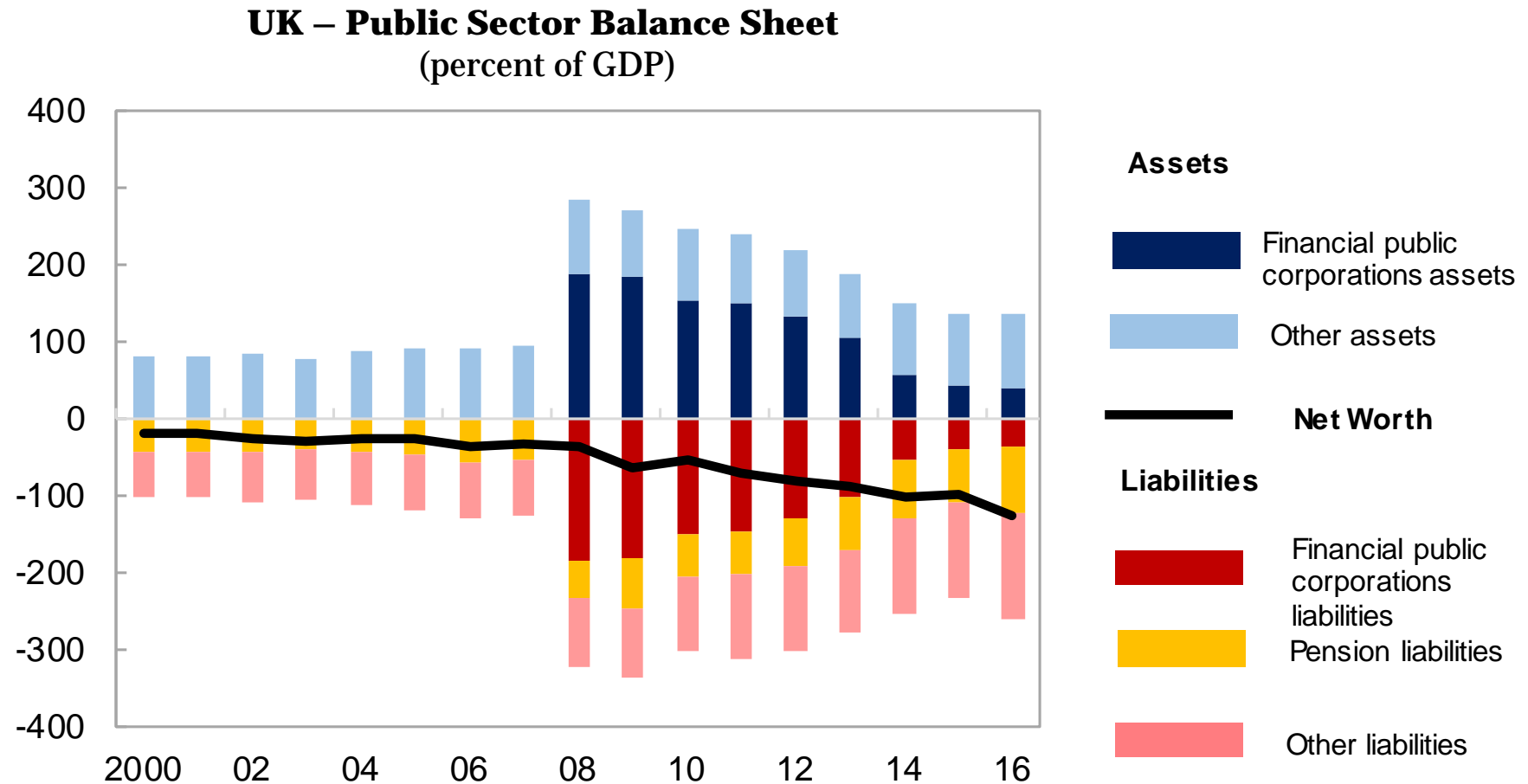
Evolution since the crisis



Source: IMF Fiscal Monitor, Fall 2018.
 Note: The data excludes natural resource assets and pension liabilities.

III. Examples

UK – Impact of the crisis



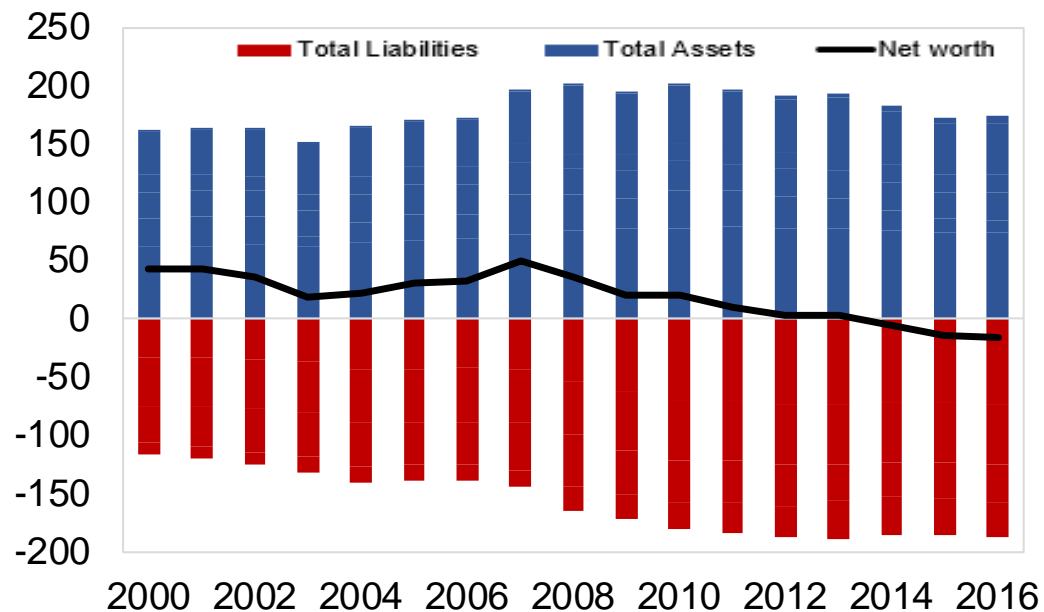
[Evolution since the crisis](#)

Source: October 2018 Fiscal Monitor

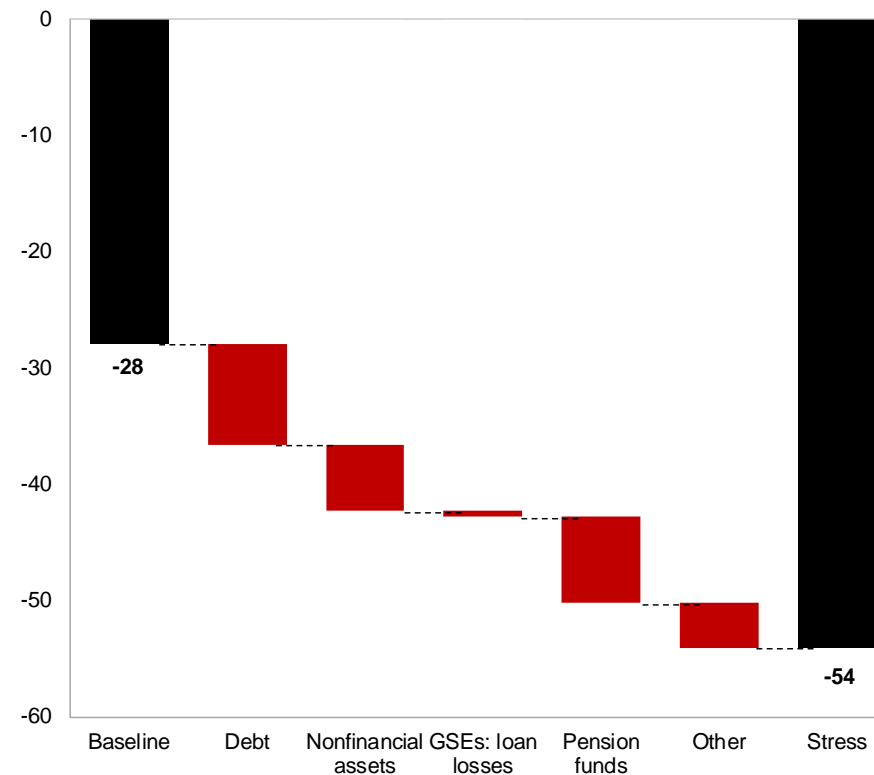
III. Examples – Risk Identification

US – Fiscal Stress Test

US public sector balance sheet
(percent of GDP)



