The Financial Crisis and Information Gaps

Progress Report on the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative:

Status, Action Plans, and Timetables

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September 2012

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ACRONYMS

2008 SNA	*System of National Accounts 2008*
ABS	Asset Backed Securities
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
BOPCOM	IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics
BPM6	*Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual*, sixth edition
BSA	Balance-Sheet Approach
CDS	Credit Default Swaps
CGFS	Committee on the Global Financial System
CPIS	Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey
CPPI	Commercial Property Price Indicators
DGI	The G-20 Data Gaps Initiative
DSD	Data Structure Definition
ECB	European Central Bank
EGDNA	Expert Group on Disparities on National Accounts
EU	European Union
FSIs	Financial Soundness Indicators
FSB	Financial Stability Board
G-20	The Group of Twenty
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GFSM 2001	*Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001*
GGO	General Government Operations
G-SIFIs	Global Systemically Important Financial Institutions
HSS	*BIS-ECB-IMF Handbook on Securities Statistics*
IAG	Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics
IBS	International Banking Statistics
I-A	Institution to Aggregate
I-I	Institution to Institution
IIP	International Investment Position
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMFC	International Monetary and Financial Committee
IOSCO	International Organization of Securities Commissions
ISWGPS	Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Price Statistics
LCBM	Local Currency Bonds Markets
LEI	Legal Entity Identifiers
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OTC	Over the Counter
PGI	Principal Global Indicators
RPPI	Residential Property Price Indices
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard
SDDS Plus	Special Data Dissemination Standard Plus
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange
STA	IMF's Statistics Department
TFFS	Task Force on Finance Statistics
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
WEO	World Economic Outlook
WGSD	Working Group on Securities Databases

Executive Summary: The G-20 Data Gaps Initiative

Background: The G-20 Data Gaps Initiative (DGI) aims at closing information gaps highlighted by the crisis. It focuses on the implementation of 20 recommendations contained in the report *The Financial Crisis and Information Gaps* prepared by the staffs of the Financial Stability Board (FSB) Secretariat and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and endorsed by the *Group of Twenty* (G-20) Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in November 2009. This is the third progress report on the implementation of the DGI.

The Objectives: Work under the DGI contributes to improving the identification and monitoring of the buildup of risk in the financial sectors, the cross-border interlinkages, the vulnerabilities and sectoral interconnections in domestic economies, and the communication of official statistics. The ultimate goal is to create a global information system suitable to monitor global financial and nonfinancial flows and positions comprehensively.

Consultation Process: The DGI involves close collaboration among international institutions under the auspices of the Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics (IAG). Consultation with the G-20 economies involves FSB/IMF Senior Officials Conferences, IMF bilateral consultations with national authorities and regional conferences, and FSB/IMF periodic reporting to the G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors. Outreach and communication efforts included presentations on the DGI at the United Nations Statistical Commission, high-level seminars at the IMF Annual Meetings, and the establishment of a website (the Principal Global Indicators-PGI website) for the G-20 economies plus five non-G-20 economies members of the FSB.

Feedback: The consultation process has confirmed strong support for the DGI and broad agreement on the identified data gaps that need to be addressed. The datasets being enhanced and developed under the DGI are seen as key for analysis and policymaking, including on financial stability, external vulnerability, fiscal sustainability, and domestic and global interconnectedness. The DGI is also seen to have contributed significantly to fostering closer coordination among domestic statistics-producing agencies. The IAG coordination is very much appreciated.

Progress to Date: In the framework of the DGI, good progress is being made both at the international and national levels in implementing the recommendations for which statistical frameworks exist. A great deal of work is in progress in G-20 economies to implement enhancements to existing datasets. Significant enhancements to data availability are coming on stream and this will continue particularly in the 2012/2013 period. In addition, analytical and developmental work on new statistical frameworks and datasets is in progress in international institutions and the G-20 economies. Data flows among international institutions continue to be improved.

Links to Other Initiatives: The DGI proved relevant for other G-20 initiatives and has influenced other policy/institutional initiatives that were implemented in response to the crisis. These include the FSB work on shadow banking and legal entity identifiers, and the G-20 Action Plan on Local Currency Bond Markets. The DGI has underpinned the 2011 IMF's Triennial Surveillance Review and the strengthening of the IMF's Data Standards Initiatives, including the broad endorsement for the establishment of the Special Data Dissemination Standard Plus (SDDS Plus).

Challenges: Maintaining the pace of progress that has been achieved to date, ensuring the countries' continued implementation of the enhancements to existing datasets, completing the work on the new conceptual/statistical frameworks being developed, and maintaining close collaboration and coordination at the national and international levels remain important challenges ahead. There is a need to ensure adequate resources to continue implementing actions plans and timetables going forward and to coordinate the efforts to complete the implementation of the 20 recommendations with the statistical requirements from emerging analytical and regulatory needs.

Seeking Endorsement: This report provides an update of progress on the DGI and seeks endorsement by the G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the action plans and timetables going forward as described in Table 1 of this report. In particular, the support of the G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors is requested to ensure adequate resources for continued implementation of the DGI, as well as sustained collaboration and coordination at the national and international levels.

Table 1. Summary Table: Progress Report, Action Plans, and Timetables

Recommendation		Status*	Action Plans and Timetables
1.	Staff of the FSB and the IMF report back to G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors by June 2010 on progress, with a concrete plan of action, including a timetable, to address each of the outstanding recommendations. Thereafter, staff of the FSB and IMF to provide updates on progress once a year. Financial stability experts, statisticians, and supervisors should work together to ensure that the program is successfully implemented.	As requested in June 2011, the present report, prepared by the FSB Secretariat and IMF staff, is provided to the G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors by September 2012.	The FSB Secretariat and IMF staff to provide the next progress report by September 2013. This report will include an assessment on whether the DGI needs to be fine-tuned going forward to take on board emerging data needs and, in that case, provide a proposal on how it should be modified or expanded. IMF staff intends to undertake further consultations, including by conducting a conference with G-20 senior officials in 2013 to follow up on progress in implementing the DGI recommendations. The IMF staff set up procedures to monitor progress through annual updates of country notes on the DGI implementation that have been prepared in collaboration with the G-20 economies.
Monitoring Risk in the Financial Sector			
2.	The IMF to work on increasing the number of countries disseminating Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs), including expanding country coverage to encompass all G-20 members, and on other improvements to the FSI website, including preferably quarterly reporting. FSI list to be reviewed.	Over the past year the total number of countries reporting FSIs to the IMF has increased to 75 (up from 45 in 2009), of which 18 are G-20 members (up from 14 in 2009). Twelve G-20 countries report on a quarterly frequency. Dissemination of seven FSIs is encouraged under the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). Also, the IMF Executive Board broadly endorsed a new higher tier of the IMF's Data Standards Initiatives, the SDDS Plus.[1] Countries adhering to the SDDS Plus will be expected to disseminate seven FSIs with quarterly periodicity and timeliness. In November 2011, STA organized a FSI reference group meeting with representatives from 32 countries and 10 international organizations to (1) review the current list of core and encouraged FSIs in the context of the DGI, and (2) jointly develop a work program on FSIs.	Most of the G-20 economies have plans for further improvement in reporting and disseminating the core and encouraged FSIs. An objective is for G-20 economies to report, by end-2014, the seven FSIs that countries adhering to the SDDS Plus will be expected to disseminate on a quarterly frequency. The development of the work program on FSIs discussed at the November 2011 reference group meeting will culminate with the production of a revised list of FSIs and an updated *Compilation Guide* in 2013/2014.

* A more detailed account of progress under the DGI is presented in Section II of this report.

[1] http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2012/013112.pdf. The IMF Executive Board broadly endorsed the establishment of the SDDS Plus in February 2012. The official launching of this new tier of the IMF Data Standards Initiatives will take place only after the IMF Executive Board approves the related legal text which is envisaged for later in the year.

3.	In consultation with national authorities, and drawing on the *Financial Soundness Indicators Compilation Guide*, the IMF to investigate, develop, and encourage implementation of standard measures that can provide information on tail risks, concentrations, variations in distributions, and the volatility of indicators over time.	At the FSI reference group meeting, participants agreed that concentration and dispersion measures for the whole population can be meaningful and useful for financial sector analysis. However, publishing dispersion measures on quartiles can face confidentiality problems. The IMF is producing a conceptual overview paper on tail risks that will draw on, among other approaches, new and existing work in the IMF on stress testing, early warnings, tail risk complexity, and near-coincident indicators.	Measures of concentration and dispersion of FSIs were discussed and encouraged at the November 2011 FSIs Reference Group meeting. IMF staff to finalize the conceptual paper on tail risks during the second half of 2012.
4.	Further investigation of the measures of system-wide macroprudential risk to be undertaken by the international community. As a first step, the BIS and the IMF should complete their work on developing measures of aggregate leverage and maturity mismatches in the financial system, drawing on inputs from the Committee on the Global Financial System (CGFS) and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS).	The BIS has completed its work on this recommendation, which has proceeded at two levels. One level is conceptual, as highlighted by the BIS's work on system-level measures of maturity mismatches ("funding gaps") on banks' international balance sheets, based on the BIS International Banking Statistics (IBS). The other is statistical focusing on enhancements of the BIS IBS that will improve the usefulness of this dataset for the construction of maturity mismatch and leverage measures. The IMF is conducting conceptual work on maturity mismatch and leverage data in conjunction with the FSB. An FSB task force was established following the request to the FSB by the G-20 leaders in November 2010 to develop recommendations to strengthen the oversight and regulation of the shadow banking system.	No further BIS work is required on the conceptual framework. Improved data on maturity mismatches on banks' international balance sheets will become available with the planned implementation of enhancements to the BIS IBS (see recommendations # 10 and # 11 below). The FSB is continuing to work to collect data on maturity and liquidity for shadow banking institutions and markets as part of its remit.
5.	The CGFS and the BIS to undertake further work in close cooperation with central banks and regulators on the coverage of statistics on the credit default swaps (CDS) markets for the purpose of improving understanding of risk transfers within this market.	The BIS and CGFS have completed their work on this recommendation, based on expansions of the BIS CDS statistics decided in September 2009. Reporting central banks have provided more detailed data on the type of counterparties from June 2010, and more detail on the geography of counterparties and underlying instruments from June 2011. In total, 13 economies report semi-annual CDS data of which eight are G-20 economies.	This recommendation is completed.
6.	Securities market regulators working through IOSCO to further investigate the disclosure requirements for complex structured products**,** including public disclosure requirements for financial reporting purposes, and make recommendations for additional improvements if necessary, taking account of work by	In April 2010, IOSCO published a report on Asset Backed Securities (ABS) Disclosure Principles providing guidance to securities regulators who are developing or reviewing their regulatory disclosure regimes for public offerings and listings of ABS.[2] In April 2011, IOSCO held the first meeting of a new Standing Committee on Risk and Research with the intention of creating a methodology for securities regulators undertaking	This recommendation is completed.

