

The Financial Crisis and Information Gaps



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

Second Progress Report

Prepared by the Staff of the IMF and the FSB Secretariat

September 2017

In drafting of this Report and more generally through the overall process of the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative (DGI), the IMF Staff and the FSB Secretariat are thankful for the collaborative efforts of the **Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics (IAG)**.¹

The Member Agencies of the IAG are:

Bank for International Settlements (BIS)
European Central Bank (ECB)
Eurostat
International Monetary Fund (IMF, Chair)
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
United Nations (UN)
World Bank

The Financial Stability Board (FSB) Secretariat participates in the IAG meetings.

¹ The IAG was established in 2008 to coordinate international statistical work following the financial crisis.

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ACRONYMS

<i>2008 SNA</i>	<i>System of National Accounts 2008</i>
ANNA	Association of national numbering agencies
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
<i>BPM6</i>	<i>Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual</i> , sixth edition
CBS	Consolidated Banking Statistics
CCPs	Central Counterparties
CDIS	Coordinated Direct Investment Survey
CDMs	Concentration and Distribution Measures
CGO	Central government operations
CPIS	Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey
CPPI	Commercial Property Price Index
DGI	Data Gaps Initiative
DGI-2	Second Phase of the Data Gaps Initiative
ECB	European Central Bank
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
FMCBG	Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors
FSB	Financial Stability Board
FSIs	Financial Soundness Indicators
G-20	The Group of Twenty
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
<i>GFSM 2014</i>	<i>Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014</i>
GGO	General government operations
GLEIF	Global LEI Foundation
G-SIBs	Global Systemically Important Banks
G-SIFIs	Global Systemically Important Financial Institutions
G-SIIs	Global Systemically Important Insurers
HFCs	Housing Finance Corporations
HSS	Handbook on Securities Statistics
IAG	Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics
IAIS	International Association of Insurance Supervisors
IBS	International Banking Statistics
IFA WG	International Financial Architecture Working Group
IIP	International Investment Position
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INSEE	National Statistical Institute of France
LBS	Locational Banking Statistics
LEI	Legal Entity Identifier
MMFs	Money Market Funds
NPISHs	Non-profit institutions serving households
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFCs	Other Financial Corporations
PFs	Provident Funds
PSDS	Public Sector Debt Statistics Database
RPPI	Residential Property Price Index
SDDS Plus	Special Data Dissemination Standard Plus
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange
SEBI	The Securities and Exchange Board of India
SFTs	Securities Financing Transactions
SRF	Standardized Report Form
UPI	Unique Product Identifier
UTI	Unique Transaction Identifier

KEY MESSAGES

In September 2016, the G-20 Leaders welcomed the First Progress Report of the Second Phase of the Data Gaps Initiative (DGI-2) and supported the proposed action plans for the implementation of the DGI-2 recommendations. This Second Progress Report, prepared by the IMF staff and FSB Secretariat in close coordination with the participating economies and the IAG member agencies, provides an overview of the progress since September 2016. The report seeks the endorsement of G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCBG) of progress to date and the DGI-2 action plans and timetables going forward.

The key messages of the report are outlined below.

Substantial progress was made by the participating economies during the first year of the DGI-2 despite some key challenges in the implementation of some recommendations. Key challenges include compilation of government finance statistics beyond central government; sectoral accounts, including details on shadow banking activities; and sharing of granular data. Overcoming these challenges is essential to provide data to policy makers to monitor financial sector risks, analyze fiscal conditions, and understand cross-border financial interconnectedness.

High-level political support is crucial to ensure that adequate resources are allocated to DGI-2 implementation and more complex workstreams are thoroughly and timely addressed. In respect to the latter, enhanced coordination and cooperation among national and international agencies is key in addressing implementation challenges.

A new monitoring framework to track progress in implementing the DGI-2 was agreed with the G-20 economies. The framework aims to help assess and track progress in implementing the DGI-2 recommendations, acknowledge accomplishments, and identify the main challenges ahead.

The dialogue with data users should continue and synergies with other relevant global initiatives maintained. Close cooperation with potential users of the DGI-2 datasets is essential and identifying ways to better support data users is a key goal. Further, maintaining synergies with other relevant initiatives is important for continued relevance of the DGI-2.

Further progress in implementing the DGI-2 is expected from the participating economies. IMF staff and the FSB Secretariat, in close cooperation with the IAG, will monitor progress and report back to the G-20 FMCBG. To facilitate progress and its monitoring, the 2018 DGI-2 work program will continue to include thematic workshops to facilitate progress with the most challenging recommendations. The 2018 work program will also include bilateral meetings, as needed, and the annual Global Conference.

This report seeks the endorsement of G-20 FMCBG of progress to date and the DGI-2 action plans and timetables going forward.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. **In September 2016, the G-20 Leaders welcomed the First Progress Report of the DGI-2 and supported the proposed actions plans for the implementation of the DGI-2 recommendations.**¹

2. **The present report by the IMF staff and FSB Secretariat provides an overview of the progress made since September 2016.** It is structured as follows: Section II summarizes the outcomes of the work program during the first year of the DGI-2; Section III focuses on the progress in the implementation of the DGI-2 recommendations and on the new monitoring framework based on a “traffic light” dashboard; Section IV looks into synergies with other relevant workstreams, i.e., the Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX), the Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), the IMF’s Special Data Dissemination Standard Plus (SDDS Plus), and the G-20 International Financial Architecture Working Group (G-20 IFA WG). Section V proposes the way forward. Annex 1 includes the “traffic light” dashboard for the G-20 economies and Annex 2 presents a commentary prepared by each G-20 economy on their respective implementation of the DGI-2. As non-G-20 FSB member jurisdictions are actively involved in the DGI-2 and may voluntarily implement some or all of the DGI-2 recommendations, similar commentary on progress and key challenges for some of these economies is presented in Annex 3.

II. WORK PROGRAM DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE DGI-2

3. **Substantial progress was made by the participating economies during the first year of the DGI-2 despite some key challenges in the implementation of some recommendations.** To overcome such challenges, four thematic workshops were held as part of the 2017 DGI-2 work program. Although challenges vary considerably across participating economies, key areas of focus include compilation of government finance statistics (GFS) beyond central government; sectoral accounts, including details on shadow banking activities; and sharing of granular data. Implementation progress in several participating economies also benefitted from incorporating the DGI-2 work plan into their national medium-term statistical strategies. Proper resourcing and prioritization at national level, together with an enhanced cooperation and coordination among national and international agencies, are essential to overcome such challenges and ensure that the DGI-2 meets its objectives.

4. **The 2017 four thematic workshops were successfully conducted.** These workshops were as follows:

- a) Data sharing, organized by the IMF and Eurostat, in cooperation with and hosted by the Deutsche Bundesbank in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, during January 31–February 1, 2017. (Recommendation II.20 on the promotion of data sharing).²

¹ See the [First Progress Report of the DGI-2](#) and the [Annex to G-20 Leaders’ Communiqué](#), Hangzhou Summit, September 5, 2016.

² In addition, the BIS updated the Irving Fisher Committee (IFC) survey of central banks on data sharing practices between statistical and supervisory authorities in 2016 (following up on the [IFC Report on Data Sharing](#) published in January 2015).