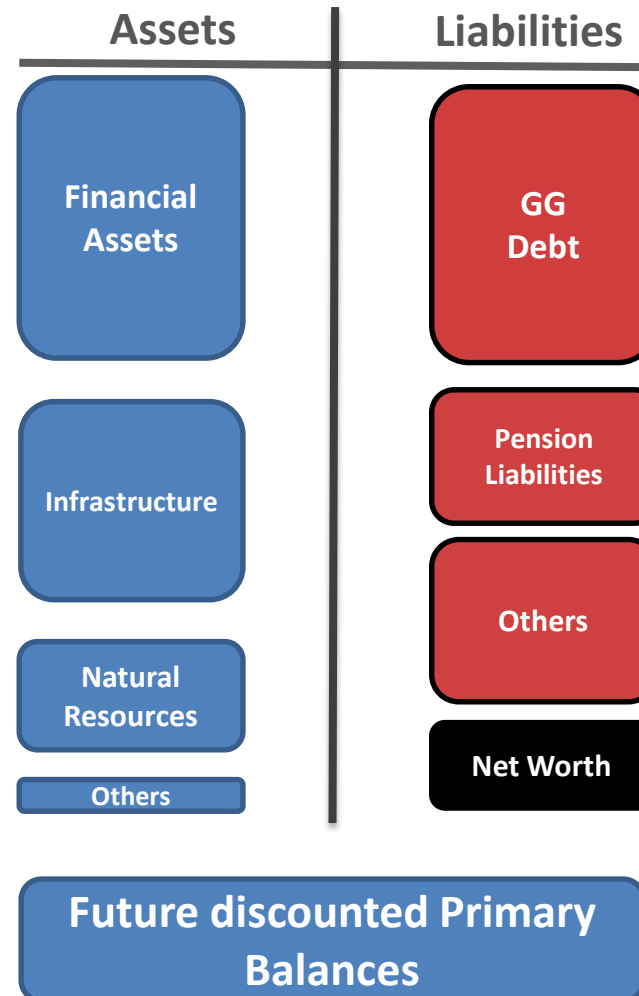
Fiscal stress scenario - 2020
(percent of baseline GDP)



Intertemporal Balance Sheet

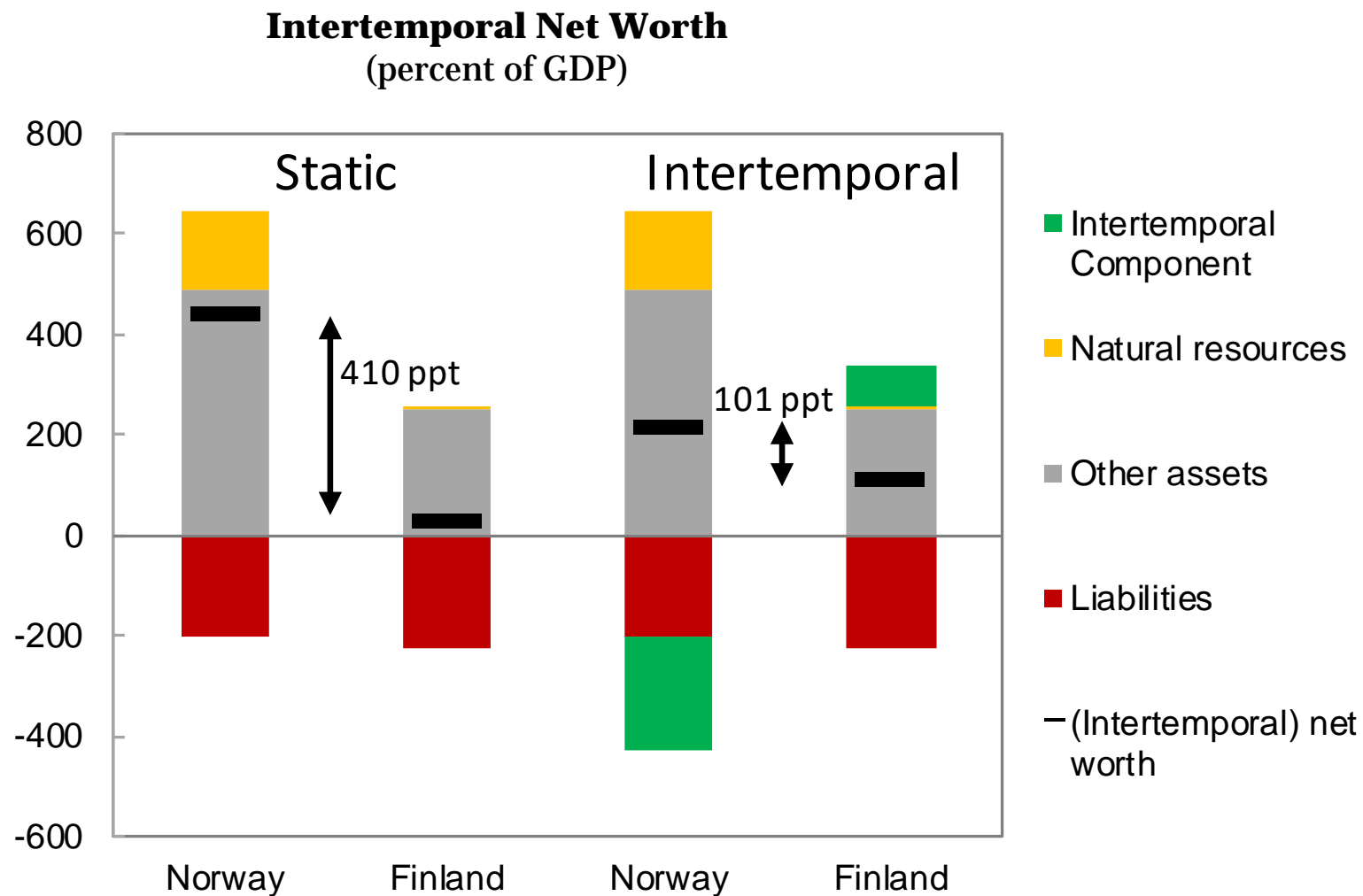
Accounts for future cost of current policies

Aggregate Public Sector Balance Sheet (in percent of GDP)



III. Examples – Demographics

Finland and Norway – Intertemporal Balance Sheet



[Construction of
intertemporal
balance sheet](#)

Source: October 2018 Fiscal Monitor

V. Conclusion

- **Our report shows the benefits of PSBS analysis**
 - Comprehensive view of public finances
 - Identify & manage risks
 - Evaluate policies
 - Macroeconomic relevance
- **Promotes transparency and accountability**
 - Public assets at the service of economic and social goals
 - Accountability to citizens and creditors
- **Next steps**
 - Start compiling balance sheets
 - Perform basic balance sheet analysis
 - Over time, improve statistical and accounting practices