[2] http://www.iosco.org/news.

	supervisors and other relevant bodies.	research into systemic risk. In February 2012, IOSCO published a consultation report (*Principles for Ongoing Disclosure for Asset Backed Securities)* as a complement to the April 2010 document.	
7.	Central banks and, where relevant, statistical offices, particularly those of the G-20 economies, to participate in the BIS data collection on securities and contribute to the further development of the BIS-ECB-IMF *Handbook on Securities Statistics* (*HSS*). The Working Group on Securities Databases (WGSD) to develop and implement a communications strategy for the *HSS*.	Part 1 of the *HSS* on debt securities issues was published in May 2009; Part 2 on debt securities holdings was published in August 2010; and Part 3 on equity securities is very close to finalization and is expected to be published in September 2012. The BIS is collecting available data on securities issues from 56 member central banks, including from 17 G-20 economies. A website has been established to promote the work of the WGSD.[3] Data by issuer and holder on a from-whom-to-whom basis permit the analysis of relationships between institutional sectors and sub-sectors within an economy and also between these sectors and sub-sectors and nonresidents. Such an analysis sheds light on sectoral compositions of assets and liabilities, and on potential strengths and vulnerabilities in portfolios. Countries adhering to the SDDS Plus will be expected to provide data on the stocks of securities by issuer and holder on a from-whom-to-whom basis, as outlined in Part 2 of the *HSS* (Section 5, especially the time series presentation in Table 5.2.) with quarterly periodicity and timeliness.	Part 3 of the *HSS* is scheduled for publication in September 2012. The BIS will publish by end-2012 revised quarterly securities issuance data using the presentational concept in the *HSS*. The WGSD will issue a communication on the implementation of the *HSS* before end-2012. Once these tasks are finalized, and all the G-20 economies participate in the BIS data collection, this recommendation will be considered completed. An objective is for G-20 economies to disseminate data on quarterly securities on a from-whom-to-whom basis. The more comprehensive templates developed in coordination with the work on sectoral accounts, and consistent with national accounts based data as presented in the *HSS* (see Annex I of this report), provide a framework to achieve that objective in the longer term. The noted requirements on securities data for countries adhering to the SDDS Plus can be seen as an intermediate objective for G-20 economies.
International Network Connections			
8.	The FSB to investigate the possibility of improved collection and sharing of information on linkages between individual financial institutions, including through supervisory college arrangements and the information exchange being considered for crisis management planning. This work must take due account of the important confidentiality and legal issues that are raised, and existing information sharing arrangements among supervisors.	The FSB Working Group on Data Gaps and Systemic Linkages was set up to take forward the work on recommendations # 8 and # 9. It completed its work, including developing a common draft template, and reported to the FSB Plenary in April 2011. The latter approved the proposals to progress work on a common data template on global systemically important financial institutions (G-SIFIs) to improve the data collection, and sharing among relevant authorities. In May 2012, the FSB Plenary agreed to launch Phase I of the project in March 2013 which involves the creation of the data hub at the BIS and the sharing among supervisors of the bilateral credit exposures data	Implementation of G-SIFIs work is moving in a phased approach. Phase 1 is on schedule to be launched in March 2013. Early in 2013, key decisions are expected to be taken by the FSB Plenary on the establishment of the final form of the common data template for G-SIFIs, both on a I-I and an institution to aggregate (I-A) basis, and on broader data sharing among the official sector. The initial focus of the work on a common template for G-SIFIs has been banks.

[3] http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/wgsd/index.htm.

9.	The FSB, in close consultation with the IMF, to convene relevant central banks, national supervisors, and other international financial institutions, to develop by end-2010 a common draft template for systemically important global financial institutions for the purpose of better understanding the exposures of these institutions to different financial sectors and national markets. This work should be undertaken in concert with related work on the systemic importance of financial institutions. Widespread consultation would be needed, and due account taken of confidentiality rules, before any reporting framework can be implemented.	on an institution to institution (I-I) basis and the existing data reported to the BIS IBS by G-SIFIs.	
10.	All G-20 economies are encouraged to participate in the IMF's Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS) and in the BIS's international banking statistics (IBS). The IMF and the BIS are encouraged to continue their work to improve the coverage of significant financial centers in the CPIS and IBS, respectively.	Coverage of significant financial centers and of other economies, including G-20 economies, in the BIS IBS and the IMF CPIS has continued to improve. For the BIS IBS, there are four G-20 economies that do not report data on either a locational or consolidated basis. For the CPIS, there are two G-20 economies that do not report data; and there are a significant number of offshore centers that do not report.	Both the BIS and the IMF to continue working to increase country participation in their surveys, including by G-20 economies. The BIS and IMF are working with member countries, particularly with the G-20 economies, to implement the enhancements agreed.
11.	The BIS and the CGFS to consider, among other improvements, the separate identification of nonbank financial institutions in the consolidated banking data, as well as information required to track funding patterns in the international financial system. The IMF, in consultation with the IMF's BOPCOM, to strive to enhance the frequency and timeliness of the CPIS data, and consider other possible enhancements, such as the institutional sector of the foreign debtor.	For the CPIS, the IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics (BOPCOM) agreed from the June 2013 reference date to increase the frequency (from annual to semi annual), accelerate the timeliness (a dissemination lag of less than nine months) and enhance the scope by collecting data on the institutional sector of the foreign debtor and on short negative positions, on an encouraged basis. The CGFS has completed its work on IBS enhancements, which will be implemented in two stages. Stage 1 enhancements will focus on the locational statistics. Stage 2 enhancements extend both the locational and the consolidated statistics to close key data gaps.	The IMF will start conducting the CPIS Survey on a semi-annual periodicity beginning with the June 2013 reference date (annual data are presently collected). Countries adhering to the SDDS Plus will be expected to participate in the CPIS. Stage 1 enhancements are currently being implemented by the BIS and central banks. The first set of data will be for the Q2 2012 reporting period. Stage 2 enhancements are expected to be implemented from Q4 2013 reporting quarter.
12.	The IMF to continue to work with countries to increase the number of International Investment Position (IIP) reporting countries, as well as the quarterly reporting of IIP data. The *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual,* sixth edition (*BPM6*) enhancements to the IIP should be adopted by G-20 economies as soon as possible.	All G-20 economies collect and report IIP data to the IMF's Statistics Department (STA). In March 2010, the IMF Executive Board decided to prescribe for subscribers to the IMF SDDS, after a four-year transition period, quarterly reporting (from annual) of the IIP data, with a maximum lag of one quarter (quarterly timeliness). Among the G-20 economies, 12 economies plus the Euro area disseminate quarterly IIP data, increasing from eight a year ago. Five additional G-20 economies have plans to introduce quarterly reporting. To assist	IMF staff is working with economies to implement the Executive Board decision on IIP reporting in the SDDS by September 2014 and to encourage economies to report IIP data, including the enhancements, on a *BPM6* basis. The objective is for all G-20 economies to be able to report quarterly IIP with quarterly timeliness by September 2014.

		implementation, in March 2011 the IMF produced a pamphlet to advise compilers on quarterly IIP compilation.[4] It is now available in six languages on the IMF's website. IMF staff has introduced the new specific requirements for reporting data consistent with *BPM6* standards in consultation with the BOPCOM.	
13.	The Interagency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics (IAG) to investigate the issue of monitoring and measuring cross-border, including foreign exchange, derivatives, exposures of nonfinancial and financial corporations with the intention of promoting reporting guidance and the dissemination of data.	To address recommendations # 13 and # 14, a task force has been created under the auspices of the IAG and led by the BIS. With respect to recommendation # 13, a workshop was conducted in early 2011, in cooperation with the Irving Fisher Committee on Central Bank Statistics, in order to compare residence-based data with data on a globally consolidated basis by nationality. The proceedings of the workshop were published in April 2012.	On the basis of the feedback on the report published after the January 2011 workshop, a draft reference document on consolidation concepts on a nationality basis will be developed by end-2012, and circulated for comments to the various groups working with these concepts.
14.	The IAG, consulting with the FSB, to revisit the recommendation of the G-20 to examine the feasibility of developing a standardized template covering the international exposures of large nonbank financial institutions, draws on the experience with the BIS's IBS data, other existing and prospective data sources, and consulting with relevant stakeholders.	As a first step in the work on improving data availability on the international exposures of financial and nonfinancial corporations (recommendation # 14), an inventory of existing data on cross-border positions has been developed. The inventory is available on the PGI website. A draft template has been developed for pooling data from various sources mentioned in the inventory on cross-border positions, particularly with regard to nonbank financial institutions. The template is being piloted using data from two G-20 economies.	The pilot exercise on cross-border position is expected to be completed by end-2012. If successful, the template will be populated with data from other G-20 economies and posted on the PGI website.
Sectoral and Other Financial and Economic Datasets			
15.	The IAG, which includes all agencies represented in the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts, to develop a strategy to promote the compilation and dissemination of the balance-sheet approach (BSA), flow-of-funds, and sectoral data more generally, starting with the G-20 economies. Data on nonbank financial institutions should be a particular priority. The experience of the ECB and Eurostat within Europe and the OECD should be drawn upon.	A working group has been created under the auspices of the IAG and led by the IMF. An IMF/OECD Conference of Sectoral Accounts Experts was conducted on February 28-March 2, 2011 in Washington D.C., which agreed on the basic outline of a reporting template, and the timeframe and priorities for implementation. The data template on sectoral accounts was finalized in June 2012 and posted on the IMF/OECD conference website hosted by the IMF and linked to the SNA webpage hosted by the UNSD.[5] Available sectoral accounts data from the OECD are hyperlinked to the PGI website.	The IAG working group has started and will continue outreach, training, and technical assistance activities during 2012/2013, with the objective of encouraging G-20 economies and other countries to implement the agreed data templates by end-2014. As far as possible the work will be integrated with the implementation of the *2008 SNA* occurring in many economies at the same time. The reporting templates for recommendations # 7 and # 17 (see Annexes I and II) are consistent with the sectoral accounts framework.