- b) Data gaps on systemic risk in the insurance sector, organized and hosted by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) and the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS) Secretariats in Basel, Switzerland on March 14, 2017. (Recommendation II.4 on global systemically important financial institutions).
- c) Institutional sector accounts, organized by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the IMF, and hosted by the OECD in Paris, France, during April 10–12, 2017. (Recommendation II.8 on sectoral accounts).
- d) Financial Soundness Indicators, organized and hosted by the IMF in Washington, D.C., U.S.A., during April 26–28, 2017. (Recommendation II.2 on financial soundness indicators (FSIs) and Recommendation II.3 on concentration and distribution measures (CDMs)).

5. **The data sharing workshop set out seven recommendations.** The key outcomes of the workshop included agreement on a common terminology, the identification of the main barriers preventing the sharing of disaggregated data and micro data (including cross-border disaggregated data), and discussion on possible approaches to overcome such barriers. The workshop concluded with seven recommendations that provide guidance at national and international levels on increased accessibility and sharing of granular data.³ These recommendations were welcomed by the G-20 FMCBG and G-20 Leaders.⁴

6. **The workshop on data gaps on systemic risk in the insurance sector took stock of existing and planned data work and gathered preliminary views on possible data gaps.** The discussions also focused on the new IAIS workplan on systemic risk assessment in the insurance sector and assessed potential synergies and timing challenges of its coordination with the DGI-2 work.⁵ On the latter, the IAIS informed the FSB in July 2017 that, in its view, data gathering or investigation of relevant data gaps should follow the foundation of the IAIS systemic risk assessment framework. Taking into account this view, the FSB Plenary determined to postpone its decision of investigating data gaps for global systemically important insurers, as envisaged in the DGI-2 action plans, until after the completion of the IAIS workplan. The IAIS will be asked to report to the FSB by end-2019 on its assessment of the data gaps in insurance in relation to the IAIS systemic risk assessment framework.

³ For additional details, please see the March 2017 “[Update on the Data Gaps Initiative and the Outcome of the Workshop on Data Sharing.](#)”

⁴ [Communiqué of the G-20 FMCBG Meeting](#), Baden-Baden, Germany, March 17–18, 2017 and [G-20 Hamburg Action Plan](#).

⁵ This workplan includes exploring an activity-based approach and a review of the methodology to identify global systemically important insurers and it will be completed in 2019.

7. **The institutional sector accounts workshop focused on the scope and templates to be used for the reporting by 2021.** It explored (i) general reporting templates for institutional sector accounts; (ii) additional sub-sector and instrument breakdowns aimed at providing a better approximation of shadow banking and other relevant trends in financial systems; and (iii) from-whom-to-whom information for a better understanding of intersectoral linkages, including with the rest of world. The workshop acknowledged existing challenges regarding granular and consistent institutional sector account data and reached a general agreement on the reporting templates, especially for transactions and stocks of financial assets. Proposals under (ii) and (iii) were well received but reporting of these items remains an ambitious objective for many G-20 economies.

8. **The FSIs workshop helped to advance the implementation of the DGI-2 recommendations on FSIs and CDMs.** The workshop, which brought together users and compilers, confirmed the usefulness of the FSIs and CDMs, informed the selection of a priority list of FSIs, and advised on aspects of the Revised FSI Compilation Guide. As a follow-up, the IMF is establishing a collaboration site to foster cooperation among compilers and users as well as to facilitate the finalization of the proposal on the CDMs and on the FSIs list.

9. **The DGI-2 work program also encompassed other activities to facilitate coordination with the participating economies and relevant international agencies.** These included several bilateral meetings with participating economies,⁶ quarterly videoconferences of the IAG, and the annual Global Conference for senior-level representatives during June 14–15, 2017 at the IMF Headquarters in Washington D.C. Throughout these events, coordination in the implementation of the DGI-2 is being ensured among the IAG member agencies, FSB Secretariat, and participating economies.

III. MONITORING THE DGI-2 PROGRESS: NEW FRAMEWORK

10. **To facilitate monitoring the progress with the DGI-2, a new framework was agreed by the G-20 Contact Group.**⁷ The new monitoring framework consists of a “traffic light” dashboard developed by the IAG and discussed with the participating economies at the recent June 2017 DGI Global Conference. The “traffic light” dashboard aims at tracking the progress in implementation, acknowledging accomplishments, and serving as a benchmark for the following years. Annex 1 presents the dashboard for the G-20 economies vis-à-vis the implementation of the DGI-2 targets.⁸

⁶ Bilateral meetings were organized with Argentina, China, Germany, and Saudi Arabia in the context of the IMF/World Bank 2016 Annual Meetings and 2017 Spring Meetings.

⁷ In 2015, G-20 national authorities identified senior-level officials as the main contacts for the IAG on the DGI to liaise on the annual monitoring reports, attend the global conferences, and coordinate with the policy departments of their respective institutions.

⁸ The action plans for the implementation of the DGI-2 recommendations include, for some of them, both targets and more advanced ambitions. The current “traffic light” dashboard focuses on monitoring progress in the implementation of targets.

11. **The dashboard presents three levels of progress on the implementation of most of the DGI-2 recommendations based on explicit criteria (e.g., frequency, timeliness, coverage): (i) Fully or nearly completed workstream; (ii) Significant progress made, workstream broadly on track; and (iii) Early stage of implementation or lack of timely progress.** The dashboard is also accompanied by relevant metadata explaining the assessment made. For some recommendations/targets, further IAG guidance is required or implementation has yet to start. For those cases, the dashboard does not include colors (e.g., some targets in Recommendations II.3, II.4, II.5, II.9). Furthermore, given the qualitative nature of the Recommendations II.19 and II.20, the “traffic light” dashboard does not include them. To complement the dashboard, brief summaries of progress and key challenges for each of the G-20 economies, as prepared by the DGI-2 Contact Group, are presented in Annex 2.

12. **The overall status of the DGI-2 implementation is presented in Table 1.** This summary table provides a snapshot of the current status for each of the DGI-2 recommendations vis-à-vis the 2021 horizon for the implementation of the initiative. To facilitate the understanding of Table 1, an overview of the DGI-2 recommendations is included in Table 2.