Thank You

Managing Public Wealth

IMF October 2018 Fiscal Monitor

www.imf.org/fiscalmonitor



Blog: [The Wealth of Nations: Governments Can Better Manage What They Own and Owe](#)

Full Report: [Managing Public Wealth](#)



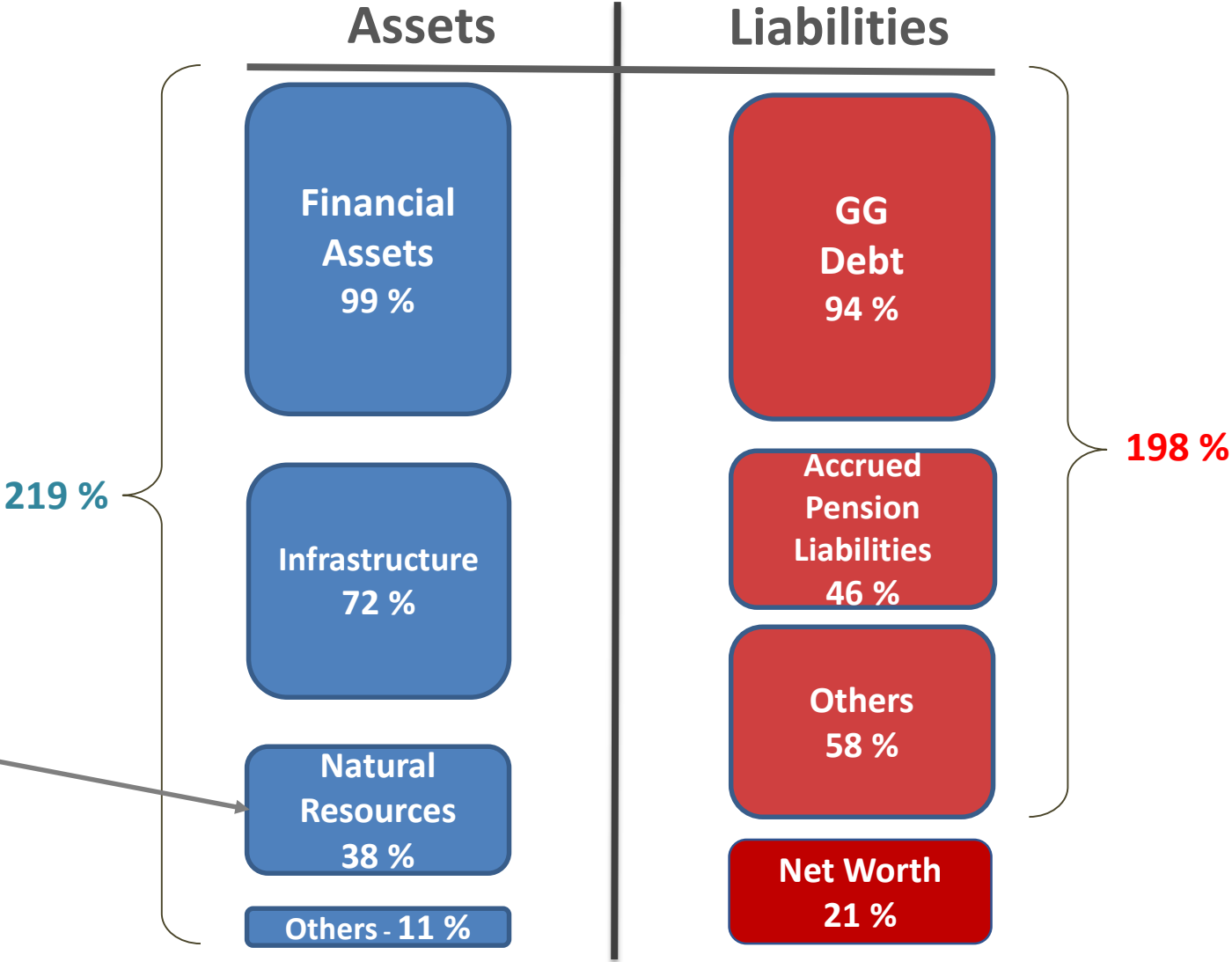
Backpocket



Additional Detail on Natural Resources Wealth

Aggregate Public Sector Balance Sheet (in percent of GDP)

Natural resources (in percent of GDP)	
Russian Federation	340.2
Kazakhstan	219.4
Peru	169.4
Australia	163.6
Norway	155.6
South Africa	101.4
Brazil	72.7
Indonesia	60.2
Tunisia	51.3
Colombia	48.6
Canada	42.1
Tanzania	40.6
India	40.5
Albania	40.3
Georgia	19.6
Guatemala	16
United States	10.6
Turkey	9
United Kingdom	7.4
Kenya	5.4
Finland	5.1
Uganda	4.7
Portugal	4.3
New Zealand	2.6
Germany	1.4
Austria	0.8
Korea, Republic of	0.2
Japan	0.1



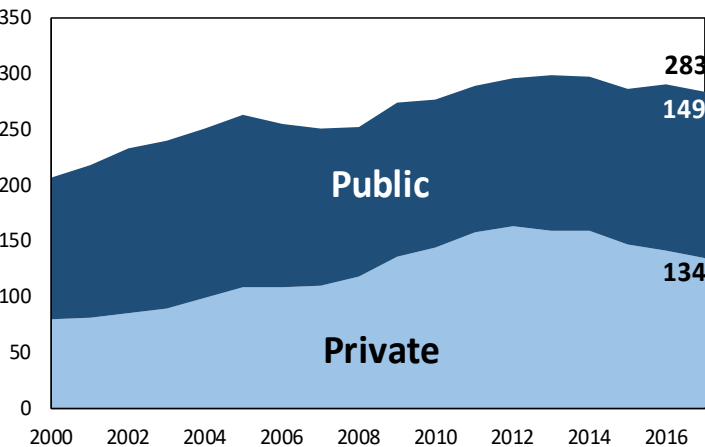
Source: IMF Fiscal Monitor, Fall 2018.

III. Examples

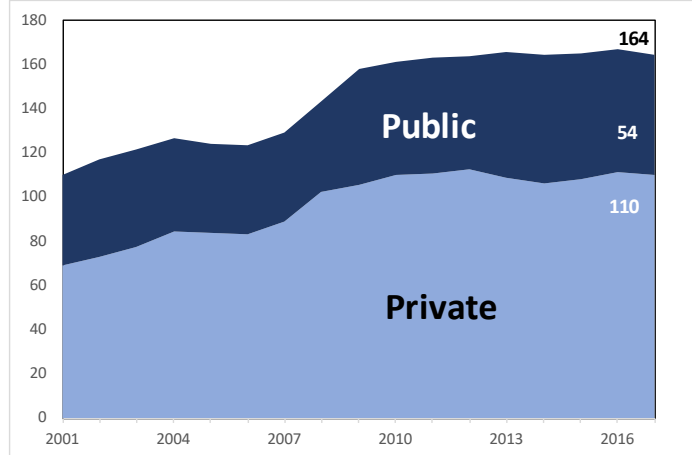
The US and Japan – Consolidation and Assets

Public Debt Holdings
(percent of GDP)

