

Second IMF Statistical Forum

Session I: Are there enough and good data to assess macroeconomic and financial vulnerabilities?

Ricardo Vicuña
Statistics Department Director
Central Bank of Chile



Introduction

Main messages from the paper and suggestions

Chilean experience

Final remarks



- "Communication gap" between users and compilers.
- Some explanations for this gap:
 - lack of strong interaction,
 - terminology (accounting versus economic)
 - understanding of statistical systems
- Focus the agenda of the really urgent needs for good policy.
 Leave less proven ideas or methodologies for the next steps.
- Compiling new statistics is slow and resource demanding so a "user needs test" is essential.



Main messages from the paper

- Excellent overview of the significant efforts undertaken after the 2008 financial crises to reduce data gaps in the US.
- We can classify these initiatives under the following categories:
 - Statistical infrastructure for compiling high quality information: international classification of entities (LEI), and universal identifiers of mortgages.
 - Micro data repositories: swap data, and repo data.
 - Gaps in macro prudential data: product separately managed accounts, corporate cash investments, captive insurance, hedge funds...



Main messages from the paper

- Initiatives are quite impressive and ambitious, reflecting the need for information on areas of the financial sectors that went beyond traditional supervision, or where we simple didn't have the proper data such as:
 - New and more sophisticated financial instruments,
 - More details on the issuer and actual holder of financial instruments, either domestic o foreigners, private or public, and so on.
 - Real estate market data
- Central message: it is very important to decide what questions about the financial system we want to answer, at the time we close the data gaps.



Importance of user needs and dissemination

- Process must be guided by the whole community of users, including supervisors, private and public analysts and research institutions.
- Collect information having in mind its proper dissemination, not as separated processes.
- IMF dissemination initiatives such as "SDDS Plus" is good guideline on how to transit from compilation of enormous amounts of financial data towards useful macroeconomic statistics and indicators comparable among countries.
- Real challenge: go from compilation to dissemination



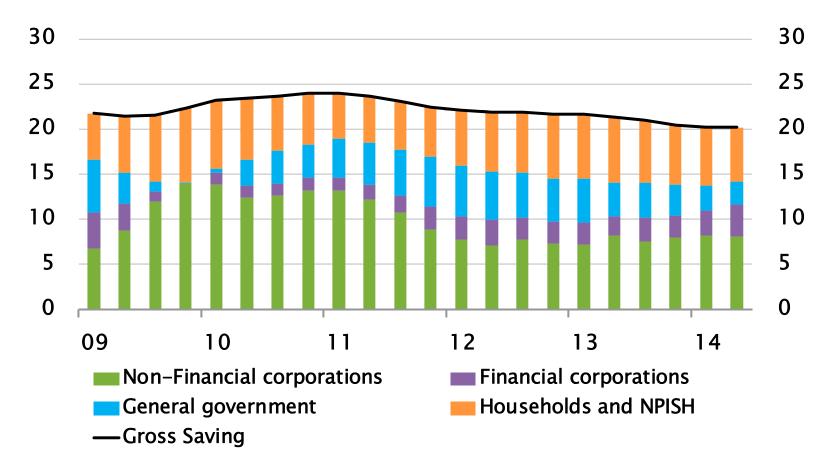
Chilean experience on sector accounts

- Great effort to improve real and financial accounts by institutional sector on a quarterly basis.
- This framework of accounts considers the complete sequence of flows and stocks of economic activity, undertaken by financial and non-financial companies, households, the public sector and external sector.
- Monitor vulnerabilities at a macro level, by showing investment and savings of each sector of the real economy and the corresponding change in financial assets and liabilities, by instruments.



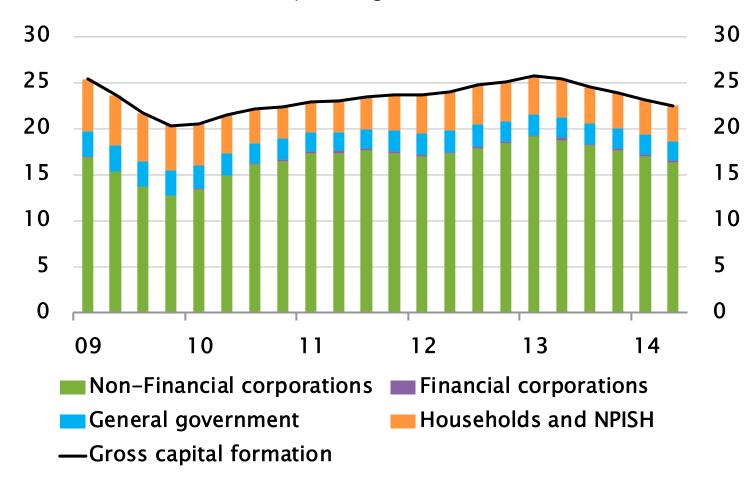
Gross saving ratio by institutional sector

(percentage of GDP)