Table 1: Implementation of the DGI-2 Recommendations by July 2017

Recommendation	Overall assessment	Status
#II.2 FSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sixteen G-20 economies report seven FSIs expected from the SDDS Plus adherents, two of which report RPPI with a long lag; other three economies report six FSIs. Progress on the revised FSIs list is being made. 	
#II.3 CDM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility of collection discussed. Appropriate guidance for CDM reporting to be prepared. 	
#II.4 G-SIFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation is ongoing for G-SIBs Phase 3 data reporting. Action plan for G-SIFIs postponed in light of the new IAIS workplan on systemic risk assessment. 	
# II.5 Shadow banking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSB is conducting annual monitoring exercises on the global shadow banking system. Progress made in the technical and governance work for global SFT data collection and aggregation. Proposal for additional breakdowns within the sectoral accounts under discussion. Survey indicates limited country capacity to provide breakdowns by 2021. 	
#II.6 Derivatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All G-20 economies participated in the 2016 Triennial Survey, including reporting new data on CCPs. Work ongoing on UTI/UPI technical guidance and governance. Economies are taking actions on barriers to OTC derivatives trade data reporting. 	
#II.7 Securities statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All G-20 economies provided self-commitments. 	
#II.8 Sectoral accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost all G-20 economies made substantial progress. Number of economies compiling and disseminating data is growing. Further progress is expected for economies with less developed statistical systems. 	
#II.9 Household distrib. Info.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress is yet to be made as sources and compilation methods are under development. 	
#II.10 IIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All G-20 economies report quarterly data on a <i>BPM6</i> basis. Sixteen G-20 economies identify OFCs; only a few report currency composition data. 	
#II.11 IBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seventeen G-20 economies report the locational banking statistics. Ten G-20 economies implemented the agreed enhancements. 	
#II.12 CPIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All G-20 economies report core CPIS data (one on an annual basis). Sixteen G-20 economies report the sector of holder table. 	
#II.13 CDIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seventeen G-20 economies report inward (one provides only equity) data. Fifteen G-20 economies report outward (one does not provides equity/debt split) data. 	
#II.14 Cross-border exposures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A limited number of economies report related breakdowns in IBS. Six G-20 economies report complete data for OFCs. Of the remaining 13 economies, two report with incomplete coverage and three with a long lag. 	
#II.15 GFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twelve G-20 economies report quarterly general government data based on <i>GFSM 2014</i>. 	
#II.16 PSDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress has been made in instrument and sectoral coverage to the existing reporters. 	
#II.17 RPPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost all G-20 economies disseminate RPPIs. Progress on methodological issues affecting RPPI comparability is being made. A template for the reporting of house prices and housing-related indicators has been agreed. 	
#II.18 CPPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPPI data available for some economies are disseminated by BIS. Working paper on "Commercial Property Price Indicators: sources, methods and issues" will be published with delay. No harmonized methodological framework nor detailed methodological guidance available yet. Action plan still to be elaborated. 	
#II.19 Data coop/coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange of GDP and population data is implemented. Sector accounts data exchange is envisaged for late 2017. Balance of payments data exchange will follow. 	
#II.20 Promotion of data sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the qualitative nature of the seven recommendations to promote data sharing, a questionnaire will be developed in 2018 to evaluate their usefulness and how they are being implemented, including in relation to other recommendations of the DGI-2. 	

Fully or nearly completed workstream.

Significant progress made, workstream broadly on track.

Early stage of implementation or lack of timely progress.

Table 2. Overview of DGI-2 Recommendations⁹

II.1:	Mandate of the DGI
Monitoring risks in the financial sector	
II.2:	Financial Soundness Indicators (FSI)
II.3:	FSI Concentration and Distribution Measures (CDM)
II.4:	Data for Global Systemically Important Financial Institutions (G-SIFIs)
II.5:	Shadow Banking
II.6:	Derivatives ^{NEW}
II.7:	Securities Statistics
Vulnerabilities, Interconnections, and Spillovers	
II.8:	Sectoral accounts
II.9:	Household Distributional Information
II.10:	International Investment Position (IIP)
II.11:	International Banking Statistics (IBS)
II.12:	Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS)
II.13:	Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS) ^{NEW}
II.14:	Cross border exposures of non-bank corporations
II.15:	Government Finance Statistics (GFS)
II.16:	Public Sector Debt Statistics Database (PSDS)
II.17:	Residential Property Prices (RPPI)
II.18:	Commercial Property Prices (CPPI)
Communication of Official Statistics	
II.19:	International Data Cooperation and Communication
II.20:	Promotion of Data Sharing ^{NEW}

13. **Non-G20 FSB member jurisdictions¹⁰ continued to be actively involved in the DGI-2 work program (Box 1).** Moreover, some targets included in the DGI-2 may constitute, as it was the case for the DGI-1, a reference point for a broader number of economies, gradually enhancing overall data availability and quality.

⁹ Detailed information on the twenty recommendations is included in the [First Progress Report of the DGI-2](#).

¹⁰ These include Spain, which is a permanent invitee to the G-20 meetings.

Box 1. Involvement of Non-G-20 FSB Member Jurisdictions in the DGI-2

Non-G-20 FSB member jurisdictions (Hong Kong SAR, The Netherlands, Singapore, Spain, and Switzerland) participated, during the first half of 2017, in most thematic workshops and in the annual Global Conference, and continued to contribute to the development of the initiative.

All these jurisdictions broadly concurred on the relevance of the DGI-2 and on the opportunities it provides to close data gaps that could be relevant for them. Accordingly, they have decided to implement, on a voluntary basis, some or all recommendations of the DGI-2, as appropriate based on national considerations, in addition to the work agreed as part of FSB-led recommendations.¹¹

Annex 3 includes short country notes prepared by some of these jurisdictions, providing details on their involvement in the DGI-2, on the recommendations they have decided to implement, and on the main progress and challenges they face in implementing them.

Going forward, the non-G-20 FSB member jurisdictions will continue to be involved in the initiatives related to the DGI-2 and participate in the implementation of its recommendations, as appropriate for them. The annual progress reports will illustrate the progress made by these jurisdictions with modalities that will be decided in close consultation with them.

IV. SYNERGIES WITH OTHER RELEVANT INITIATIVES

SDMX

14. **Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) has become one of the bedrocks of a modern statistical data and metadata exchanges.**¹² It is a powerful enabler for improving international data cooperation through reducing transmission delays, saving resources, and improving data quality in making global data more accessible and comparable. More precisely, SDMX helps to:

- improve quality through reduced data errors by introducing standard and automated validation rules;
- improve timeliness by faster access to data through automation;
- improve interpretability by using global data structures;
- improve coherence with the use of standard concepts, code lists and guidelines, and enable the final aim of single figure dissemination;
- reduce the reporting burden with pre-validated content and automated publication; and

¹¹ For example, the non-G-20 FSB members were invited last year to provide, on a voluntary basis, their own [self-commitments](#) concerning the implementation of the reporting templates for Recommendation II.7 on securities statistics.

¹² More details on SDMX are available at <https://sdmx.org/>.

- reduce IT development and maintenance costs by an open source approach and shared tools.

15. SDMX’s main objective has been to build up stronger and more coherent information systems that can provide open and real-time access to official statistics.

Furthermore, in the macro-economic statistics area, an international data cooperation dataset is available for GDP and its main components, employment, and population. Additional datasets covering institutional sector accounts and balance of payments are to follow. The standards allow future extensions to other datasets in a flexible way.

LEI

16. The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) global initiative has continued to expand, with around 540,000 LEI issued as of mid-August 2017. In addition, over 50 national or regional acts and rules related to the LEI have been adopted in more than 40 jurisdictions. While its usefulness reaches beyond statistical uses,¹³ the wide adoption of a global entity identifier may greatly enhance statistical compilation, notably in the management and aggregation of granular data.¹⁴ Regulatory use has been a key element for LEI expansion so far. Some jurisdictions support additional legislation requiring the mandatory use of the LEI to overcome the collective action problem related to its public good nature. Public entities that issue securities could lead by example and obtain an LEI for themselves. Expanded use will also bring down the cost per LEI, and consideration of potential business model changes may also facilitate use beyond financial institutions.

17. The LEI value for statistical and financial stability purposes has been further expanded by the launch, in May 2017, of data collection on the ultimate and direct parents of entities with LEI, based on accounting consolidation. This will provide an additional tool to increase transparency on group structures beyond the financial sector and allow the aggregation of data across corporate groups (including foreign affiliates), with the potential to show the financial interconnectedness between counterparties.