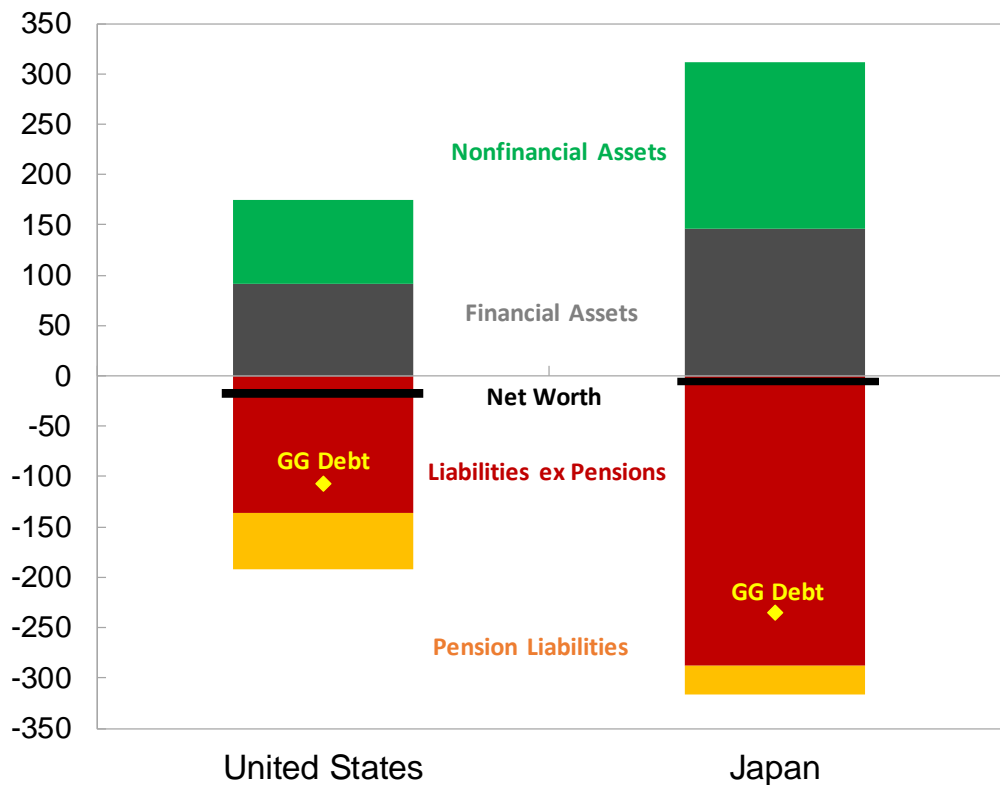
Japan



United States



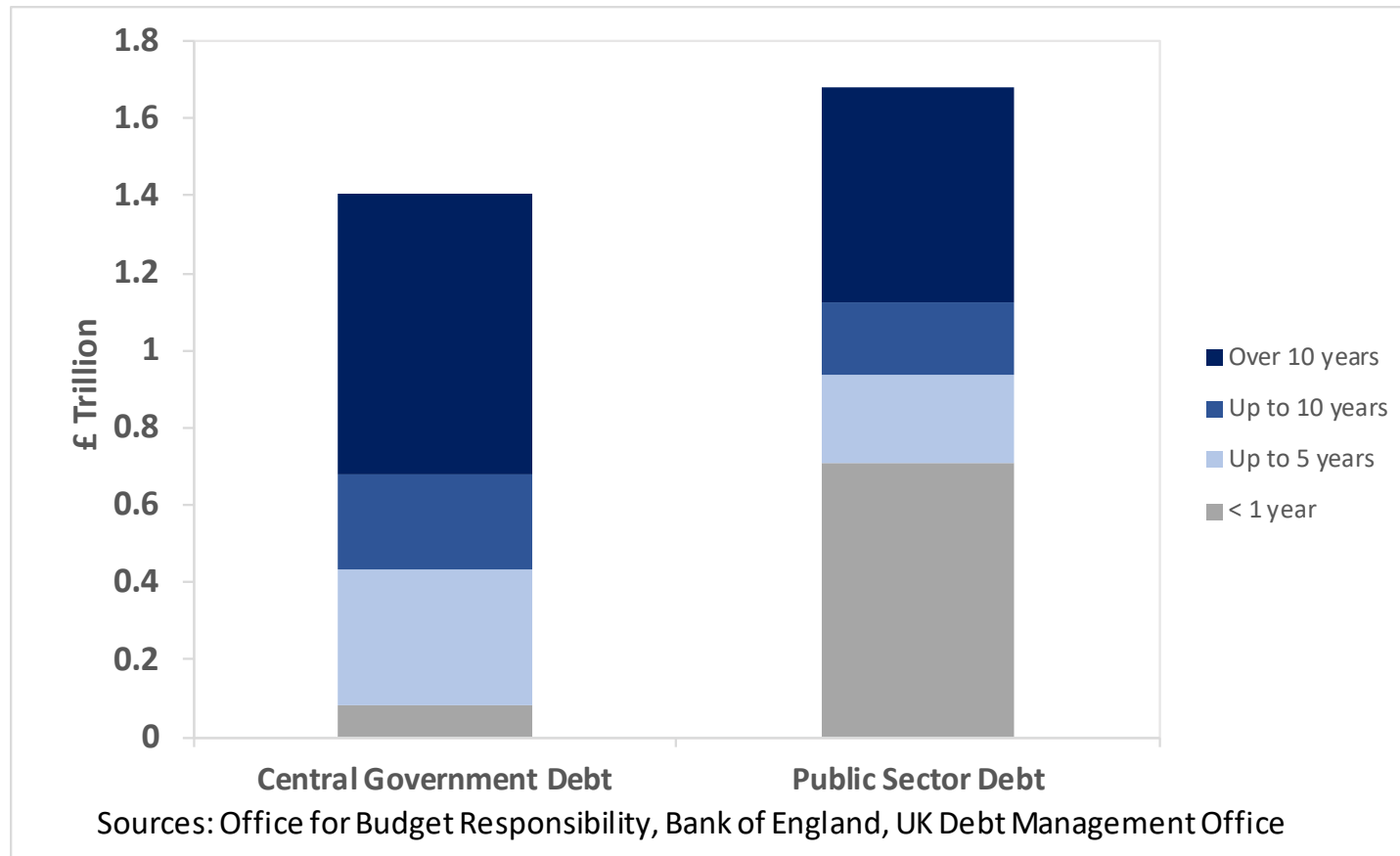
PSBS – US and Japan
(2016, percent of GDP)



III. Examples

Quantitative Easing

United Kingdom: Maturity Structure of Outstanding Debt, 2016



III. Examples – Risk

The Gambia – Fiscal Stress Test

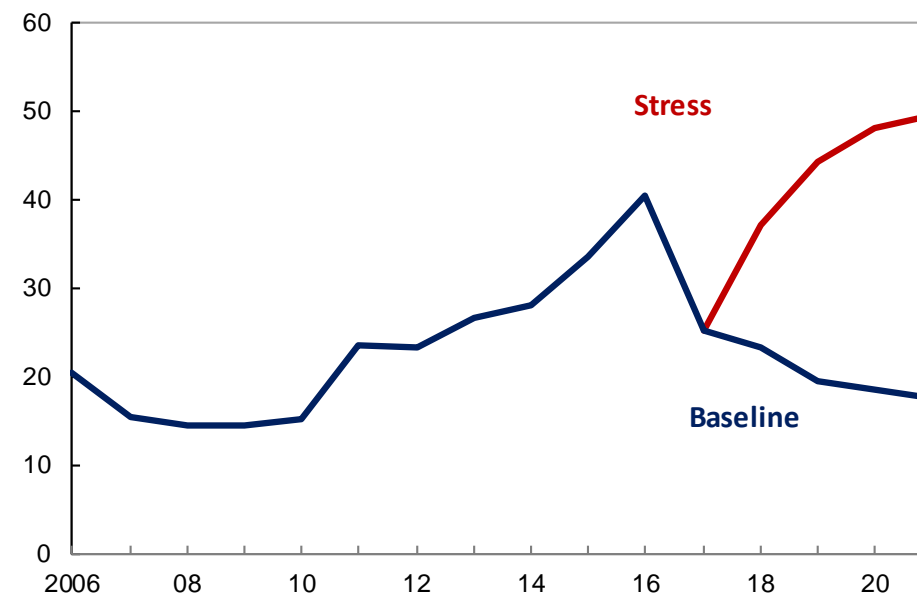
The Gambia: Public Sector Balance Sheet
(percent of GDP)

2016	Central Government	Public Corporations	Public Sector
Total assets	47.3	61.9	61.0
<i>of which:</i> Nonfinancial assets	13.4	22.4	35.8
Financial assets	33.9	39.4	25.2
Total liabilities	93.5	61.9	107.2
<i>of which:</i> Debt securities	78.4	2.0	61.4
Net financial worth	-59.5	-22.4	-82.0
Net worth	-46.2	0.0	-46.2

Source: IMF staff estimates

[Back](#)

Gross Financing Needs under Stress
(percent of GDP)



Source: IMF staff estimates.