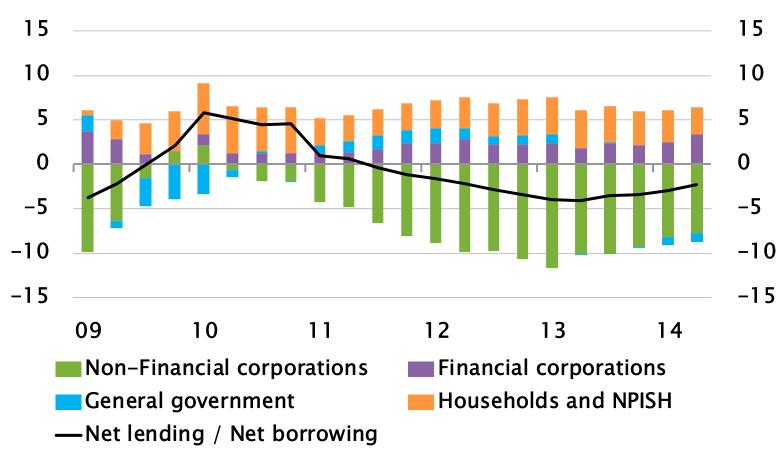


Gross capital formation by institutional sector (percentage of GDP)





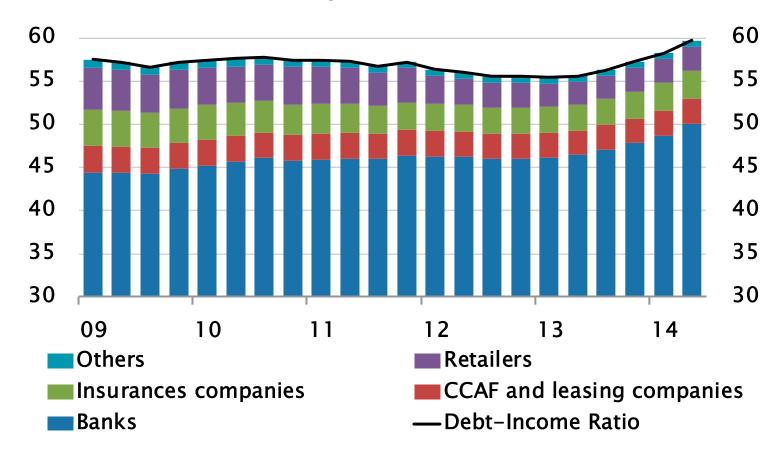
Net lending/net borrowing by institutional sector (percentage of GDP)





Household debt by counterpart sector

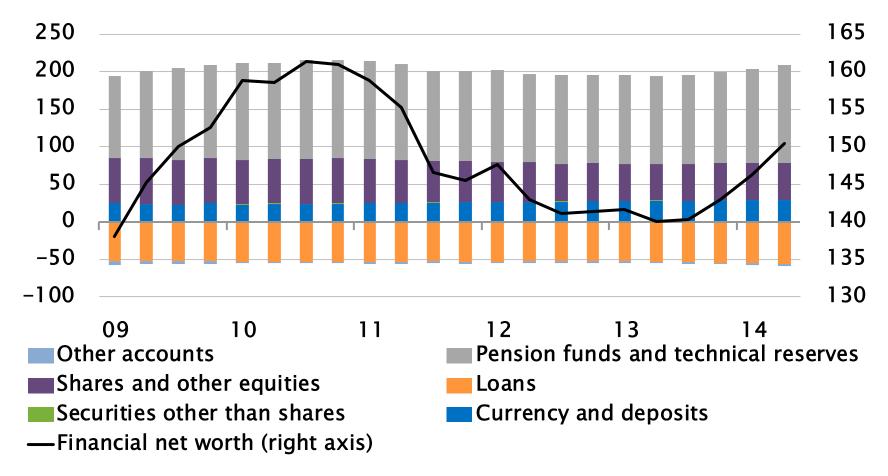
(percentage of disposable income)





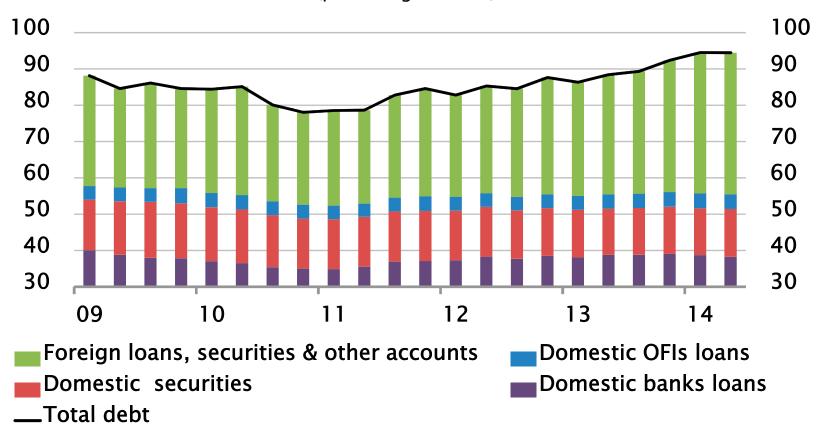
Household financial net worth by instrument