18. A third element enhancing LEI value for users is the publicly available links to other identifiers. Joint projects to develop mapping between the LEI and, respectively, the Business Identifier Code and the International Securities Identification Number (ISIN), i.e., between issuers and securities issued, are progressing. When released as a public good, these mappings will be kept current on an ongoing basis.¹⁵ Furthermore, the inclusion of the LEI in

¹³ See FSB, [A Global Legal Entity Identifier for Financial Markets](https://www.lei.org/), June 2012. More details on LEI are available at <https://www.lei.org/>.

¹⁴ See the March 2017 “[Update on the Data Gaps Initiative and the Outcome of the Workshop on Data Sharing](#).”

¹⁵ The LEI Regulatory Oversight Committee required that any mapping supported by the LEI Foundation (which is expected to occur through a certification by the Foundation of the mapping developed by a third party (i.e., SWIFT and ANNA in these cases), be freely available and of sufficient quality, in line with the LEI System Governance principles. This will imply that such mappings will be kept current on an ongoing basis. Legislation requiring the use and reporting of LEI and ISIN (e.g., the [EU Prospectus Regulation](#)) would help ensuring the overall quality of those links.

existing business registers used in the statistical production—with establishment of links to the existing identifiers—is currently sought as this would leverage the expansion of the LEI. Among other benefits, this would also contribute to the extension of the LEI to nonfinancial private entities, thus providing support to other efforts to identify systemic risk chains involving such entities (e.g., Recommendations II.5 on shadow banking, II.8 on sectoral accounts, II.13 on CDIS, and II.14 on cross-border exposures of non-bank corporations).

Other relevant initiatives and workstreams

19. **The DGI-2 also benefits from and contributes to other relevant initiatives and workstreams.** One of these initiative is the IMF’s Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) Plus, which was established in 2012 as the highest tier of the IMF’s Data Standards Initiatives that has common areas of focus and complements the DGI-2.¹⁶ Also, the dialogue with the G-20 International Financial Architecture Working Group (IFA WG) continued; it aimed, through a note and presentation jointly prepared by the FSB Secretariat and IMF staff in April 2017, to seek feedback on the policy needs in the areas relevant for the monitoring of capital flows. The G-20 IFA WG stressed, notably, the high policy relevance of currency and residual maturity breakdowns for the analysis of debt sustainability. In addition, synergies with G-20 Sherpa Group on work related to the measurement of the digital economy have led to the preparation of two joint OECD/IMF reports, in June 2016 and March 2017. The findings underscored that while weaknesses exist in compilation procedures, their effects are too small to explain concerns with the productivity slowdown. Digitalization may indeed be enabling welfare gains that are not reflected in GDP growth, but those gains are a focus of statistics “beyond GDP” rather than the system of national accounts. Work in this area will continue, including through the OECD expert groups on national accounts in a digitalized economy and digital trade.

V. LOOKING AHEAD

20. **This report seeks the endorsement of G-20 FMCBG of progress to date and the DGI-2 action plans and timetables going forward.**

21. **Further progress in implementing the DGI-2 is expected from the participating economies.** IMF staff and the FSB Secretariat, in close cooperation with the IAG, will monitor progress and report back to the G-20 FMCBG. To support implementation and monitor progress, various forms of consultations and coordination with the participating economies are planned as part of the 2018 DGI-2 work program. The experience so far suggests that the thematic workshops are the most effective way to facilitate progress, in particular for the most difficult recommendations. As such, the 2018 work program will include three thematic workshops: on RPPI/CPPI (January 2018), sectoral accounts (February 2018), and securities statistics (March 2018). It will also include bilateral meetings, as needed, and the annual Global Conference (May 2018). IMF staff and the FSB Secretariat will report on progress to the G-20 FMCBG through the Third Progress Report of the DGI-2 in Fall 2018.

¹⁶ More information on the SDDS Plus is available at <http://dsbb.imf.org>.

Annex 1. Monitoring Traffic Light Dashboard: Status of Progress in the Implementation of the DGI-2 Recommendations by the G-20 Economies

	AR	AU	BR	CA	CN	FR	DE	IN	ID	IT	JP	KR	MX	RU	SA	ZA	TR	UK	US	EU/EA
Recommendation II.2. Financial Soundness Indicators (COMMON PRIORITY)																				
Target: Reporting of Seven FSIs with Q frequency, T+Q timeliness	(2/1)			(2/1)	(2/1) (2/2) (2/3)		(2/2) (2/3)					(2/2)					(2/2)	(2/2)		
2018-Intermediate target: Six FSIs except RPPI with Q frequency, T+Q timeliness																				
Recommendation II.3. Concentration and Distribution Measures																				
Target: Contribute to the discussions	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Recommendation II.4. Globally Systemically Important Financial Institutions																				
Target 1: Provision of Institution-to-Aggregate data with T+50 days timeliness	N/A	N/A	N/A	(4/1)	(4/2)	(4/1)	(4/1)	N/A	N/A	(4/1)	(4/1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(4/1)	(4/1)	
Target 2: Work towards provision of I-I data on a weekly frequency	N/A	N/A	N/A		(4/2)			N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Target 3: Support sharing of G-SIBs data	N/A	N/A	N/A		(4/2)			N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Target 4: Participate in the work on G-SIBs	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Recommendation II.5. Shadow Banking																				
Target 1: Report data to FSB annual shadow banking exercise	(5/1)	(5/1)	(5/1)	(5/1)	(5/1)	(5/1)	(5/1)	(5/1)	(5/1)	(5/1)	(5/1)	(5/1)	(5/1)	(5/1)	(5/1)	(5/1)	(5/1)	(5/1)	(5/1)	
Target 2: Start reporting to the FSB data on SFTs (by end-2018)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Target 3: Pending on the decision, start reporting breakdowns for shadow banking in their sectoral accounts ^{5/2}	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Recommendation II.6. Derivatives																				
Target 1: Participate in the BIS 2016 Triennial Survey																				
Target 2: Separately identify CCPs in BIS Semiannual Survey																				
Target 3: Support the FSB work	(6/1)	(6/1)	(6/1)	(6/1)	(6/1)	(6/1)	(6/1)	(6/1)	(6/1)	(6/1)	(6/1)	(6/1)	(6/1)	(6/1)	(6/1)	(6/1)	(6/1)	(6/1)	(6/1)	
Recommendation II.7. Securities Statistics (COMMON PRIORITY)																				
Target: Report Core data on Debt Securities Issuance Statistics in line with the Handbook on Securities Statistics (HSS)	(7/1)	(7/1)	(7/1)	(7/1)	(7/1)	(7/1)	(7/1)	(7/1)	(7/1)	(7/1)	(7/1)	(7/1)	(7/1)	(7/1)	(7/1)	(7/1)	(7/1)	(7/1)	(7/1)	(7/1)
2016-Provide self commitments for reporting of securities statistics.																				
2018-Intermediate Target: Reporting of Core stock data at nominal value on Debt Securities Issuance Statistics in line with the HSS	(7/2)	(7/3)	(7/3)	(7/3)	(7/3)	(7/3)	(7/3)	(7/3)	(7/3)	(7/3)	(7/2)	(7/3)	(7/3)		(7/3)		(7/3)	(7/3)	(7/3)	(7/3)