III. Policy Implications – Risk

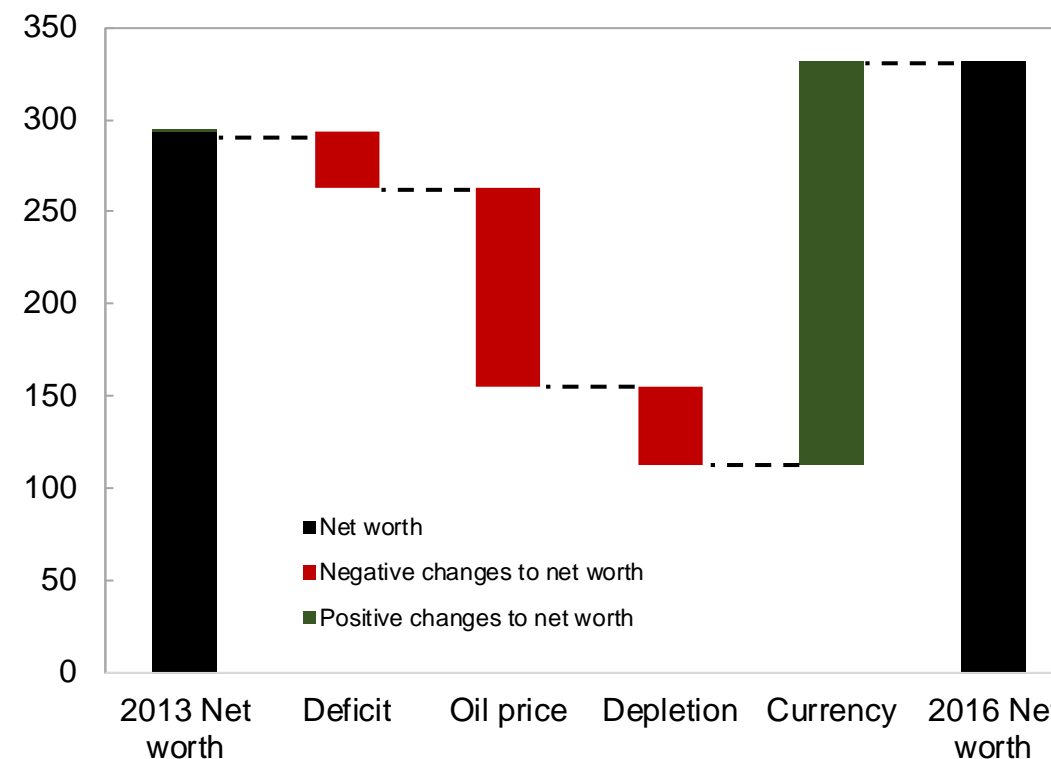
Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan: Public Sector Balance Sheet
(percent of GDP)

	General Government	Public Corporations	Public Sector
Total assets	348.6	99.9	399.0
<i>of which:</i> Nonfinancial assets	263.4	27.3	290.7
Financial assets	85.2	72.6	108.3
Total liabilities	16.9	99.9	67.2
<i>of which:</i> Debt securities	11.5	8.9	10.5
Net financial worth	68.3	-27.3	41.0
Net worth	331.7	0.0	331.7

Source: IMF staff estimates

Kazakhstan: Evolution of Net Worth
(percent of 2016 GDP)



[Back](#)

Examples – Asset Management

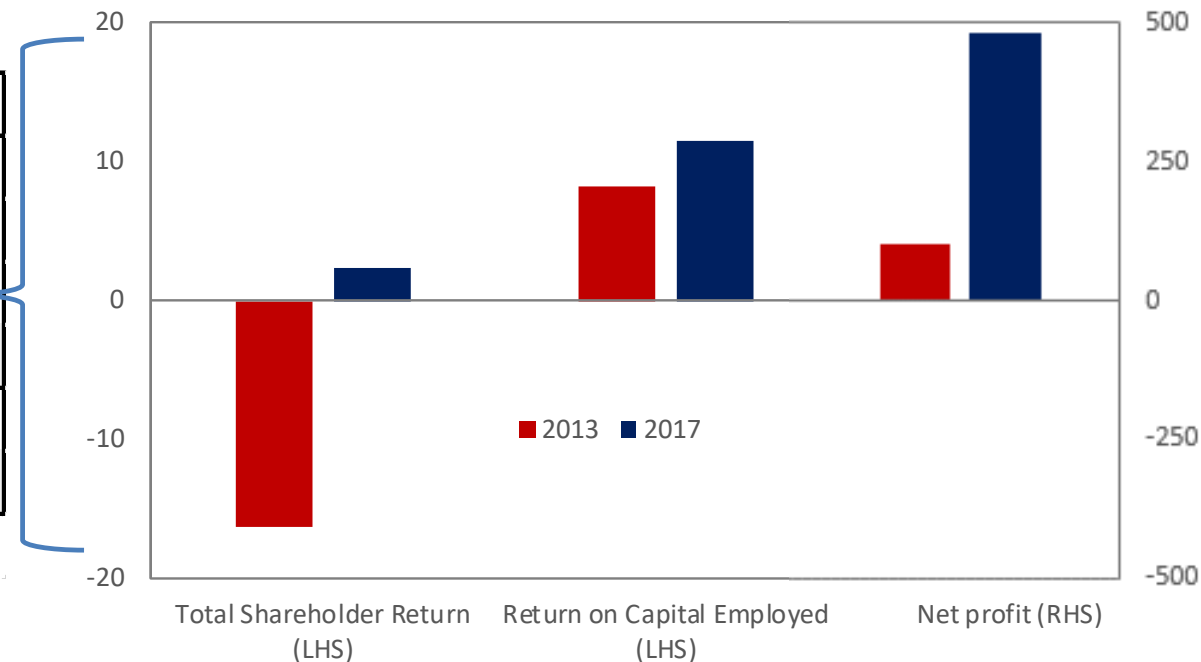
New Zealand

New Zealand: Public Sector Balance Sheet
(percent of GDP)

	Assets	Liabilities	Net Worth
Social	57.5	7.1	50.5
Financial	33.2	50.5	-17.3
Commercial	20.1	12.0	8.1
Static balance sheet	110.8	69.5	41.3
Fiscal	1,381.9	1,480.0	-98.1
Intertemporal balance sheet	1,492.7	1,549.5	-56.8

Source: New Zealand 2017 Investment Statement.