[4] http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/iip/2011/030111.htm.

[5] The agreed templates, which countries are expected to aim at completing in the coming years, are posted at: http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/templates/sectacct/index.htm and http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/imp.asp.

	In the medium term, including more sectoral balance-sheet data in the data categories of the SDDS could be considered.	The IMF Executive Board broadly endorsed the inclusion of sectoral balance sheets in the SDDS Plus and included them in the SDDS on an encouraged basis. Countries adhering to the SDDS Plus would be expected to disseminate a minimum set of internationally comparable sectoral balance sheets, for financial assets and liabilities with a focus on the sub-sector details of the financial corporations, and standard *System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA)* instrument classification.[6] Countries adhering to the SDDS Plus would be expected to disseminate quarterly data within one quarter after the end of the reference period.	.
16.	As the recommended improvements to data sources and categories are implemented, statistical experts to seek to compile distributional information (such as ranges and quartile information) alongside aggregate figures, wherever this is relevant. The IAG is encouraged to promote production and dissemination of these data in a frequent and timely manner. The OECD is encouraged to continue in its efforts to link national accounts data with distributional information.	The OECD and Eurostat set up two expert groups in early 2011 with member country participation. One group focused on investigating the measurement of disparities in a national accounts framework (micro-macro); and the other group the joint distribution of income, consumption, and wealth (micro). Work has started and is progressing well.	The micro-macro group defined a common methodology and is implementing pilot studies with results expected by the end of 2012. The micro group is undertaking methodological work on the joint distribution of income, consumption, and wealth with results expected also by the end of 2012.
17.	The IMF to promote timely and cross-country standardized and comparable government finance data based on the accepted international standard, the *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001* (*GFSM 2001*).	From May 2011, IMF staff reports adopted a standardized presentation of fiscal data following the *GFSM 2001*. Such presentations are now incorporated in over 100 IMF staff reports, including for most G-20 economies. In addition, the fiscal data of the IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO) now follows the *GFSM 2001* format. Among the G-20 economies, seven economies compile quarterly general government operations and two quarterly general government cash flow. The IAG has developed and agreed on a common reporting template for GFS data (see Annex II in this report). Countries adhering to the SDDS Plus would be expected to disseminate general government operations (GGO) data presented in the *GFSM 2001* format. The SDDS Plus would require quarterly data, disseminated within 12 months after the end of the reference period.	The work program for 2013 will focus on encouraging more G-20 economies and other countries to disseminate quarterly general government data under the *GFSM 2001* framework, in particular the components listed in the GFS template (Annex II). Once this template is implemented and countries start reporting, this recommendation will be considered completed.
18.	The World Bank, in coordination with the IMF, and consulting with the Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics (TFFS), to launch the public sector debt database in 2010.	In December 2010, the World Bank jointly with the IMF launched the quarterly public sector debt database initially for developing and emerging-market countries.	This recommendation is close to completion. The remaining G-20 economies will be encouraged to participate.

[6] See Annex III in: http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2012/013112.pdf

		In March 2012, in collaboration with the OECD, the public sector debt database was expanded to the advanced economies. Among the G-20 economies 15 have agreed to participate and 14 are reporting. In total around 85 countries have agreed to participate. The TFFS has published a *Public Sector Debt Statistics Guide* which provides the methodological guidance for compiling these data. Countries adhering to the SDDS Plus would be expected to disseminate data on general government total gross debt consistent with the quarterly public sector debt template[7] with dissemination within four months after the end of the reference period.	
19.	The Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Price Statistics to complete the planned handbook on real estate price indices. The BIS and member central banks to investigate dissemination on the BIS website of publicly available data on real estate prices. The IAG to consider including real estate prices (residential and commercial) in the Principal Global Indicators (PGI) website.	Under the auspice of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Price Statistics (ISWGPS), and led by Eurostat, the work on the *Handbook on Residential Property Price Indices* (*RPPI*) is well advanced and expected to be completed in late 2012. A conference to launch a *Handbook on Commercial Property Price Indicators* was conducted at the ECB in May 2012. The BIS, with the assistance of its member central banks (and, in certain cases, also of statistical offices), started in 2010 to disseminate real estate price statistics on its website. Fifteen G-20 economies and the Euro area currently provide data to the BIS. These data are also available through the PGI website.	The ISWGPS to complete its work on the *RPPI Handbook* in the second half of 2012. The technical discussion to develop the *CPPI Handbook* has started with the aim of publishing it at the end of 2014. Once this *Handbook* is finalized, this recommendation will be considered completed. At the EU level, a draft regulation on providing data on residential real estate prices to the European institutions has been prepared which could be enacted by November 2012.
Communication of Official Statistics			
20.	The G-20 economies to support enhancement of the PGI website, and close the gaps in the availability of their national data. The IAG should consider making longer runs of historical data available.	The PGI website was significantly enhanced in March 2011, when five non-G-20 economies that are FSB members were added, along with cross-country comparable government finance data. Also, the range of ways by which the PGI website could be accessed was increased with new smart phone applications, and the release of a Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) web service to facilitate computer-to-computer access. Data on the aggregate G-20 GDP growth rate, as compiled by the OECD, were released for the first time in March 2012, and tables on balance sheets and transactions by economic sector and CPIS data, were made available starting in August 2012. Also, from August 2012 balance of payments and IIP data starting in 2005 are presented in the *BPM6* format. The PGI website is now accessible through the G-20 official website.[8]	Priorities for enhancing the PGI website are to close gaps in the availability of national data, improve data timeliness and quality, and establish a new PGI database infrastructure. Ways of improving the efficiencies in data supply will continue to be investigated, including the continued promotion of the SDMX standards for the dissemination and sharing of official statistics, and the set up of common Data Structure Definitions (DSDs) by statistical domain. Data-sharing arrangements are to be reviewed from both a supplier and a user perspective.

[7] See Annex IV in http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2012/013112.pdf.

[8] See http://www.g20.org/index.php/en/numeralia.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of this Progress Report

1. **The present report takes stock of progress to date in implementing the recommendations in the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative (DGI), and elaborates on implementation issues, challenges, and priority actions going forward**. A detailed description of progress on each recommendation, as well as action plans and timetables, are provided in Table 1.

B. Background

2. This progress report provides an update on the status of the DGI that aims at closing information gaps highlighted by the ongoing crisis. It focuses on the implementation of the 20 recommendations in the report *The Financial Crisis and Information Gaps*[1] endorsed by the G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in November 2009 and by the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC).[2] The 20 recommendations aim to close data gaps relevant to identifying and monitoring the buildup of risk in the financial sectors, the cross-border interlinkages, and the vulnerabilities and sectoral interconnections in domestic economies as well as to improving the communication of official statistics. The resulting data enhancements and new statistical frameworks are key to improve analysis and policymaking to foster financial and macroeconomic stability. The ultimate goal is to create a global information system suitable to monitor global financial and nonfinancial flows and positions comprehensively.

3. **Table 2 presents a stylized overview of the 20 recommendations, organized in a matrix form.** The rows reflect the four main areas of data gaps highlighted by the global financial crisis and the columns reflect their broad status in terms of whether reporting/conceptual frameworks exist or need to be developed.[3]

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[1] http://www.imf.org/external/np/g20/pdf/102909.pdf.

[2] Following the initial report on the DGI presented for the November 2009 G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting, two progress reports on the implementation of this Initiative were submitted (in May 2010 and June 2011): http://www.imf.org/external/np/g20/pdf/053110.pdf; and http://www.imf.org/external/np/g20/pdf/063011.pdf, respectively.

[3] The numbers in the matrix refer to the recommendation numbers in the DGI. Recommendation # 1 is not included as it states the need for the FSB Secretariat and IMF staff to report periodically to the G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.

Table 2. Overview of the 20 DGI Recommendations

	Conceptual/statistical framework needs development	**Conceptual/statistical frameworks exist and ongoing collection needs enhancement**
Build-up of risk in the financial sector	# 3 (Tail risk in the financial system and variations in distributions of, and concentrations in, activity) # 4 (Aggregate Leverage and Maturity Mismatches) # 6 (Structured products)	# 2 (Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs)) # 5 (Credit Default Swaps) # 7 (Securities data)
Cross-border financial linkages	# 8 and # 9 (Global network connections and systemically important global financial institutions) # 13 and # 14 (Financial and Nonfinancial Corporations cross-border exposures)	# 10 and # 11 (International Banking Statistics (IBS) and the Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS)) # 12 (International Investment Position (IIP))
Vulnerability of domestic economies to shocks	# 16 (Distributional Information)	# 15 (Sectoral Accounts) # 17 (Government Finance Statistics) # 18 (Public Sector Debt) # 19 (Real Estate Prices)
Improving communication of official statistics		# 20 (Principal Global Indicators)

C. Consultation Process and Feedback

4. **The implementation process of the DGI involves broad consultation with national authorities on their views on action plans, modalities, timelines, and challenges to enhance existing datasets and implement new ones.** The DGI is underpinned by sustained coordination and collaboration efforts among the members of the Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics (IAG),[4] and close consultation with G-20 economies' officials. This implementation approach has resulted in significant progress, strong support, and commitment from national authorities and other stakeholders to implement the action plans and timetables of the DGI in the G-20 economies. Going forward,

[4] The members of the IAG are the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the European Central Bank (ECB), Eurostat, the IMF (chair), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations, and the World Bank.

addressing remaining challenges requires continuing high-level support, including ensuring adequate resources for this work.