	AR	AU	BR	CA	CN	FR	DE	IN	ID	IT	JP	KR	MX	RU	SA	ZA	TR	UK	US	EU/EA	
Recommendation II.8. Sectoral Accounts (COMMON PRIORITY)																					
Target: Disseminate non-financial, financial accounts and balance sheet data ¹⁰																					
- Dissemination of non-financial accounts transactions (Annual data)																					
- Dissemination of non-financial accounts transactions (Quarterly data)																					
- Dissemination of stocks of non-financial assets (Annual data)																					
- Dissemination of financial accounts and balance sheets (Annual data)																					
- Dissemination of financial accounts and balance sheets (Quarterly data)																					
Recommendation II.9. Household Distributional Information																					
Target: Encouraged to compile and disseminate distributional data	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	
Recommendation II.10. International Investment Position																					
Target: Provide quarterly IIP data including currency breakdown and OFCs																					
2018-Intermediate target 1: Quarterly IIP																					
2019-Intermediate target 2: Separate identification of OFCs		(10/1)	(10/1)													(10/1)	(10/1)		(10/1)		
2021-Intermediate target 3: Currency breakdown																					
Recommendation II.11. International Banking Statistics (COMMON PRIORITY)																					
Target: Fully implement the agreed IBS enhancements		(11/1)	(11/1)		(11/2)				(11/1)				(11/1)				(11/3)		(11/4)		
2018-Intermediate target 1: Reporting of locational banking statistics (LBS)																					
Recommendation II.12. Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (COMMON PRIORITY)																					
Target: Reporting of semi-annual CPIS data including sector of holder																					
2018-Intermediate target 1: Semi-annual CPIS (reporting of the Core Table)																					
2019-Intermediate target 2: Sector of holder table																					

	AR	AU	BR	CA	CN	FR	DE	IN	ID	IT	JP	KR	MX	RU	SA	ZA	TR	UK	US	EU/EA	
Recommendation II.13. Coordinated Direct Investment Survey																					
Target: Reporting inward and outward data split by equity and debt																					
2018-Intermediate target 1: Inward data with equity and debt split				(13/2)	(13/1)																
2019-Intermediate target 2: Outward data with equity and debt split				(13/3)																	
Recommendation II.14. Cross-border Exposures of Non-bank Corporations																					
Target 1: Provision of IBS and Securities data separately identifying the nonfinancial corporations sector	(14/1)	(14/1)	(14/1)	(14/1)	(14/1)	(14/1)	(14/1)	(14/1)	(14/1)	(14/1)	(14/1)	(14/1)	(14/1)	(14/1)	(14/1)	(14/1)	(14/1)	(14/1)	(14/1)	(14/1)	
Target 2: Reporting of the Standardized Report Form 4SR		(14/2)	(14/2)																		
Recommendation II.15. Government Finance Statistics (COMMON PRIORITY)																					
Target: Disseminate quarterly General Government Data in line with <i>GFSM 2014</i>					(15/1)						(15/1)	(15/1)				(15/1)					
2019-Intermediate target: General Government data with annual frequency	(15/2)												(15/2)								
Recommendation II.16. Public Sector Debt Statistics (COMMON PRIORITY)																					
Target: Reporting general and central government debt data	(16/1)				(16/1)									(16/1)		(16/1)	(16/1)				
2018-Intermediate target: Reporting central government																					
Recommendation II.17. Residential Property Prices																					
Target: Compilation and dissemination of RPPI in line with the Handbook on RPP	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2018-Intermediate target: Some data reported to the relevant international organisations, including BIS, Eurostat, and OECD																					
Recommendation II.18. Commercial Property Prices																					
Target: Encouraged reporting of available CPPI	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2018-Intermediate target: Some nationally available data reported to the BIS (or to the ECB for the EU economies)																					

- Target/Intermediate Target met.
- Target/Intermediate Target partially met.
- Target/Intermediate Target not met.

- * Given that targets of Recommendations II.19 and II.20 have a qualitative nature, they are not included in this monitoring table.
- ** Target supported but commitment depends on further IAG guidance/national consideration.
- N/A Not Applicable

Notes

Rec. II.2

- (2/1) RPPI is not reported for the FSI database.
- (2/2) Reporting timeliness is beyond quarterly for some/all seven FSIs.
- (2/3) Not all seven FSIs are provided with a quarterly frequency.

Rec. II.4

Some countries are also submitting data for their Domestically Systemically Important Banks and this is reflected in the table for Rec. II.4.

- (4/1) According to the agreed timelines, implementation will start in the second half of 2017.
 - (4/2) China is not participating to the G-SIBs data collection exercise.
- Target 4: Action plan on G-SIBs postponed until after the completion of the IAIS workplan on systemic risk assessment.

Rec. II.5

- (5/1) The possibility of a monitoring framework is being considered under the FSB annual shadow banking monitoring exercise. An assessment of the implementation of the target will be considered based on the outcomes of this discussion.
- (5/2) While proposal of reporting additional sub-sector and instruments breakdowns to provide a better understanding of shadow banking was well received during the thematic workshop on institutional sector accounts, the reporting remains an ambitious item for many G-20 economies.

Rec. II.6

(6/1) Detailed country-by country tables on the implementation status for the plans to address legal barriers are included in the Annex to the June 2017 FSB Report "FSB members' plans to address legal barriers to reporting and accessing OTC derivatives trade data: Progress report". The Annex is available at <http://www.fsb.org/wp-content/uploads/P290617-4.pdf>.

Rec. II.7

- (7/1) The assessment of implementation of the target will be based on the self-commitments provided by all participating economies, starting in 2018 (Self commitments are available at <http://data.imf.org/api/document/download?key=61094353>).
- (7/2) Securities issues at nominal value are not yet reported (even if market value data have been).
- (7/3) At least one nominal value data dimension (e.g., by (sub) sector, currency, interest rate and/or maturity) is not yet reported.

Rec. II.8

Explanatory notes elaborating on the status of reporting by G-20 economies are separately provided (see page 18).
 (8/1) The assessment of the implementation is based on the previously agreed templates (<http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/templates/sectacct/>). Further revisions to the reporting templates are being considered following the discussion at the April 2017 thematic workshop on institutional sector accounts.

Rec. II.10

(10/1) Not all instruments are reported for the OFCs separately.

Rec. II.11

- (11/1) Additional required subsectors are not yet reported.
- (11/2) Consolidated Banking Statistics (CBS) is not yet reported; Local positions in locational banking statistics (LBS) is not yet reported.
- (11/3) Local positions in local currency in LBS is not yet reported.
- (11/4) Local positions in LBS is not yet reported.

Rec. II.12

(12/1) Reporting on an annual basis.

Rec. II.13

- (13/1) Debt split is not reported.
- (13/2) Inward data is provided without the equity/debt split.
- (13/3) Outward data is provided without the equity/debt split.

Rec. II.14

- (14/1) Implementation status will be assessed following the establishment of a structured assessment process.
- (14/2) OFC coverage needs to be broadened.

Rec. II.15

- (15/1) General government data is reported with annual frequency.
- (15/2) Central government data is reported with annual frequency.

Rec. II.16

(16/1) General government debt is not reported.

Rec. II.17

(17/1) Assessment of the implementation of the target will start in 2018 following the recent endorsement of templates for the reporting of RPPIs and related housing indicators.