New Zealand: Financial Highlights – Commercial Priority Companies

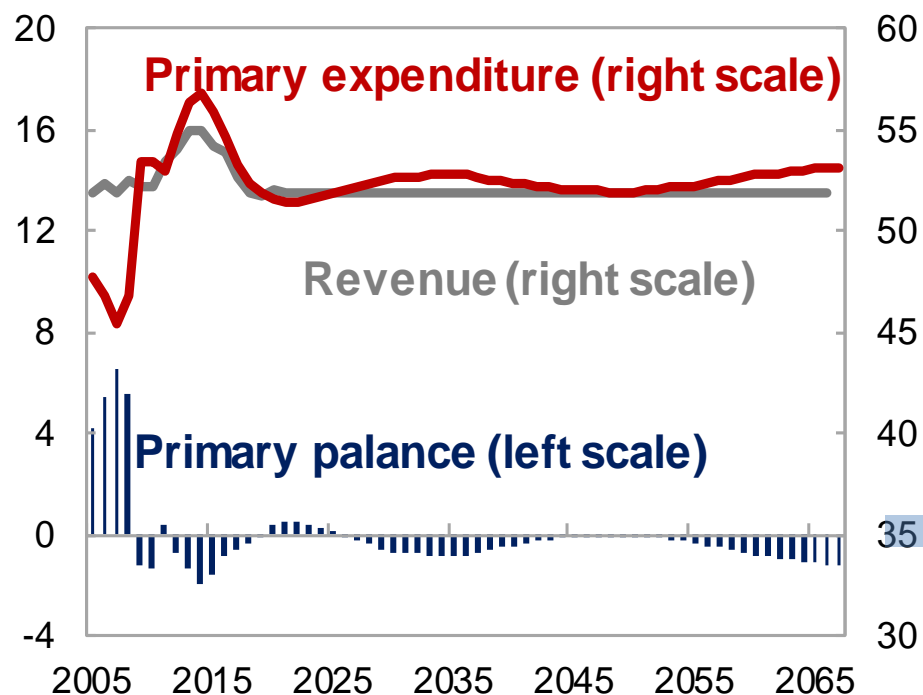


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Examples – Demographics

Finland – Current Policies Add to Future Public Wealth

Finland Long-term Fiscal Projections
(percent of GDP)



Finland Intertemporal Balance Sheet, 2016
(percent of GDP)

	General Government	Public Corporations	Public Sector
Total assets	208.9	75.2	254.1
<i>of which:</i> Nonfinancial assets	80.2	10.4	90.6
Financial assets	128.7	64.8	163.5
Total liabilities	178.6	75.2	223.8
<i>of which:</i> Debt securities	54.1	13.7	57.2
Net Financial Worth	-49.9	-10.4	-60.3
Net Worth	30.3	0.0	30.3
Net present value of primary balances			83.3
Intertemporal net worth			113.6

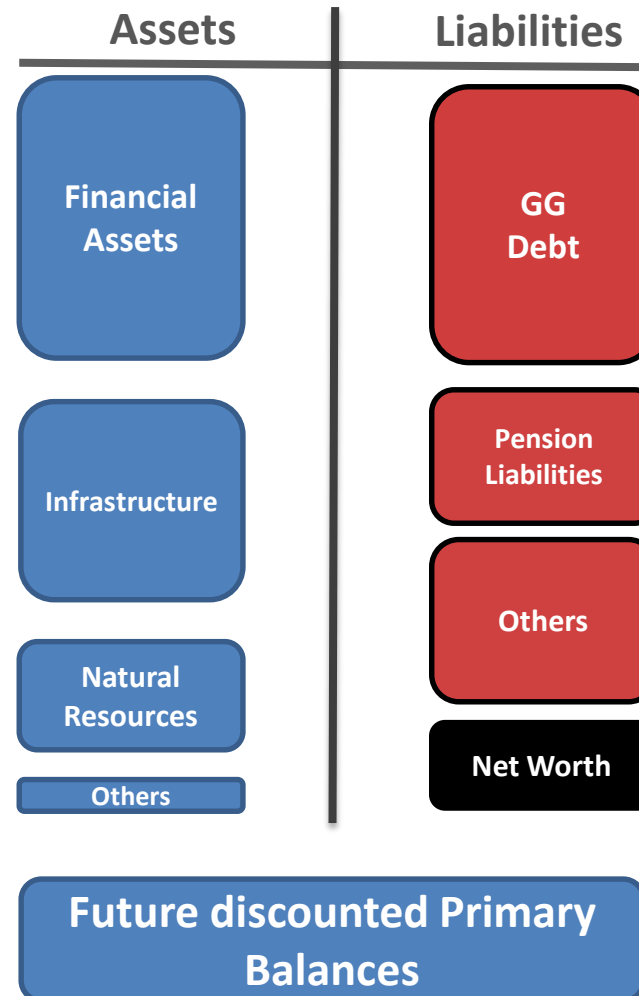
Source: IMF staff estimates.

[Back to Norway – Finland example](#)

Intertemporal Balance Sheet

Accounts for future cost of current policies

Aggregate Public Sector Balance Sheet (in percent of GDP)

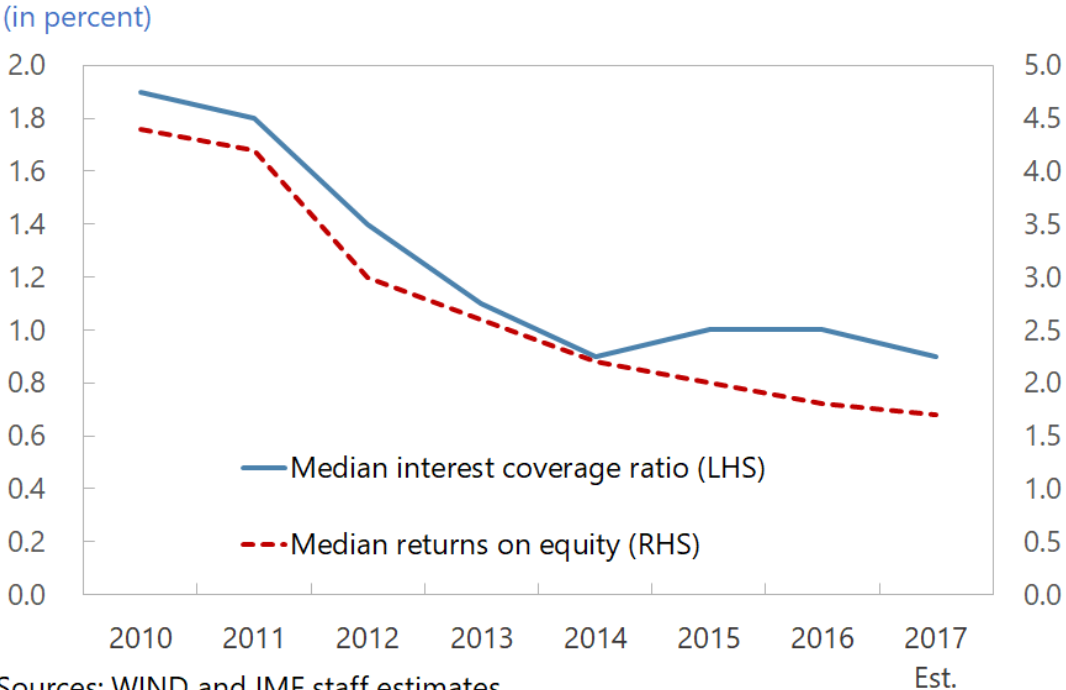


China

What are we missing?