5. **As part of the continuing consultation process, the IMF's Statistics Department, in collaboration with the FSB Secretariat and the members of the IAG, organized four regional conferences and one global conference for G-20 senior officials during the first half of 2012.** The regional conferences were hosted by the Bank of Mexico (March 2012), the Undersecretariat of the Treasury of Turkey (April 2012), the Banque de France (April 2012), and the People's Bank of China (May 2012), while the global conference was hosted by the FSB at the BIS headquarters in Basel, Switzerland (June 2012).

6. **The consultation process has confirmed strong support for the DGI and broad agreement on the identified data gaps that need to be addressed.** The datasets being enhanced and developed under the DGI are seen as key for analysis and policymaking, including on financial stability, external vulnerability, fiscal sustainability, and domestic interconnectedness. The DGI is also seen to have contributed significantly to foster closer coordination among domestic statistical agencies. The IAG coordination is very much appreciated. The key conclusions from the global conference are presented in Box 1.

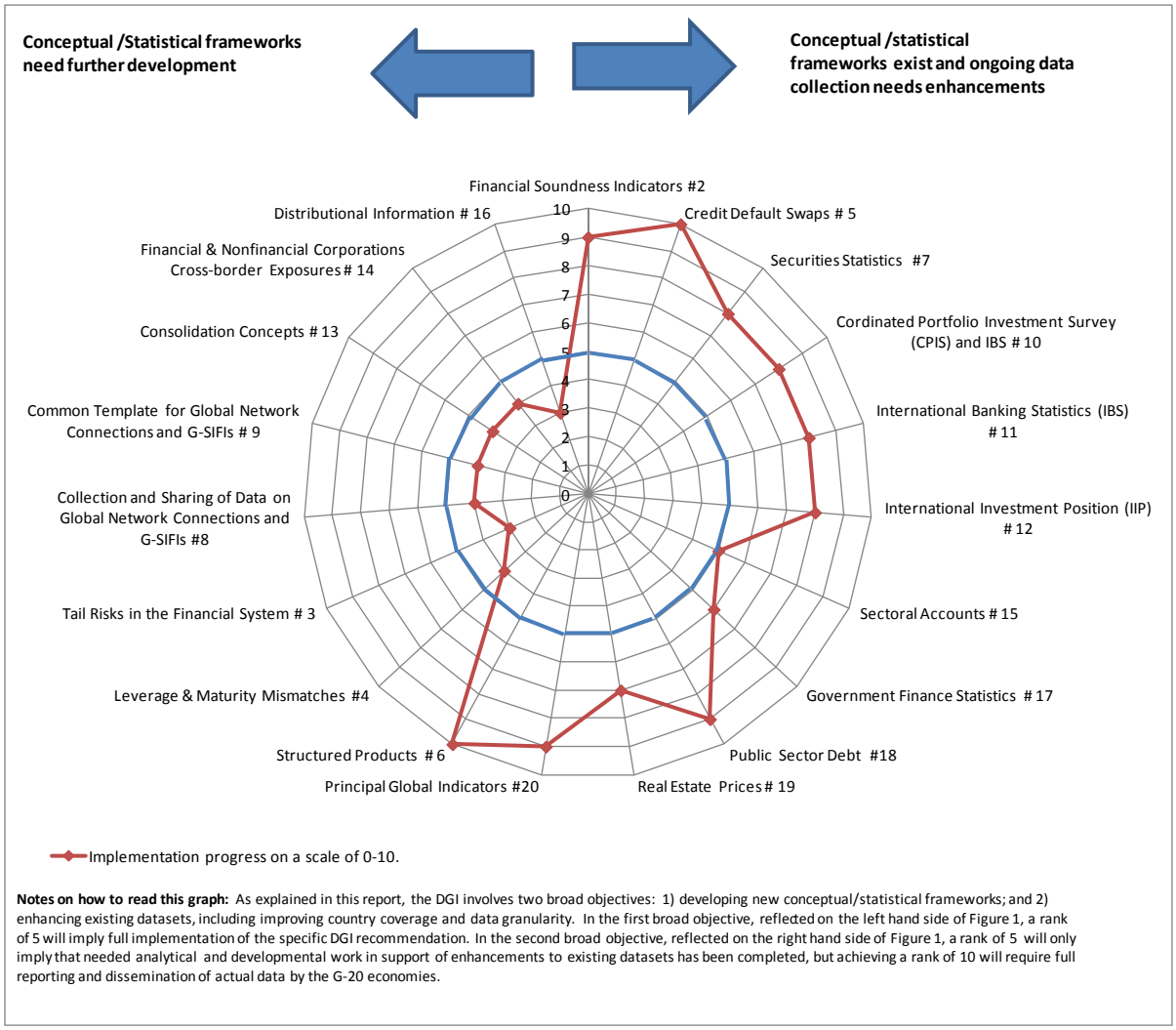
BOX 1. SUMMARY OF POINTS EMERGING FROM THE GLOBAL CONFERENCE IN BASEL, JUNE 2012

- There is strong support for the DGI.
- Comprehensive and high-quality data are essential for good policies.
- The sharing of information relevant for early warning and policymaking, both within and across borders, needs improvement. In some cases, the legal framework needs to be revised to allow improved sharing of data between micro and macro supervisors (including international organizations).
- Complexity of the crisis means addressing data gaps is a global initiative, hence the need for outreach, networking, and a call for the G-20 to support the endeavor with resources.
- The datasets being enhanced and developed under the DGI are in high demand for analysis and policymaking, including for financial stability, external vulnerability, fiscal sustainability, and domestic interconnectedness.
- Data needs are increasing due to links with other G-20 initiatives and emerging data demands resulting from ongoing regulatory/supervisory work, including on: legal entity identifiers (LEI), work of the Basel Committee on Risk Concentration, IOSCO work on derivatives, and FSB work on shadow banking.
- The DGI has spurred closer coordination among domestic statistics-producing agencies.
- Work on global network connections and G-SIFIs is of high importance. Granular information on exposures and funding relations of G-SIFIs is essential for assessing financial stability and ensuring proper early warning and global surveillance.
- Sectoral accounts work is of high importance because of its links with several recommendations.
- There is demand for greater granularity of data.
- Filling some data gaps would take longer and require additional resources, hence the need to set priorities, action plans, and timelines.
- Data requirements for macro-prudential and micro-prudential analysis need to be aligned to reduce the reporting burden.
- Private sector disclosure of data should be encouraged.

II. IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

7. **Good progress is being made both at the international and national levels in implementing the 20 DGI recommendations.** Drawing on the discussions during the noted regional and global conferences and related material supplied by G-20 economies, Figure 1 illustrates in a nutshell the level of progress on a scale of 0 to 10, for each of the 20 recommendations. The rankings are based on the level of progress in developing conceptual frameworks (if not previously available), development of data reporting templates, the comprehensiveness of reported data (including, requirements regarding granularity, periodicity, and timeliness), and the number of G-20 economies reporting data. A rank of 5 implies that the conceptual framework is fully (or almost fully) developed, and the remaining work is to make progress to the outer shell by improving actual data reporting and dissemination.

Figure 1: Overview of Implementation of the 20 DGI Recommendations



Notes on how to read this graph: As explained in this report, the DGI involves two broad objectives: 1) developing new conceptual/statistical frameworks; and 2) enhancing existing datasets, including improving country coverage and data granularity. In the first broad objective, reflected on the left hand side of Figure 1, a rank of 5 will imply full implementation of the specific DGI recommendation. In the second broad objective, reflected on the right hand side of Figure 1, a rank of 5 will only imply that needed analytical and developmental work in support of enhancements to existing datasets has been completed, but achieving a rank of 10 will require full reporting and dissemination of actual data by the G-20 economies.

8. **As evident in Figure 1, substantial progress has been made in implementing most of the DGI recommendations.** In particular, implementation of enhancements to

existing datasets is advancing at a good pace. However, challenging work remains to be done to achieve full implementation and to complete developmental work and start reporting on new statistical frameworks.

A. Build Up of Risk in the Financial Sector

9. **Considerable progress has been made in improving information on build up of risk in the financial sector**. For instance, work is complete or nearing completion for those recommendations where a conceptual/statistical framework is in place, in particular, financial soundness indicators (FSIs, recommendation # 2), and credit default swaps (CDS, recommendation # 5). Work on improving transparency of structured products (recommendation # 6) is complete, and conceptual work on tail risk (recommendation # 3) and leverage and maturity mismatches (recommendation # 4) is in progress.

10. **FSIs country coverage and periodicity has improved in the context of the DGI.** FSIs are indicators of the current financial health and soundness of the financial institutions in a country and of their corporate and household counterparts. The development of FSIs responds to the need for better tools to assess the strengths and vulnerabilities of the financial system. Currently, 75 countries are reporting to the IMF core FSIs (up from 45 countries in 2009), as defined in the *Financial Soundness Indicators: Compilation Guide*,[5] including 18 G-20 economies (up from 14 G-20 economies in 2009). Of all reporting countries, 62 report data on a quarterly or more frequent basis (of which 12 are G-20 members).[6] Dissemination of seven FSIs is encouraged under the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). Also, countries adhering to the SDDS Plus[7] will be expected to disseminate seven FSIs. In November 2011, STA organized a FSI reference group meeting with representatives from 32 countries and 10 international organizations to review the current list of core and encouraged FSIs and develop a work program on FSIs. Work is underway on assessing the implication of Basel III on the core and encouraged list of FSIs, reviewing the list of FSIs, and updating the methodology to achieve greater consistency of data reported.

11. **Significant progress has been made in improving information on CDS.** The opacity of CDS about the location of exposures to failing financial institutions was seen as an important data gap and a factor which exacerbated the recent financial crisis. There was a shortage of information about the web of credit risk transfers through over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives. In response, the Committee on the Global Financial System (CGFS)

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[5] http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fsi/guide/2006/index.htm.