(percentage of disposable income)





Debt of non-financial companies by instrument and sector (percentage of GDP)





Chilean experience on derivatives

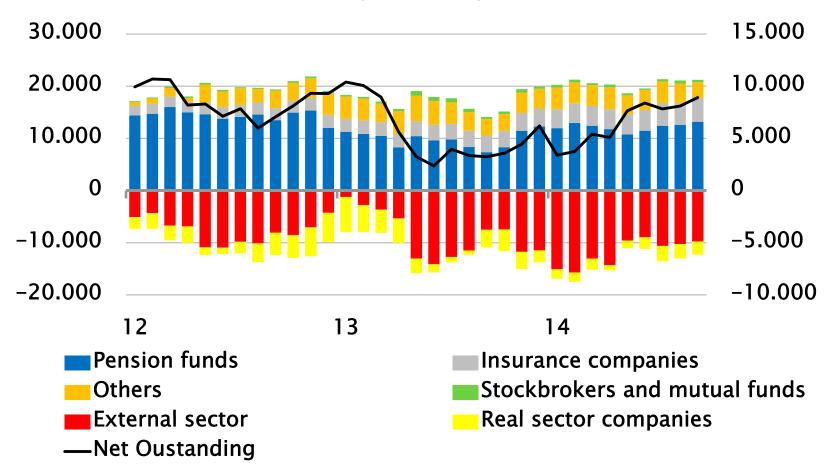
Figure 3. Trade Repositories for Swaps Data

REPOSITORY NAME	PARENT COMPANY	LOCATION	REGULATOR	TYPES OF SWAPS REPORTED				
				Commod- ities	Credit	Equities	Foreign Exchange	Interest Rates
Banco de Mexico	n/a	Mexico	Banco de Mexico					
Bank of Korea	n/a	Korea	n/a					
Butter -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Brazil	Banco Control	in				

)erivatives	Central Bank of Chile	Chile	Central Bank of Chile			
UnaVista Limited	London Stock Exchange Group	UK	European Securities Market Authority			
SAMA Trade Repository	n/a	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency			
REGIS-TR S.A.	Deutsche Borse Group and Bolsas y Mercados Espanoles	Luxem-bourg	European Securities Market Authority			

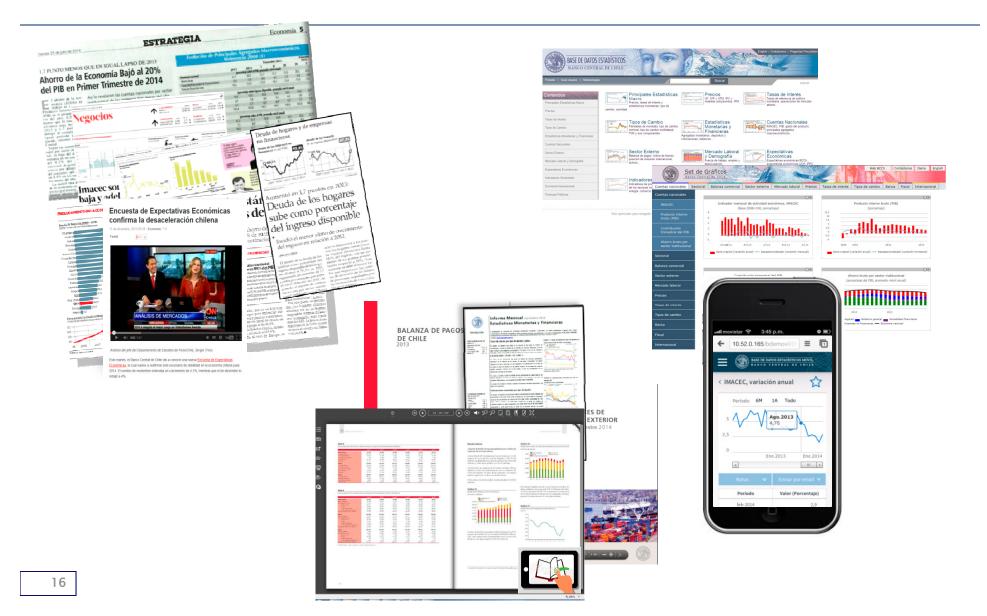


Net outstanding of Chilean banking sector by counterparts (USD millions)





Data dissemination



Final remarks

- A lot of progress made up to now but much lies ahead
- Risk of increasing the list of data gaps without previously defining the questions to be answered,
- Compilers should be proactive in listening user needs, disseminating and facilitating the comprehension of data.
- After all, the excitement of compiling statistics is directly proportional to their usefulness in understanding the complex and constantly changing macro-financial environment.