Explanatory Notes for Recommendation II.8 Sectoral Accounts
Dissemination of non-financial accounts transactions (Annual data)
Australia: A number of transactions are missing for instance B1 (Gross domestic product / Gross value added) for all mandatory subsectors (S11, S12, S13, S14_S15, S2); B2_B3G (Operating surplus and mixed income, gross) for subsectors S12 & S13; B5 (Gross national income / Balance of primary income, gross) for S13; B6 (disposable income) for S11 & S12; D1 paid (compensation of employees) for S11, S12, S13, S14_S15; D2 (Taxes on production and imports), D21 (taxes on products), D29 (other taxes on production) paid/ received for most sectors.)
Brazil: A number of transactions are missing for instance D21 (taxes on products), D29 (other taxes on production) paid/ received for all sectors; D3 (subsidies); D31 (subsidies on products); D39 (Other subsidies on production) paid/ received for all sectors; P31 (individual consumption expenditures); P31 (collective consumption expenditures) for S1, S13, S14_S15.
Canada: In transition between a “simplified” data provision and a more complete which means that the accounts start with the generation of income account (no production account), S11 & S12 are not separately available. S2 data, currently missing, will be added to the transmission soon.
China: A number of transactions are missing for instance D21 (taxes on products), D29 (other taxes on production) paid/ received for all sectors; D3 (subsidies); D31 (subsidies on products); D39 (Other subsidies on production) paid/ received for all sectors; D71 (Net non-life insurance premiums)/D72 (non-life insurance claims) as well as D41 (interest) paid and received for all sectors.
Japan: Data are missing for D31 (subsidies on products); D39 (Other subsidies on production) paid/ received for all sectors.
Korea: Data are missing for D9 (capital taxes) received; D91 received are confidential for all sectors.
Russia: Data are missing for D41 (interest) paid and received for all sectors; D91 received for all sectors.
South Africa: Data are missing for D62 (social benefits other than social transfers in kind) paid and received D91 received (all sectors).
United States: Data are missing for D31 (subsidies on products), D39 (Other subsidies on production) paid/ received for all sectors as well as for D71 (Net non-life insurance premiums) and D72 (non-life insurance claims) paid/ received for all sectors.
Note: The data reporting template for quarterly non-financial account transactions is used as reference as no annual template for non-financial account transactions is available under http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/templates/sectact/ .
Dissemination of non-financial accounts transactions (Quarterly data)
Australia: A number of balancing items are missing for instance B1G for S11, S12, S13, S14_S15; B2G+B3G for S12; B6G for S11 and S12 and B9. Several transactions are also missing for instance sub-transactions of D3 (i.e., D31 and D39) and D9 (i.e., D91 and D9N) and D8.
Canada: Several data are missing for instance B1G for S11, S12 and S14_S15; D1 paid for S11, S12, S14_S15 and S2; D2 paid and D3 received for S11, S12, S13 and S14_S15, sub-transactions of D7 (i.e., D71, D72, D7N). Also, S2 is not available at all and only seasonally adjusted data is transmitted.
Italy: Since June 2017, only a small number of the transactions, that are being transmitted, are not publishable: notably D71, D72 and D7N for national sectors.
Japan: Several balancing items are missing for instance B1G, B2G+B3G and B9 for all sectors. Also, no data is available for the sectors S11 and S12 and only data for S14 is available (not S14+S15).
South Africa: A number of balancing items are missing for instance B1G, B2G+B3G, B6G and B9 for all sectors. Also, B8 is only provided for S1. No data is provided for the sectors S11 and S12 and many other transactions are missing for instance D3 and its sub-transactions (D31 and D39); D61, D62, and D63, etc.
United Kingdom: The UK does not record any receipts by S2 from UK residents for D29 and D91; transactions are missing for D8 paid for S2.
Sectoral Accounts Template: Annual Stocks of Non-Financial Assets
Data are missing at least for valuables (AN13), Contracts, leases and licenses (AN22) and Goodwill and marketing assets (AN23) in all sectors for all countries shown in orange (in the case of Mexico these data are transmitted but not publishable). Note the request in the current template for data in S2 is ignored in the traffic light assessment for this table.
Financial accounts and balance sheets (annual and quarterly data)
Australia: Non-consolidated data is missing for both annual and quarterly frequencies.
Brazil: Only main sectors are provided for annual data. Few transactions and stocks are missing for sub-instruments of F1, F52, and F7.
Canada: Transactions and stocks are missing for sub-instruments of F2, F4, F52 and F6 for both annual and quarterly frequencies.
France: Data for sub-instruments of F52 and F7 is missing for both annual and quarterly frequencies. Sectors S121, S122 and S123 are not provided separately on a quarterly basis.
Germany: Data is generally available, but missing for sub-instruments of F7 for both annual and quarterly frequencies. Sectors S121, S122, and S123 are not provided separately for the quarterly frequency.
Italy: Data is missing for sub-instruments of F52 and F7 as well as for sectors S122 and S123 on an annual basis. Data is missing for F61, F66, and for the breakdown of F7 on a quarterly basis and sectors S121, S122 and S123 are not provided separately for this frequency as well.
Japan: Data is missing for sub-instruments F1, F3, F4 and F52 for both annual and quarterly frequencies. Sectors S123 and S124 are not separately identified in both annual and quarterly data.
Korea: Data for sub-instruments of F1 is missing for both annual and quarterly frequencies. Breakdown of F6 is missing as from Q3 2016 for all main sectors.
Mexico: Data for all sub-instruments is set as confidential as well as for some sectors like S14_S15, S128_S129 and S121+S122+S123.
Russia: Only the main financial instruments are provided (F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6 and F8). Sectors S121, S122, S123 are missing.
South Africa: Data are partially compliant with the 2008 SNA standards. On an annual basis, stocks are reported only for S14_S15, and for transactions, sub-instruments of F1 and F7 are missing. On a quarterly basis, only transactions are reported and sub-instruments of F1 and F7 are also missing.
Turkey: Data are missing for sub-instruments F3, F4 and F52 for both annual and quarterly frequencies.
United Kingdom: Data are missing for sub-instruments of F7 as well as for sectors S122, and S123 on an annual basis. Sectors S121, S122 and S123, as well as S124+S125+S126+S127 are not provided for the quarterly frequency. For the latter, the breakdown of F7 is also missing.

Annex 2. G-20 Economies: Notes on Status of Progress and Key Challenges¹⁷

Argentina

- Argentina's government is committed to promote data sharing. As part of this commitment, Argentina's National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC), and Central Bank (BCRA) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to enable the sharing of supervision data at granular level.
- Rec. II.7: Argentina reports a set of quarterly debt securities statistics to the BIS. Central government debt securities statistics has the required breakdown of currency, issuing market, type of interest rate and original and remaining maturity at nominal value. We are working to publish stocks at nominal and market value and net transactions in 2018.
- Recommendation II.8: Argentina will publish sectoral accounts data for the nonfinancial corporations (Panel of 500 Large Companies) during 2017.
- Recommendation II.9: The Household Income and Expenditure Survey will outline household distributional information. The survey will be conducted during 2017 and 2018. The results will be released during 2019.
- Recommendation II.10: From July 12, 2017, INDEC started publishing quarterly International Investment Position and is working with the BCRA on redesigning data collections tools to identify the OFCs.
- Rec. II.13: During September 2017, BCRA will publish inward FDI.
- During the first quarter of 2018, BCRA will launch a new questionnaire on foreign assets and liabilities in order to comply with the targets of Rec. II.12 and II.13. Results are expected to be released during 2019.
- Recommendation II.17, II.18: INDEC has signed a MoU with Statistics Netherlands to receive technical assistance for compiling both indexes.