[6] See http://fsi.imf.org/.

[7] See http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2012/013112.pdf. The IMF Executive Board broadly endorsed the establishment of the SDDS Plus in February 2012. The official launching of this new tier of the IMF Data Standards Initiatives will take place only after the IMF Executive Board approves the related legal text which is envisaged for later in the year.

adopted two sets of enhancements to the semi-annual CDS statistics compiled by the BIS.[8] The first set of enhancements, introduced with the June 2010 data, provides a finer classification of the counterparties of reporting derivatives dealers. The new data showed net credit risk transfers from hedge funds to reporting dealers and from reporting dealers to all other sectors. The second set of enhancements, introduced with the June 2011 data, decomposes total credit risk transfers with each counterparty group according to characteristics of the underlying debt (sector, rating, and maturity), and also reveals the market values of credit risk transfers with counterparties in different sectors after the netting of any bilateral CDS positions with offsetting market values. This facilitates the identification of counterparty groups with net claims on dealers and vice versa. In total, 13 economies report semi-annual CDS data of which eight are G-20 economies, including all major markets for CDS contracts.

12. **The crisis highlighted also that there was room for improving securities statistics, and work is progressing to improve the related conceptual framework and data reporting.** The Working Group on Securities Databases (WGSD) has developed conceptual guidance in the *Handbook on Securities Statistics (HSS).* Part 1 of the *HSS* was published in May 2009 and provides a conceptual framework, including presentation tables, for the compilation and dissemination of statistics on debt securities issues. It is designed to encourage national and international statistics bodies to produce consistent and comparable securities data.[9] Part 2 of the *HSS,* published in September 2010, provides a conceptual framework, including presentation tables, for statistics on debt securities holdings. Part 3 of the *HSS* covers the issuance and holdings of equity securities. It is scheduled to be published in September 2012. The WGSD website[10] promotes the communication on the work of the WGSD and press statements are made to alert the public of the release of new or updated parts of the *HSS*. WGSD members regularly make presentations on the *HSS* and its implementation at international meetings, seminars, and workshops.

13. **The publication of the *HSS* is helping to improve the availability and quality of statistics on securities issuance and holdings**. The BIS has since the late 1980s published statistics on primary markets for debt securities and on issues of international debt securities by borrowers.[11] The statistics cover stocks and flows for money and bond markets worldwide. Since 2009 the BIS has been working with central banks to collect statistics

[8] See http://www.bis.org/statistics/derstats.htm.

[9] The concepts and definitions are based on the *System of National Accounts 2008* (*2008 SNA*) and the IMF *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual*, sixth edition (*BPM6*).

[10] See http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/wgsd/index.htm. Part 1 of the *HSS* is available at http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/wgsd/pdf/051309.pdf and Part 2 at http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/wgsd/pdf/090710.pdf.

[11] See http://www.bis.org/statistics/secstats.htm.

reported according to the guidelines in the *HSS*. Most of the 56 countries contacted by the BIS now provide some or all of the requested data, of which 17 are G-20 economies. In December 2012, the BIS will implement three changes in its securities statistics based on the recommendations in the *HSS* (in particular, Part 1). The changes include revising the definition of an international issue, aligning breakdowns with the definitions in the *HSS,* and making greater use of debt securities statistics reported by central banks. Also, countries adhering to the SDDS Plus will be expected to provide data on the stocks of securities by issuer and holder on a from-whom-to-whom basis with quarterly periodicity and timeliness.[12]

14. **The G-20 DGI called for securities market regulators working through the International Organization of Securities Commission (IOSCO) to further investigate the disclosure requirements for complex structured products (recommendation # 6), and this work is complete**. IOSCO published its report on disclosure principles for public offerings and listings of asset backed securities (ABS) in April 2010.[13] The principles are designed to provide guidance to securities regulators who are developing or reviewing their regulatory disclosure regimes for public offerings and listings of ABS. They are based on the premise that the issuing entity will prepare a document used for a public offering or listing of ABS that will contain all material information, clearly presented, that is necessary for full and fair disclosure of the character of the securities being offered or listed in order to assist investors in making their investment decision. IOSCO published, in February 2012, a consultation report (*Principles for Ongoing Disclosure for Asset Backed Securities)* as a complement to the April 2010 document.[14]

15. **Progress has been made on developing a conceptual framework for the measurement of tail risk in the financial system (recommendation # 3) and particularly on leverage and maturity mismatches (recommendation # 4).** The IMF has worked on stress testing, has undertaken continual refinements to its early warning work, and is completing two working papers on standard measures of tail risks that are expected to be finalized by the third quarter of 2012. A brief conceptual overview paper will draw on these various strands. Once this paper is published, the conceptual part of this work will be considered complete. The BIS, drawing on its IBS data and work done by the CGFS and the Markets Committee on Disruptions in Cross-border Funding Markets During the Crisis, [15] has completed its conceptual work on measures of maturity mismatch and leverage on banks' international balance sheets, which has been documented in a number of publications.[16] The

[12] Consistent with Part 2 of the *HSS*.

[13] See http://www.iosco.org/news/pdf/IOSCONEWS180.pdf.

[14] See http://www.iosco.org/news/pdf/IOSCONEWS224.pdf.

[15] See http://www.bis.org/publ/cgfs37.pdf.

[16] See, for example, http://www.bis.org/publ/work309.htm, http://www.bis.org/publ/work291.htm, and http://www.bis.org/publ/qtrpdf/r_qt1006h.pdf.

FSB is continuing to work to collect data on maturity and liquidity mismatches for these institutions and markets as part of its remit.

B. Cross-Border Financial Linkages

16. **Work on cross-border financial linkages is making good progress with significant ground covered on enhancements to the BIS IBS, the IMF's Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS), and the International Investment Position (IIP)** (recommendations # 10, # 11, and # 12). At the same time, conceptual work is progressing regarding global systemically important financial institutions (G-SIFIs), consolidation concepts, and cross-border exposures of financial and nonfinancial corporations (recommendations #8 and #9, #13, and #14, respectively).

17. **The BIS is enhancing its IBS.**[17] The CGFS approved enhancements to the IBS that will be implemented in two stages. The first set of expanded data, based on Stage 1 enhancements, will be implemented starting with data for Q2 2012. The enhancements will focus on the locational statistics, with the key extensions being: (1) broadening the statistics to cover the entire financial claims and liabilities in balance sheets of reporting banks, not just their international activities. This involves adding banks' local currency positions vis-à-vis residents of the host country in the nationality and residency statistics, and refining the foreign currency breakdown (by adding pound sterling and Swiss franc positions) in the nationality statistics; and (2) adding a vis-à-vis country dimension in the nationality statistics so as to see a more granular geography of banks' assets and liabilities. With these enhancements users will be able to simultaneously see a bank's location, its nationality, the location of its counterparty, and the currency and type of claim.

18. **Stage 2 enhancements to the IBS extend both the locational and the consolidated statistics to close key data gaps.** They are focused around three key banking and financial stability issues: (1) better understanding banks' credit exposures to particular countries and counterparty sectors, including adding nonbank financial institutions as a required counterpart to be reported, (2) monitoring trends in the supply of bank credit (both cross-border and domestically sourced) from different types of banking offices to the different nonfinancial sectors of individual countries, and (3) assessing banks' funding risk, including monitoring currency (and to a lesser extent maturity) mismatches in the assets and liabilities of major banking systems, and tracking the broad composition of banks' liabilities and equity. Stage 2 recommendations are expected to be implemented starting in Q4 2013 reporting quarter.

19. **Enhancements to the IMF's CPIS aim at increasing economies' participation; improving frequency, timeliness, and scope; and facilitating data accessibility.** Currently, 18 G-20 economies participate in the CPIS. The CPIS report forms have been

[17] http://www.bis.org/statistics/consbankstatsguide.pdf and http://www.bis.org/statistics/locbankstatsguide.pdf.

revised changing the frequency of reporting from annual to semi-annual and increasing the scope to allow voluntary collection and reporting of data on the institutional sector of foreign debtor and on short positions. The purpose is to collect information on the stock of cross-border holdings of securities—equity securities and long- and short-term debt securities valued at market prices prevailing at the end of June and December, and broken down by the economy of residence of the issuer of the securities.[18] In addition to this core (i.e., required) set of data, the CPIS also encourages the reporting of supplementary information. The result is a global database of reported cross-border holdings of securities and derived portfolio investment liabilities with the capacity for showing bilateral and partner economy data from the creditor or debtor perspective.[19]

20. **The CPIS data are to be reported to the IMF within seven months after the end of the reference period (with a view to IMF dissemination well within 12 months from the reference period).** The sector of holder data are cross classified by sector of issuer and are initially applicable to the 25 issuer economies that are considered by the IMF to have systemically important financial centers. These enhancements are to be implemented beginning with the June 2013 measurement date. Most G-20 countries considered the increased frequency and timeliness to be a feasible objective in 2013/2014. On data accessibility, the IMF has focused on utilizing new technologies for presenting and exchanging data through the launch of the IMF e-Library,[20] complemented by applications for handheld devices. Countries adhering to the SDDS Plus will be expected to participate in the CPIS by providing at least the core (required) set of data on the semi-annual frequency beginning in 2015.

21. **Reporting of IIP data is improving in terms of country coverage and increased periodicity.** All G-20 economies disseminate IIP data, of which 12 economies (plus the Euro area) disseminate quarterly IIP data. Five additional G-20 economies have plans to introduce quarterly reporting. The total number of reporters of IIP data continues to increase and is now 132 (up from 116 in mid-2009), with 76 quarterly reporters. For SDDS subscribers, dissemination of IIP data is prescribed on a quarterly frequency from 2014.[21] Improving further the country coverage and quality of quarterly IIP remains a key objective going forward.

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[18] See Notes and Definitions http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/pi/notes.htm.

[19] http://cpis.imf.org/.

[20] http://www.elibrary.org.

[21] For IMF member countries, the provision of IIP data to the IMF for surveillance purposes is also required under Article VIII. Section 5 of the IMF's Articles of Agreement.