Assets	Liabilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cross lending/ borrowing ■ Valuation of non-financial assets (liquidity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Exposure to new financing vehicles and policy lending ■ PPPs
<p><i>Consolidation: clarify cross lending/borrowing across institutions</i></p>	

Financial Ratios in Local Government Financing Vehicles

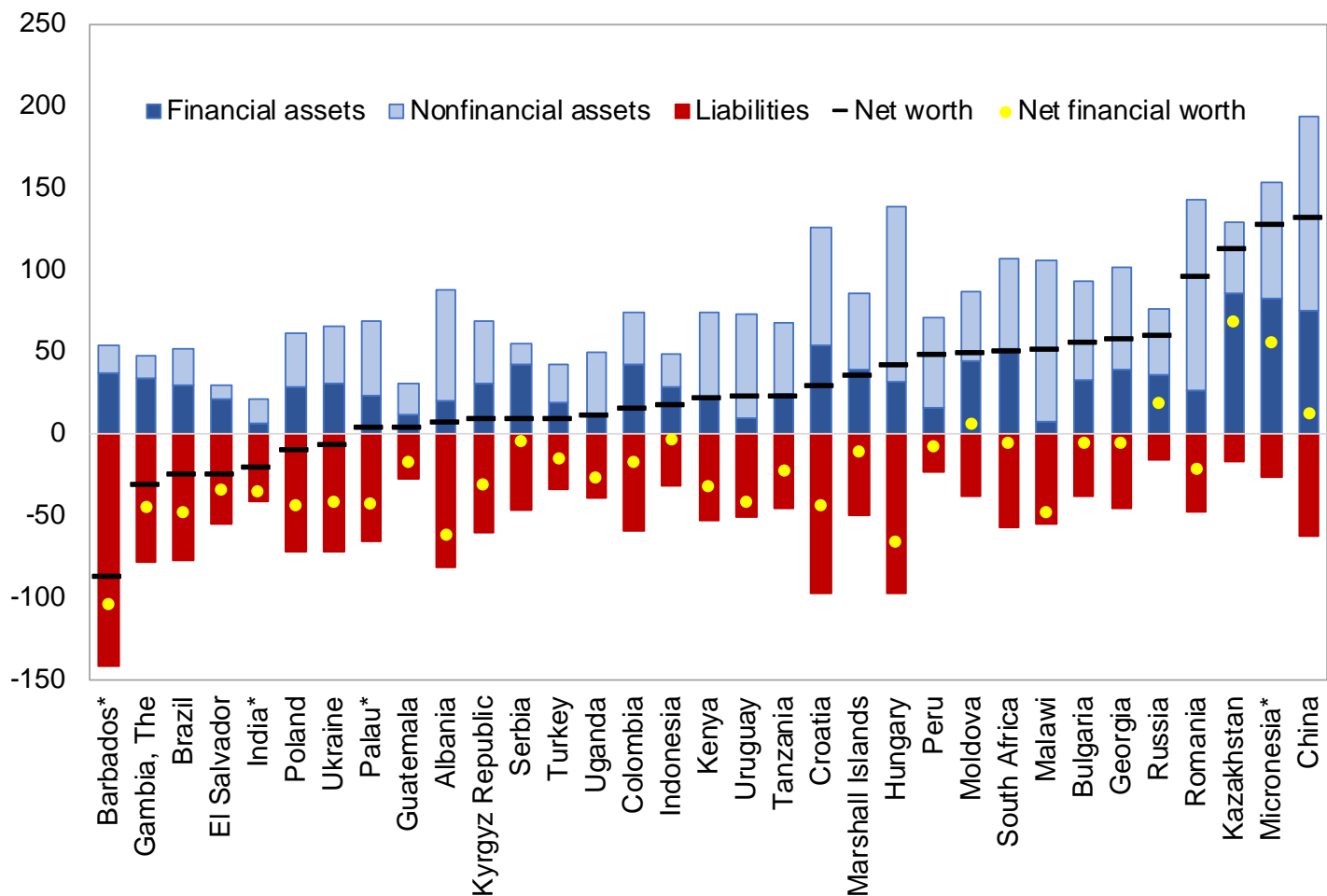


Sources: WIND and IMF staff estimates.
 Median ratios estimated based on individual LGFV financial data.

I. The Public Sector Balance Sheet

Emerging Markets Balance Sheets

EM: General Government Balance Sheets
(percent of GDP)