¹⁷ These notes, which are not comprehensive or standardized, have been provided by the G-20 individual jurisdictions for information purposes only to highlight progress and key challenges with the DGI-2 implementation.

Australia

- The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has recently reviewed its confidentiality policy and is opening-up more data that can be shared, but there are legal limits to confidentiality that are appropriate for the Australian culture and necessary for community confidence in the national statistical system.
- Australia includes Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) in the Household sector—limiting the ability to fully comply with sectoral accounts breakdowns despite a high degree of compliance overall.
- ABS, Australian Prudential Regulation Authority, and Reserve Bank of Australia are engaged with Banks and Non-Banks in a major review of reporting forms which will lead to increased source data and a reduction in the number of areas where compliance is incomplete, but unlikely to lead to full compliance in all instances.
- ABS will work with the agencies in some of the areas where partial compliance has been recorded on the basis of sub-industry coverage issues.

Brazil

- Rec. II.7: The Brazilian Central Bank (BCB) is gathering data on public and private securities issued both domestically and abroad to compile statistics according to the HSS. BCB expects to expand significantly the dissemination of securities statistics to the BIS in the beginning of 2019.
- Rec. II.8: Work is ongoing on Sectoral Accounts compilation, to disseminate quarterly financial accounts with improved timeliness by the end of 2018.
- Rec. II.11: Data requirements for internationally active banks are being revised to allow for the full implementation of the Stage 2 of IBS enhancements.
- Rec. II.15: In 2016, Brazil began to disseminate quarterly General Government Data in line with *GFSM 2014* (cash and accrual), as acknowledged on the recent IMF’s Fiscal Transparency Evaluation report (May 2017). Brazil has accomplished the target regarding recommendation “II.15. Government Finance Statistics,” as noted by the IMF Country Report No 17/104: Brazil Fiscal Transparency Evaluation: *“Following the recommendations of the G20 Data Gaps Initiative, the Treasury started reporting general government data on a quarterly basis in April 2016, placing Brazil in the group of most advanced countries in GFS reporting.”* This achievement was made possible by the coordinated action of the National Treasury Secretariat (STN) and the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), reflecting the initial efforts to set up a permanent inter-agency committee for harmonized classifications in macroeconomic statistics.
- Rec. II.17: the BCB has recently released an improved version of its index of Residential Property Prices, with expanded geographical coverage and other improvements.

Canada

Canada will continue to work towards implementing the G-20 DGI-2 recommendations in 2018. Planned progress for 2018 includes:

- Rec. II.2. Financial Soundness Indicators. Canada is currently developing a residential property price index consistent with the handbook on residential real estate price indexes. Canada expects to publish an RPPI in early 2019.
- Rec. II.4. Globally Systemically Important Financial Institutions. Canada is currently reporting at T+60 and have no immediate plans to change the reporting lag. Reducing the reporting lag by 10 days would be a challenging undertaking from a filing perspective.
- Rec. II.7. Securities Statistics. Canada will begin reporting core stock data at nominal value on debt securities in 2018.
- Rec. II.8. Sector Accounts. Canada currently does not publish a production account by sector. Development work will begin in 2017 with the goal of publishing a production account by sector starting in 2019.
- Rec. II.10. International Investment Position. The Canadian International Investment Position by currency will be available in December 2017. Work to develop estimates of liabilities and assets for the other financial corporations' sector will be completed in 2020.
- Rec. II.12. Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey. Canada will publish CPIS estimates by the sector of the holder in 2019.
- Rec. II.13. Coordinated Direct Investment Survey. Canada will begin publishing inward FDI and outward FDI by equity and debt in April 2018.
- Canada adhered to the SDDS Plus since April 2017.

China

- In the fiscal sector, we disseminate the data on general government operations (GGO) on an annual basis within seven months after the end of the reference period; we release the data on central government operations (CGO) to the public at a monthly frequency within one month after the reference month. As a SDDS subscriber following the methodology of the *GFSM 1986*, China disseminates the components of the GGO and CGO, including revenue, expenditure, deficit/surplus (balance), and aggregate financing with appropriate disaggregated components. And we publish the data on central government debt (CGD) on a quarterly basis within one quarter. Since the World Bank, IMF and OECD launched the quarterly Public Sector Debt Statistics database in 2010 to promote standardized reporting, and the participation by all G-20 economies was set as target for completion of the DGI recommendation, China also participated in the database since 2010 and disseminated data on debt liabilities of the central government on a bi-annual basis. Data shows breakdowns of debt liabilities by maturity (short-term and long-term), by residency (domestic and foreign), and by instrument.
- As for the DGI-2 recommendations, MOF is working to disseminate the GGO data under the *GFSM 2014* framework. Data gap does exist, and the effort to comply with *GFSM 2014* is needed. Meanwhile, the dissemination of the GGD data is far more challenging. The main problem is the statistic rules and procedures for compiling debt data are still under developed and need to be improved to adapt to the new debt management framework. And relevant research and consultation should be done to be consistent with the international standards. Consequently, the dissemination of GGD data will be put forward in a step by step manner.
- Overall, Recommendations II.15 and II.16 were both identified as common priorities across G-20 economies, but the timeline to fill the data gaps to a large extent depends on the commitment from high level and the evolvement of fiscal management framework.

France

Banque de France, in close cooperation with the National Statistical Institute (INSEE) and the Banking and Insurance Supervision Authority confirms that:

- The seven Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs) will be transmitted on a quarterly basis, with a timeliness Q+1, as of September 2017, instead of on a semi-annual basis.
- The reporting of core stock data at nominal value on debt securities in line with the HSS will be implemented in 2018.
- The channel of transmission of a few sectoral breakdowns in the financial accounts will be reviewed to allow the IMF to be (possibly directly) provided with fully timely data in this domain.
- France is also much interested to contribute to the expansion of data sharing which is already developed at the national level, and to the enlargement of the scope of the LEI as a global identifier supporting the statistical work and the financial stability needs.

Germany

Germany follows the envisaged timetable and will meet all DGI-2 recommendations by 2021. In general, the same holds for the more advanced ambitions. However, there are two restrictions:

- Rec. II.5 / Rec. II.8: Additional sector and instrument breakdowns are not entirely realizable to the desired extent. However, they are likely to be disseminated outside the consistent financial accounts framework where primary data are available.
- Rec. II.15: The accrual basis of reporting is most likely not achievable by 2021.

India

- Rec. II.2: Recommended FSIs under the revised framework are compiled as prescribed. In case of the OFCs, FSIs are compiled on a quarterly basis (other regulators play a role for Money Market Funds, Insurance Companies/Provident Funds and Housing Finance Corporations).
- Rec. II.5: Significant improvement were made in data submission for the shadow banking monitoring exercise in 2016, based on past experience, even with the enhanced conceptual framework.
- Rec. II.7: Government securities have three-fourths share in the outstanding securities, where detailed information is available. In case of private corporate bonds, detailed information is available for External Commercial Borrowings but information on all dimensions not available for private placement bonds, which have over 90 percent share in corporate bond issuances. The Securities and Exchange Board of India has taken steps for consolidation of debt securities, which would be implemented in a phased manner.
- Rec. II.8: Annual financial balance sheets of the Indian economy are released with a lag of 15–16 months, where reduction of time-lag is challenging due to non-availability of balance sheets of non-financial corporations and need for data on state governments, rural co-operatives, and local bodies which are very large in numbers. Given the spread of the economy with a sizeable informal sector, compilation of financial balance sheets on a quarterly basis remains a challenge. The *National Statistical Commission* has constituted a *Committee on Financial Sector Statistics*, which would *inter alia* examine the issue of quarterly compilation of financial balance sheets for India and suggest the way forward.