22. **Progress is being made on recommendation # 14 by the development of a template that will allow users to navigate existing data on cross-border positions of financial and nonfinancial corporations.** The template is broadly an extension of the sectoral accounts framework and follows the same classification of assets and liabilities. The goal is to make available existing data on cross-border exposures of financial and nonfinancial corporations in a user friendly manner, targeting particularly the nonbank financial corporations sector. The navigation tool will be available on the PGI website by end-2012 (where the inventory of existing data from international organizations on which the navigation tool will be based is already available).

23. **Progress is being made on further developing conceptual/statistical frameworks (recommendations # 8, # 9, and # 13).** Going forward, work remains to be done to move from conceptual/statistical frameworks to actual data collection, reporting, and dissemination. Regarding the G-SIFIs (recommendations # 8 and # 9), agreement on Phase I activities has been approved by the FSB Plenary. These involve the pooling of data of individual G-SIFIs banks currently collected in the context of varied international initiatives to a centralized stand-alone BIS hub by March 2013. These data cover institution to institution (I-I) consolidated credit exposures and institutions to aggregate (I-A) international claims from the IBS consolidated balance sheet. In the initial phase starting in March 2013, information will be shared only with individual prudential supervisors (including central banks as appropriate) in the form of reports. Finalization of the reporting templates for the I-I and I-A data, and wider data sharing among the official sector, are expected to be decided by the FSB Plenary in early 2013.

24. **The BIS published a working paper[22] in early 2012 on cross-border exposures of financial and nonfinancial corporations based on the concept of nationality and global consolidation (recommendation # 13)**. Nationality and consolidation concepts are relevant in providing methodological guidance for the work on FSIs (recommendation # 2) and G-SIFIs (recommendations # 8 and # 9). The paper will be used to prepare a draft reference document by end-2012, which will be circulated for comments to the various groups working with these concepts.

C. Vulnerability of Domestic Economies to Shocks

25. **Progress has been made over the last year in improving availability of data to better understand and monitor vulnerability of domestic economies to shocks (recommendations # 15, # 17, # 18, and # 19)**. This work covers key datasets on sectoral accounts, government finance statistics (GFS), public sector debt, and real estate prices. While considerable progress has been made, the work ahead involves implementing fully

[22] http://www.bis.org/ifc/publ/ifcwork08.pdf.

harmonized data reporting templates, especially for GFS, real estate prices, and sectoral accounts (Figure 1).

26. **Recommendation # 15 calls for developing a strategy to promote the compilation and dissemination of the balance-sheet approach, flow of funds, and sectoral data, starting with G-20 economies.** An important milestone is the development of templates for a minimum and encouraged set of internationally comparable sectoral accounts and balance sheets. The templates were finalized in June 2012 through a global consultative process led by the IMF.[23] Consistent with the templates developed, countries adhering to the SDDS Plus will be expected to disseminate a minimum set of internationally comparable sectoral balance sheets, for financial assets and liabilities with a focus on the sub-sector details of the financial corporations, and standard *2008 SNA* instrument classification.[24] Countries adhering to the SDDS Plus would be expected to disseminate quarterly data within one quarter after the end of the reference period.

27. **Similarly a reporting template for GFS (recommendation # 17) has been developed by the IAG (Annex II), and it is expected to become operational by October 2012.** The reporting template involves General Government Operations (GGO) data presented in the *GFSM 2001* format and reported on a quarterly basis. In March 2010, the IMF Executive Board approved that, from May 2011, IMF staff reports should present government finance statistics based on the *GFSM 2001* framework. Countries adhering to the SDDS Plus will be expected to disseminate quarterly GGO data presented in the GFSM 2001 format.

28. **The advanced economies have been invited to participate in the World Bank debt database, following its successful launch for emerging and developing economies in 2010 (recommendation # 18).** As of July 2012, 15 G-20 economies had agreed to participate, and 14 are reporting data. The minimum data to be reported cover central government gross debt at nominal value. The data are reported on a quarterly basis within four months after the end of the reference period. Consistent with the public sector debt template, countries adhering to the SDDS Plus will be expected to disseminate data on general government total gross debt at nominal value, classified by debt instrument, currency of denomination, and residence of the creditor; and for memorandum items, general government debt securities and loans classified by remaining maturity, and total debt securities at market value[25] with dissemination within four months after the end of the reference period.

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[23] See http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/templates/sectacct/index.htm and http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/imp.asp.

[24] See Annex III in: http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2012/013112.pdf.

[25] See Annex IV in http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2012/013112.pdf.

29. **Recommendation # 19 calls for completion of a *Handbook on Residential Property Price Indices (RPPI)* and for the BIS and member central banks to investigate dissemination of these statistics on its website.** Real estate prices played a major role in the financial crisis bubble, but harmonized statistics on real estate properties were not available. The BIS, with the assistance of its member central banks (and, in certain cases, also of statistical offices), has started to disseminate real estate price statistics on its website. Fifteen G-20 economies and the Euro area provide data to the BIS. These data are also available through the PGI website. However, these data remain on a heterogeneous basis. To foster the development of homogeneous real estate statistics, the *Handbook on RPPI* has been developed and is very close to official publication. For the longer-term development of their RPPI, G-20 countries could consider as necessary and feasible developmental plans to improve coverage (geographical, type, vintage, source of finance), timeliness, variables available for quality-mix method adjustment, and basis for pricing. Work commenced in May 2012 on the development of a *Handbook on Commercial Property Price Indicators (CPPI)* with a conference hosted by the ECB.[26] This was in response to a call from G-20 senior officials' conference in Washington (March 2011) to address commercial estate prices. The *CPPI Handbook* is scheduled for publication by end 2014.

30. **Work is also progressing on developing a conceptual/statistical framework on distributional information on household income, consumption, and wealth across social-economic classes of households** (recommendation # 16). The OECD and Eurostat set up two expert groups in early 2011 with member country participation. One group investigated the measurement of disparities in a national accounts framework (micro-macro); and the other the joint distribution of income, consumption, and wealth (micro). Their work is making good progress. The OECD-Eurostat Expert group on disparities on national accounts (EGDNA) is examining the breakdown of household income and final consumption by household subgroups with the aim of producing distributional information consistent with macro-totals. However, a significant amount of work remains to be covered before the relevant data are collected, reported, and disseminated. The discussion of the first national results, based on a common template developed by the first group, took place in August 2012, and the final report is expected by end-2012. The micro-group is undertaking methodological work on the joint distribution of income, consumption, and wealth with results expected also by the end of 2012.

D. Improving Communication of Statistics

31. **Considerable progress has been made in improving the communication of statistics through the Principal Global Indicators website (recommendation # 20)**.[27] Over the last year, key enhancements included the release of the G-20 GDP aggregate growth rate (as compiled by the OECD) for the first time in March 2012; sectoral accounts

[26] See http://www.ecb.europa.eu/events/conference/html/20120511_cppi.en.html.

[27] See http://www.principalglobalindicators.org/default.aspx.

transactions and balance-sheet data of the G-20 which are available from the OECD; posting of the inventory of available data at international agencies on cross-border exposures of financial and nonfinancial corporations; cross-country government finance data; CPIS data; and balance of payments and IIP data in a *BPM6* format. The PGI includes the CPIS data for the G-20 economies plus the five non-G-20 members of the FSB. The official website of the G-20 economies provides a link to the PGI.[28]

III. Links to Other Initiatives

32. **The DGI has a high value added in advancing and monitoring other initiatives, including G-20 initiatives, aimed at strengthening the international financial architecture, and reforming the financial sector.** With its comprehensive coverage of key datasets, the DGI is improving the tools for enhancing surveillance and supporting other policy/institutional initiatives which are being implemented in response to the global crisis. For instance, the DGI underpins the IMF measures put forward for strengthening surveillance under the 2011 Triennial Surveillance Review; namely, measures to better understand linkages and spillovers across sectors and economies; buildup of vulnerabilities; financial stability, and external stability.

33. **Enhancing surveillance is part of the IMF Managing Director's Action Plan[29] to the International Monetary and Financial Committee on April 2012, and focuses on the need to improve risk assessments and better integration of financial and macroeconomic issues.** The G-20 leaders at their meeting at Los Cabos (June, 2012)[30] supported this effort by calling for better integration of bilateral and multilateral surveillance, with a focus on global, domestic and financial stability, including spillovers from countries' policies.

34. **The DGI is an integral part of these initiatives and plugs key data gaps to provide a solid information foundation for policy analysis and decision making.** Accelerating the implementation of the DGI recommendations by the G-20 economies, therefore, has far reaching benefits to the global community.

35. **The main links of the DGI with other initiatives can be summarized as follows:**

- **Strengthening international financial architecture**: The DGI underpins the work of the G-20[31] on strengthening IMF surveillance by improving data collection. The IMF's 2011 Triennial Surveillance Review focuses on four broad themes—

[28] See http://www.g20.org/index.php/en/numeralia.

[29] http://www.imf.org/external/pp/longres.aspx?id=4640.

[30] http://g20.org/images/stories/docs/g20/conclu/G20_Leaders_Declaration_2012_1.pdf.

[31] G-20 International Financial Architecture Working Group.

interconnectedness, risk assessment, financial stability, and external stability. The DGI supports this work by enhancing data on (1) interconnectedness, through the G-SIFIs data stream work covering I-A data (recommendations # 8 and # 9); (2) cross-border exposures of financial and nonfinancial corporations (recommendation # 14); portfolio investment through the CPIS data and cross-border banking through the BIS IBS (recommendations # 10 and # 11), and international investment positions through the IIP (recommendation # 12); and (3) sectoral interconnections through sectoral accounts (recommendation # 15).