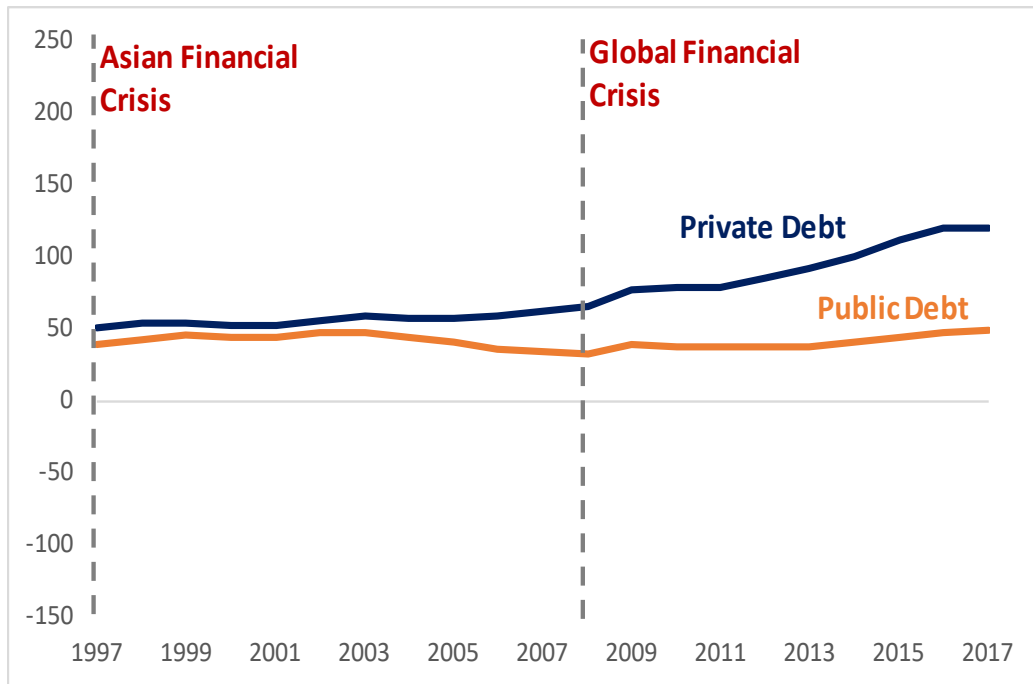


Source: October 2018 Fiscal Monitor. * = central government data

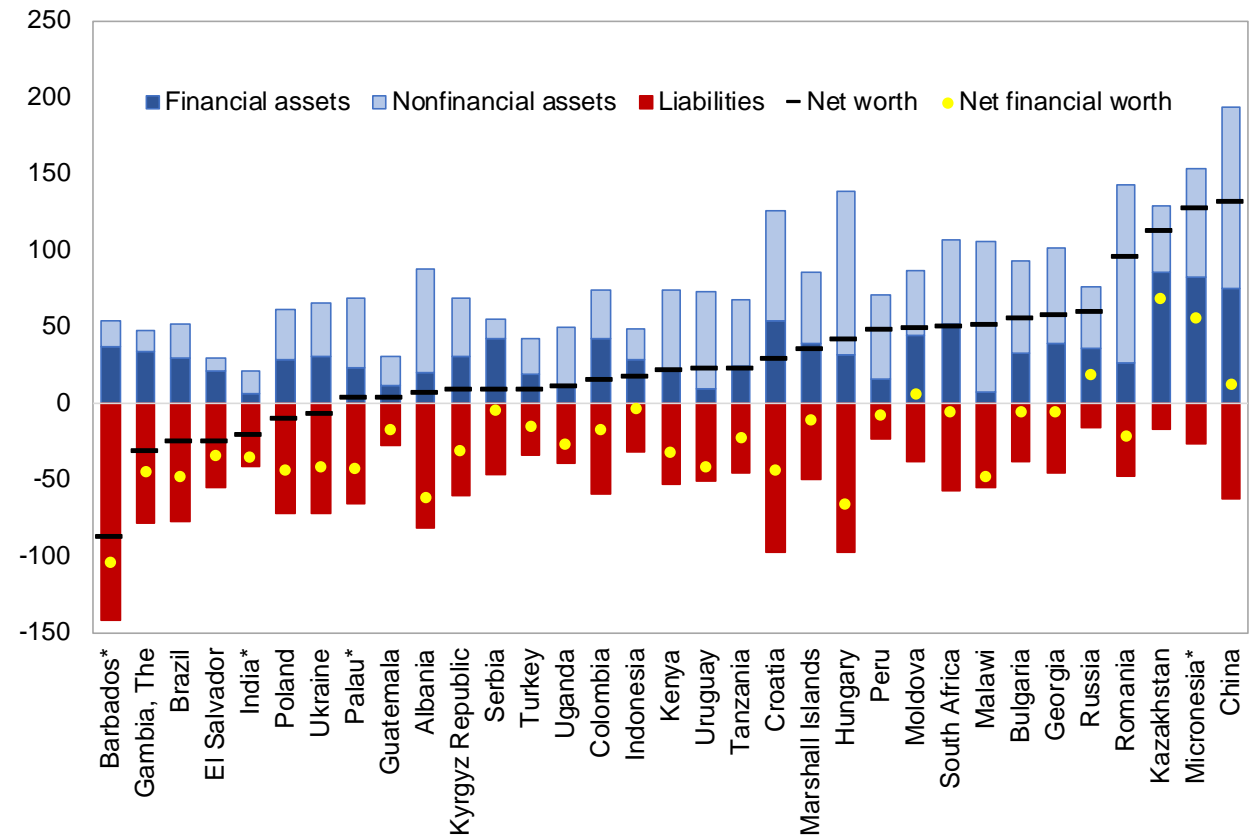
III. Examples

China – Transparency and Buffers

EM: Levels of Public and Private Debt
(percent of GDP)



EM: General Government Balance Sheets
(percent of GDP)



General Government Balance Sheet

Italy

Italy: General Government Balance Sheet, 2016
(percent of GDP)

Total assets	79.2
<i>of which:</i> Nonfinancial assets	51.6
Financial assets	27.6
Total liabilities	157.6
<i>of which: Debt</i>	132.0
Net Financial Worth	-130.0
Net Worth	-78.4

Source: IMF staff estimates

*Excludes land and natural resource assets and pension liabilities.



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G20 Data Gaps Initiative (DGI-2): Next steps for 2019-20

Global Conference of the Second Phase of the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative (DGI-2)

Yasushi Shiina, FSB Secretariat

12-13 June 2019

Overview

- Proposed next steps in 2019
- Work program in 2020
- Issues for discussion

Proposed next steps in 2019 (1)

- **Finalize Key Messages** of the Global Conference (June 2019)
- FSB and IMF, in coordination with other relevant agencies (e.g. International Financial Architecture Working Group), to **update the G-20** on the DGI-2 implementation
- **Ongoing work on the DGI-2 recommendations** according to the action plans and further actions agreed:
 - Findings from the IMF/Eurostat/Bundesbank survey on data sharing (Rec. 20)
- Possible **bilateral meetings** and **workshops**
 - FSB workshop on NBFI monitoring (20 June 2019, Basel)
- **IAG quarterly meetings** (June, September, and December 2019)
 - Quarterly update on the status of progress in implementing DGI-2 Recs
- **Letters to G20/FSB members** on the 2019-20 work program (November/December 2019)

Proposed next steps in 2019 (2)

- IMF Staff and the FSB Secretariat, in coordination with the IAG and in consultation with the participating economies (DGI-2 contacts), will prepare the Fourth DGI-2 Progress Report (2019 Report) for submission to the G20 in October 2019.

- Timeline (indicative):

28-29 June	G20 Summit in Osaka
24 July	Draft Report to be circulated to DGI-2 contacts and IAG for review (3-weeks)
26 August	Revised draft to be circulated to DGI-2 contacts and IAG <u>for 2nd round review</u> (for 3 days)
18 Sep.	Submission of the revised draft Report to IMF Executive Board and the FSB Plenary
8 Oct.	Submission of the 2019 Report to the G20
	Publication of the 2019 Report on the IMF/FSB websites
17-18 Oct.	G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting in Washington DC

Proposed next steps in 2019 (3)

- Based on previous Progress Reports, the 2019 Report can be structured as follows:

Key messages

1. *Introduction*
2. *Work program during the third year of the DGI-2*
3. *Monitoring the DGI-2: Overall status and Progress*
4. *Synergies with Other Relevant Initiatives*
5. *Next steps, including the way forward in finalising the G20 DGI-2*

Table: Overall implementation status and progress for the DGI-2 Recs during 2018-19

Annexes:

- a) Traffic Light Dashboard for G20 Economies: 2018-19 for priority Recs and only 2019 status for all Recs
- b) Traffic Light Dashboard for non-G20 FSB member jurisdictions: only 2019 status for all Recs
- c) Notes on status of progress and key challenges – Updates to the 2018 commentary submitted from jurisdictions

Work Program in 2020

- **Work will continue** according to the action plans supported by the G-20 Leaders and as further agreed in thematic workshops
- **Monitoring through traffic light dashboards** will help identify where efforts should be intensified
- **Further efforts will continue** at both national and international levels:
 - **Consultation** with participating economies
 - **Coordination** among IAG members
 - **Synergies** with other relevant initiatives

Issues for discussion

- Do participants have any views on the **format of consultation/coordination** during the remaining months of 2019 and in 2020?
 - Thematic workshops?
 - Regional workshops more focused on implementation?
 - Webinars?
 - Technical assistance?
 - Other modalities?
- For the Fourth DGI-2 Progress Report:
 - Do participants have any views/suggestions on potential improvements to the structure and/or presentation* of the Report (including for 2020/21)?
 - Do participants have any issues or initiatives that should be covered in the Report?
 - Are members content with the indicative timelines and process for developing the Report for publication in October 2019?
- Other suggestions?

Attachments

Background: Key messages from the 2018 DGI-2 Progress Report

- Considerable progress was made by the DGI-2 participating economies during its second year. This includes, among others, *NBFI monitoring, reporting of G-SIBs data, improved sectoral accounts data (coverage, timeliness, periodicity)*. All G20 now report their *International Investor Position (IIP)* quarterly and core *Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS)* data semi-annually.
- Key challenges remain and high-level political support is crucial to overcome them. Such challenges include: adequate resource allocation (e.g. skills, IT); appropriate infrastructure for data access and data sharing; as well as strengthened inter-agency coordination at the national level.
- The monitoring framework includes and evaluation of year-to-year progress. The “traffic lights” dashboard agreed in 2017 provided a benchmark for the following years.
- Possible synergies with other relevant global initiatives are monitored and dialogue with data users is ongoing to enhance its relevance. Close cross-check with other relevant initiatives (e.g. measurement of digital economy, use of Big Data for policy-making, SDDS+, Global LEI) will continue. Consultation with DGI-2 data users will be strengthened, including through their participation in thematic workshops.
- Further progress in implementing the DGI-2 is expected from the participating economies. IMF staff and the FSB Secretariat, in close cooperation with IAG, will monitor progress and report back to the G20.