- **The DGI work underpins the IMF work on the IMF's Data Standards Initiatives by enhancing data dissemination to the public through the SDDS and SDDS Plus.** The latter covers important enhancements which were developed with a close link to the DGI including sectoral balance sheets; general government operations; general government gross debt; other financial corporation's survey; debt securities; financial soundness indicators; CPIS; Coordinated Direct Investment Survey; and Currency Composition of Foreign Exchange Reserves.[32]

- **The DGI supports the work of the G-20 initiatives on shadow banking and is linked to the FSB work on legal entity identifiers (LEI).** In particular, the expansion in the dissemination and reporting of internationally comparable and detailed sectoral accounts, including developing financial stocks and flows on a from-whom-to-whom basis, is relevant for the work on shadow banking. LEI will be helpful in the context of several recommendations, for example, the work on global network connections would benefit from a harmonized identification of counterparties.

- **The DGI supports the G-20 Action Plan to develop local currency bonds markets (LCBM)**.[33] The DGI work on securities statistics supports the G-20 Action Plan on LCBM by providing statistical guidance for the collection of securities statistics through the *HSS*. This helps enhance harmonization and dissemination of quantitative and qualitative data on local currency bonds.

IV. Challenges and Implementation Plans

A. Challenges

36. **Substantial progress is being made in enhancing existing datasets and developing new conceptual/statistical frameworks to address data gaps.**

[32] Countries adhering to the SDDS Plus will be expected to disseminate data in nine categories covering four macroeconomic sectors: the real sector, the fiscal sector, the financial sector, and the external sector. See http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2012/013112.pdf.

[33] http://www.g8-g20.com/g8-g20/root/bank_objects/0000005999-G20-AP_PostCannes.pdf.

Notwithstanding the substantial progress fostered by the DGI, significant challenges remain to move the DGI forward.

37. **A key area that remains to be addressed is the sharing of information on connections from G-SIFIs to different countries and sectors, the so-called I-A information.** Financial stress in G-SIFIs had global implications and timely information on the interconnections of these institutions to countries and sectors is key to ensure proper early warning and global surveillance. In this connection, the extension of data sharing to central banks, macroprudential authorities, and international financial institutions is very important but some legal hurdles remain. It is expected to be decided in early 2013.

38. **Other areas that remain challenging are the implementation of data enhancements to GFS and sectoral accounts.** Further efforts are ongoing to achieve quarterly reporting and dissemination of general government positions and flows with quarterly timeliness. It is expected that most G-20 economies will be in a position to achieve this objective by 2014. The reporting and dissemination of full datasets of sectoral accounts, balance sheets, and flow of funds remains confined to a few economies. The expectation is, particularly for G-20 economies, that work in this area will accelerate fostered by the recent agreement on a minimum set of internationally comparable sectoral balance sheets for financial assets and liabilities with a focus on the subsector details of the financial corporations, and standard *2008 SNA* instrument classification.

39. **Ensuring adequate resources for statistical programs is critical for making tangible progress in plugging data gaps.** Resource availability is seen as the main impediment to keep enhancing existing datasets and to address new data requirements. In certain economies statistical programs have been scaled back as part of austerity measures at a time when new data are critical for monitoring the recovery programs. While the issue of resource allocation is a preserve of national authorities, as noted in previous reports, there is a strong case to fortify statistical programs to ensure availability of data to identify and monitor vulnerabilities of economies more effectively. Continuing support of the G-20 in this regard is essential for the success of the DGI.

40. **Further strengthening of coordination of statistical activities is needed.** Closing the data gaps identified under the DGI requires effective coordination of the several agencies in an economy involved in and with responsibilities on statistical work; including national statistical offices, central banks, financial regulatory/supervisory agencies, and ministries of finance and planning. While, in some cases, the availability of data is constrained by legal frameworks, there is ample evidence that in other cases flow of data between agencies is limited due to disparate arrangements.

41. **Lack of harmonized data reporting standards continue to hamper comparability of information across countries**. There is a degree of diversity in the quality and coverage of data disseminated by the G-20 economies. Globally harmonized data-reporting templates for the main domains, with agreed timelines of reporting and frequency, would therefore enhance data comparability. The IAG is propagating this approach by fostering data

reporting templates for specific domains. Annexes I and II are data reporting templates for securities and government finance statistics. Links to the templates that have been agreed on sectoral accounts were noted above.[34] Notwithstanding the diversity in the starting point on data availability, the G-20 economies are invited to develop concrete action plans and timetables reflecting their self-commitments to report data for the specific reporting templates that are part of this and previous progress reports. Besides improving the comparability of data among the G-20 economies, harmonized templates are expected to streamline data collection by international organizations, eliminate duplication of efforts, and reduce multiplicity of reporting demands received by countries for the same set of data.

42. **Meeting and monitoring new data demands is another challenge going forward.** At its inception four years ago, the DGI broadly identified the key data gaps that were seen as major impediments in detecting vulnerabilities of economies to shocks and financial risks. The identified gaps continue to be relevant and have been factored in by countries in their plans for statistical development. As described above, implementation of several of the recommendations has already been completed or is nearing completion. At the same time, with the persistence of the global crisis and new measures taken to address it, new data requirements are emerging raising the question whether the DGI recommendations should be expanded or modified going forward. Senior officials at the Basel conference in June 2012 weighed on the feasible way forward and concluded that the emphasis should generally be to give priority to existing recommendations before embarking on new ones. Moreover, it was considered prudent to wait until the emerging requirements become clearer following further progress in financial regulatory/supervisory work, such as the implementation of Basel III. An effort should be made to maintain consistency between ongoing and upcoming or planned statistical requirements. The next progress report on the DGI to be delivered to the G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank governors in late 2013 will consider whether the G-20 DGI needs to be fine-tuned to take on board emerging data needs and, if so, will make proposals on how it should be modified/expanded.

B. Priorities for Action Plans

43. The implementation of the DGI recommendations is a multi-year process, with the different recommendations proceeding at different speeds. To keep track of the process, in last year's progress report, Table 3 provided a schedule of key milestones ahead in the enhancement of statistical frameworks under the DGI. With just a few exceptions, the DGI has met or is very close to meeting all the milestones set for the period between the two reports. The schedule of milestones has been updated in Table 3. Key milestones include:

- Phase 1 of the work on the G-SIFI templates is to be implemented from March 2013. This will involve the creation of the data hub at the BIS and the sharing among supervisors of the bilateral credit exposures data (I-I) and the existing data reported to the BIS IBS by G-SIFIs.

[34] See footnote 23.

- Launching the agreed GFS reporting template.

- The enhancements to the BIS's IBS approved by the CGFS are being implemented starting with Q2 2012 for the first stage (expansion of locational statistics by nationality) and for Q4 2013 data at the earliest for the second stage (more detailed locational and consolidated banking statistics in terms of sector, instrument, and other breakdowns). All G-20 countries that participate in the IBS have indicated that they are working to meet the new enhancements.

- Most G-20 economies participating in the CPIS considered the increased frequency and timeliness of semi-annual reporting to be a feasible objective within 2013/2014. Some countries suggested that quarterly frequency may be feasible.

- Outreach, training, and technical assistance activities on implementation of the template for sectoral accounts will be undertaken with the aim of encouraging countries to implement it by around end 2014.

44. **Understandably, the speed of implementation of action plans to improve datasets depends on individual country circumstances and priorities as well as the nature of the recommendation.** G-20 economies have provided information to the staff on the IMF and the FSB Secretariat both in the country notes and at the regional and Basel conferences on their plans for improvement. The objective is for these plans for improvement to include concrete actions and milestones in the form of self-commitments to report data for the agreed reporting templates. It is evident that there is a strong demand for the datasets being enhanced and developed under the DGI for analysis and decision making (Box 1). Further detailed analysis of the feedback received from country notes, as well as in the G-20 conferences, suggests that countries are designing realistic implementation timetables that lead to actual data enhancement. These timetables are reflected in the objectives for the implementation of data enhancements in G-20 economies included in Table 1. The staff of the IMF and the FSB Secretariat will continue to monitor the action plans provided by, and maintain close consultation with, G-20 members.

V. WAY FORWARD

45. **This report asks the G-20 Ministers and Central Bank Governors to take note of the significant progress made so far in closing data gaps, the remaining challenges, and the need to ensure adequate resources for statistical work. The report seeks endorsement of the G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors and support for the proposed action plans and timetables going forward.**

Table 3. Implementation Schedule of DGI Recommendations: Key Milestones Ahead

Year	Action to be taken	Lead Agency
2012 Second half	Publish IMF Working papers on tail risks (recommendation # 3).	IMF
	Second annual monitoring exercise on shadow banking system by the FSB (recommendation # 4).	FSB
	Complete Part 3 of the *HSS* (issues and holdings of equity securities) and publish revised data on debt securities issues for G-20 economies; (recommendation # 7). The WGSD will issue a communication on the implementation of the *HSS*.	BIS, ECB, IMF
	Collection of data from the Stage 1 enhancements of IBS BIS data (recommendations # 10 and # 11).	BIS
	Develop a navigation template from existing data on cross-border positions of financial and nonfinancial corporations.	BIS, ECB, IMF, OECD
	Prepare a reference document on consolidation concepts on a nationality basis (recommendation # 13).	BIS
	Populate pilot template on cross-border exposures on financial and nonfinancial corporations (recommendation # 14).	BIS
	Start outreach, training, and technical assistance activities on implementation of the data-reporting templates for sectoral accounts (recommendation # 15).	IMF/OECD
	Final report of the Expert group on disparities in the national accounts framework (recommendation # 16).	OECD
	Launch agreed GFS common reporting template for use by international agencies (recommendation # 17).	IMF
	Publication of the *Handbook on Residential Property Price Index* (*RPPI*) (recommendation # 19).	Eurostat
	Start detailed work on the *Handbook on Commercial Property Price Indicators* (*CPPI)*; expected release at the end of 2014 (recommendation # 19).	Eurostat
2013 First half	Publish additional indicators of the G-20 aggregates (recommendation # 20).	IAG
	FSB Plenary decisions on the common data template for G-SIFIs and Phase 2 and Phase 3 activities (recommendations # 8 and # 9).	FSB
	Launch of Phase 1 of the G-SIFIs project, with data centralized in a stand-alone BIS hub (recommendations # 8 and # 9).	FSB

Table 3. Implementation Schedule of DGI Recommendations: Key Milestones Ahead

Year	Action to be taken	Lead Agency
2013 Second half	Report progress to the G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, including an assessment on whether the DGI needs to be fine-tuned going forward to take on board emerging data needs and, in that case, providing proposals on how it should be modified or expanded.	FSB/IMF
2014 First half	Collection of data from the Stage 2 enhancements of BIS IBS (recommendation # 10 and # 11). Release of CPIS enhancements with reporting of data for end-June 2013 measurement date (recommendations # 11).	BIS IMF
September 2014	Dissemination of quarterly IIP data by all SDDS subscribers (recommendation# 12).	IMF

Annex I; Table 1. Debt Securities Issues

Financial instruments *2008 SNA* code	Item	Issuer: Residents — Non-financial corporations (S.11)	Financial corporations (S.12)	Central bank (S.121)	Other deposit-taking corporations (S.122)	Money-market funds (S.123)*	Insurance corporations and pension funds (S.128+S.129)	Other financial corporations (S.124+…+S.127)	*of which: Securitisation corporations*	General government (S.13)	*of which: Central government (S.1311)*	Households and NPISH (S.14+S.15)
Transactions (F) and positions (AF) at market value, positions also at nominal value												
F/AF.3	Total issues of debt securities											
	of which: Issues in international markets											
F/AF.31	Short-term at original maturity											
	of which: denominated in foreign currencies											
F/AF.32	Long-term at original maturity											
	of which: denominated in foreign currencies											
	of which: with variable interest rate											
	Memo item: Long-term at orginal maturity, with a remaining maturity up to and including one year											
	Memo item: Securitisation debt securities											
Flows (F) and positions (AF) at market value												
AF.3	Position at end of previous period											
F.3	+ Net issues											
	(= Gross issues											
	- Redemptions)											
	+ Revaluations											
	+ Other changes in volume											
AF.3	= Position at end of current period											

* Money-market funds do usually not issue debt and inany case debt issuance is subject to regulatory limits.

Recommended reporting dates are indicated in the cells of the table

Periodicity:	Quarterly
Timeliness:	T+3 months
Type of account:	Non-consolidated
Basis or recording:	Accrual accounting
Maturity breakdown:	Original and remaining maturity
Currency breakdown:	Domestic currency and foreign currencies
Interest rate breakdown:	Fixed interest rate and variable interest rate
Valuation:	Market value and (for positions) nominal value
	breakdown may be provided at a later stage

Annex I, Table 2. Debt Securities Holdings

2008 SNA code	Issuer	Holder / Item	Residents										Non-residents	All holders
			Non-financial corporations (S.11)	Financial corporations (S.12)	Central bank (S.121)	Other deposit-taking corporations (S.122)	Money-market funds (S.123)	Insurance corporations and pension funds (S.128+S.129)	Other financial corporations (S.124+…+S.127)	*of which: Securitisation corporations*	General government (S.13)	Households and NPISH (S.14+S.15)		
Transactions (F) and positions (AF) at market value														
F/AF.3	Residents	Debt securities												
F/AF.31		Short-term at original maturity												
		of which: denominated in foreign currencies												
F/AF.32		Long-term at original maturity												
		of which: denominated in foreign currencies												
		of which: with variable interest rate												
		Memo item: Long-term at orginal maturity, with a remaining maturity up to and												
		Memo item: Securitisation debt securities												
F/AF.3	Non-residents	Debt securities												
F/AF.31		Short-term at original maturity												
		of which: denominated in foreign currencies												
F/AF.32		Long-term at original maturity												
		of which: denominated in foreign currencies												
		of which: with variable interest rate												
		Memo item: Long-term at orginal maturity, with a remaining maturity up to and												
		Memo item: Securitisation debt securities												
F/AF.3	All issuers	Debt securities												
F/AF.31		Short-term at original maturity												
		of which: denominated in foreign currencies												
F/AF.32		Long-term at original maturity												
		of which: denominated in foreign currencies												
		of which: with variable interest rate												
		Memo item: Long-term at orginal maturity, with a remaining maturity up to and												
		Memo item: Securitisation debt securities												
Flows (F) and positions (AF) at market value														
AF.3	Residents	Position at end of previous period												
F.3		+ Net acquisitions												
		+ Revaluations												
		+ Other changes in volume												
AF.3		= Position at end of current period												
AF.3	Non-residents	Position at end of previous period												
F.3		+ Net acquisitions												
		+ Revaluations												
		+ Other changes in volume												
AF.3		= Position at end of current period												
AF.3	All issuers	Position at end of previous period												
F.3		+ Net acquisitions												
		+ Revaluations												
		+ Other changes in volume												
AF.3		= Position at end of current period												

Recommended reporting dates are indicated in the cells of the table

Periodicity:	Quarterly
Timeliness:	T+3 months
Type of account:	Non-consolidated
Basis or recording:	Accrual accounting
Maturity breakdown:	Original and remaining maturity
Currency breakdown:	Domestic currency and foreign currencies
Interest rate breakdown:	Fixed interest rate and variable interest rate
Flows and positions:	Net acquisitions, revaluations, other volume changes and positions
Valuation:	Market value
	breakdown may be provided at a later stage

Annex I; Table 3. Equity Securities Issues

Issuer		Residents								
Financial instruments *2008 SNA* code	Item	Nonfinancial corporations (S.11)	Financial corporations (S.12)	Central bank (S.121)	Other deposit-taking corporations (S.122)	Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	Insurance corporations and pension funds (S.128+S.129)**	Other financial corporations (S.125+S.126 +S.127)	General government (S.13)*	*of which: Central government (S.1311)*
Transactions (F) and positions (AF) at market value										
F/AF.51	Total issues of equity securities									
F/AF.511	Listed shares									
F/AF.512	Unlisted shares									
Flows (F) and positions (AF) at market value										
AF.51	Position at end of previous period									
F.51	+ Net issues									
	(= Gross issues									
	- Redemptions)									
	+ Revaluations									
	+ Other changes in volume									
AF.51	= Position at end of current period									

*Equity securities issued by public companies classified in the general government sector.

**Pension funds do not in general issue equity securities.

Recommended reporting dates are indicated in the cells of the table

Periodicity:	Quarterly
Timeliness:	T+3 months
Type of account:	Non-consolidated
Basis or recording:	Accrual accounting
Valuation:	Market value
	breakdown may be provided at a later stage

Annex I; Table 4. Equity Securities Holdings

2008 SNA code	Issuer	Holder / Item	Residents									Non-residents
			Nonfinancial corporations (S.11)	Financial corporations (S.12)	Central bank (S.121)	Other deposit-taking corporations (S.122)	Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	Insurance corporations and pension funds (S.128+S.129)	Other financial corporations (S.125+S.126+ S.127)	General government (S.13)	Households and NPISH (S.14+S.15)	
Transactions (F) and positions (AF) at market value												
F/AF.51	Residents	Equity securities										
F/AF.511		Listed shares										
F/AF.512		Unlisted shares										
F/AF.51	Non-residents	Equity securities										
F/AF.511		Listed shares										
F/AF.512		Unlisted shares										
F/AF.51	All issuers	Equity securities										
F/AF.511		Listed shares										
F/AF.512		Unlisted shares										
Flows (F) and positions (AF) at market value												
AF.51	Residents	Position at end of previous period										
F.51		+ Net acquisitions										
		+ Revaluations										
		+ Other changes in volume										
AF.51		= Position at end of current period										
AF.51	Non-residents	Position at end of previous period										
F.51		+ Net acquisitions										
		+ Revaluations										
		+ Other changes in volume										
AF.51		= Position at end of current period										
AF.51	All issuers	Position at end of previous period										
F.51		+ Net acquisitions										
		+ Revaluations										
		+ Other changes in volume										
AF.51		= Position at end of current period										

Recommended reporting dates are indicated in the cells of the table

Periodicity:	Quarterly
Timeliness:	T+3 months
Type of account:	Non-consolidated
Basis or recording:	Accrual accounting
Flows and positions:	Net acquisitions, revaluations, other volume changes and positions
Valuation:	Market value
	breakdown may be provided at a later stage

ANNEX II. STANDARD GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS (GFS) TEMPLATE

Indicative key aggregates for GFS reporting

	Best	Second best
Institutional coverage	General Government (consolidated), of which: Central Government incl. Social Security Funds	Central Government incl. Social Security Funds; and Budgetary Central Government
Basis of recording	Accrual based	Cash based
Periodicity	Quarterly	Annual (indicating period start and end)
Asset/liability valuation[1]	Market + nominal/face for debt securities[1]	Nominal/face[1]
Other breakdowns for debt to follow World Bank / IMF Public Sector Debt database	By original maturity Short term Long term With payment due in one year or less With payment due in more than one year Currency of denomination Domestic Foreign Residence of creditor	

[1] Debt instruments should be valued on the reference date at nominal value, and for traded debt securities at market value as well. Substitution of face value for nominal value is acceptable, but should be specified, if so.

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)

[2] IMF codes shown can be derived from the relevant SNA/ESA categories..
[3] Consistent with Public Sector (and General Government) Debt template for the World Bank / IMF database.
[4] Excessive deficit procedure debt

Indicative key fiscal deficit

IMF code[2]	Description
1	**REVENUE**
11	Taxes
111	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains
112	Taxes on payroll and workforce
113	Taxes on property
114	Taxes on goods and services
115	Taxes on international trade and transactions
116	Other taxes
	Memorandum items: *Direct taxes (111+ 1131+1132+1136)* *Indirect taxes 112+ 1134+114+115+116)* *Capital taxes (1133+1135)*
12	Social contributions
13	Grants
14	Other revenue
141	Property Income
2M	EXPENDITURE (2+31)
2	EXPENSE
21	Compensation of employees
22	Use of goods and services
23	Consumption of fixed capital (if available)
24	Interest
25	Subsidies
26	Grants
27	Social benefits
28	Other expense
31	NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS
311	Fixed assets
GOB	Gross operating balance (1-2+23)
NOB	Net operating balance (1-2, optional)
NLB	Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (1-2-31) **"Deficit"**