Indonesia

Indonesia has put significant efforts to adhere to the DGI-2 recommendations. Most of the recommendations have been fulfilled and some are in progress. Key accomplishments are as follows:

- Rec II.11: LBS based on Stage-1 guidelines have been submitted on quarterly basis since 2012 and LBS Stage-2 is in the process of consultation with the BIS. II.10, II.12, and II-13: (1) Quarterly IIP has been published since September 2014, while separate identification of OFCs, and currency breakdown of debt remain in progress; (2) Semi-annual CPIS core Table (7 months lag) has been submitted and in progress to submit Table 4 on PI liabilities breakdown by economy of non-resident holder; and (3) Annual data on Inward DI position has been submitted, while the Outward DI is in progress.
- Rec. II.15: Indonesia has issued Indonesian *GFSM*, adopted from the IMF's *GFSM 2014*. The central, regional and general government statistics have been compiled both annually and quarterly on a modified cash/accrual basis. Further enhancements are in the process to make GFS fully apply accrual basis.
- Rec. II.17 and 18: PPI: RPPI has already been submitted quarterly to BIS while improving the methodology of using hedonic method. CPPI has been constructed and published on the Central Bank's website since 2015 Q3.
- Rec. II.8: Work on the annual Sector Accounts (non-financial and financial accounts) for 2010–2014 is in the final stage. Data will be released during the second half of 2017.
- Rec. II.9: Indonesia has disseminated household distributional information by expenditure, based on household data (SUSENAS and SKTIR).
- Rec. II.20: Indonesia has proposed a microdata dissemination system, which involves data providers, data distributors and a coordinator for each country. The system will provide a better environment in distributing microdata in terms of quality of data and delivery, as well as full control of microdata usage.

Major challenges are (i) limited granular data availability; (ii) data inconsistency issues; and (iii) inter-agency coordination.

Italy

- Italy has already achieved compliance with the core requirements in relation to many DGI recommendations for which data templates have been already defined.
- In general, for the remaining recommendations whose definition has been already finalized, the country is largely on track with the action plans. The expectation is that the country will meet all, or the large majority of, core requirements by the DGI-2 deadline (2021), as well as many of the “more ambitious” goals.
- For the time being, within the recommendations for which data templates have been already defined, the core requirements that have not yet been implemented are the following:
 - Rec. II.7: Securities Statistics: stocks of debt securities issues at nominal value have to be produced. However, Italy self-committed to meet the intermediate goal set in this respect for 2018.
 - Rec. II.8: Sectoral Accounts: for both non-financial accounts (quarterly transactions and annual stocks) and financial accounts some breakdowns are missing. There are plans to increase the availability of the information, trying to extend the production beyond the requirements of the European transmission program. Annual stocks of non-financial assets, as for most G-20 countries, represent the main challenge.
 - Rec. II.10: International Investment Position: the currency breakdown is missing. It is envisaged that this detail could be disseminated by 2021, possibly in the framework of euro area external statistics production.

Japan

- Rec. II.15: Japan adhered to the SDDS Plus in April 2016 and will compile and disseminate GGO in line with the SDDS Plus, by 2021.
- Rec. II.2: Since March 2016, Japan has been reporting seven FSIs on a quarterly frequency, with a timeliness of one quarter, as a requirement for adherence to the SDDS Plus.
- Rec. II.18: Japan started publishing CPPI in March 2016 on a quarterly frequency with a timeliness of one quarter. It includes the data of nationwide, metropolitan areas and three major prefectures and is viewable on the official website.
- Rec. II.7: Japan reported its summary of the self-commitments in May 2016, under which Japan explained that it would explore compilation methodologies to address the limited data availability. Japan will fulfill the requirement as indicated in the self-commitments.
- Rec. II.8: Japan is making efforts to meet requirements, especially by estimates, for those parts of the templates that capture features of systemic importance in Japan. As for non-financial transactions, however, Japan has difficulty in compiling some series due to the lack of source data.
- Rec. II.20: Japan believes that, in considering the sharing of granular data, enhancing accessibility needs to be weighted carefully against the need to protect confidentiality of data.

Korea

- The Korean government has adopted an accrual-based accounting system since FY2011, and is generating GFS data based on *GFSM 2001* which also is accrual-based.
- And for the DGI-2, the Korean government has reviewed the *GFSM 2014*, studying the new revisions and foreign cases.
- The government finance statistics for FY2016 will be provided in line with *GFSM 2001*, and the timing of the implementation of *GFSM 2014* is under discussion.

Mexico

Progress has been made in the following areas:

- Implementation of the *2008 SNA*.
- Implementation of Recommendation II.15.
- Implementation of Recommendation II.8 as to publish quarterly sectoral accounts in 2018. Reconciliation of quarterly and annual statistics, compiled by the Central Bank, for national accounts compilation purposes.
- Close cooperation with the Supervision Authorities of Insurance and Pension sectors to ensure conceptual reconciliation of the administrative records of this sector with national accounts.
- Rec. II.10: Mexico is reporting IIP data consistent with the *BPM6* since June 2017.

Challenges include:

- Rec. II.7: Compilation of statistics on debt securities holdings in international markets is a challenge since information needed is beyond the regulatory jurisdiction of the Mexican authorities. Improved cooperation among financial authorities of different jurisdictions is crucial to achieve this target.
- Rec. II.8: Elaboration of from-whom-to-whom matrices. Dissemination of quarterly non-financial and financial accounts, and balance sheets.
- Rec. II.10: Some challenges remain, such as the currency composition of financial assets and liabilities and the identification of OFCs. Work is ongoing to ensure that data sources will provide such disaggregated information.

Russia

- Starting with Q1 2017 data, all seven FSIs are transmitted by the Bank of Russia to the IMF on a quarterly basis, with a timeliness Q+1, and are published with other countries' FSIs at the following link <http://data.imf.org/regular.aspx?key=61404590>.
- Rec. II.10. International Investment Position/2021-Intermediate target 3: recently fully met.
- Rec. II.14. Cross-border Exposures of Non-bank Corporations/Target 2: Reporting of SRF 4SRs/ Target not met. Further work on reporting SRF 4SRs is in process. OFC will be fully covered.
- The Federal Treasury of the Russian Federation prepares quarterly GFS data of the general government sector. Some information we have from budget accounts and reporting, some information we calculate (information of non-financial assets).
- The future plan is to make an experiment to produce GFS of public sector, and to improve annual data, especially tables 4, 5, 6A, 6B, 8A, 8b, and comparable data with *2008 SNA*.

Saudi Arabia

- Rec. II.6 Derivatives: Islamic Banks do not report derivatives as there is no guide for them to report.
- Rec. II.7 Securities Statistics: From-whom-to-whom statistics by 2021.
- Rec. II. 10 International Investment Position: Collecting data from non-financial corporation and to provide currency composition of their external financial assets and liabilities.
- Rec. II. 12 Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey: The challenge is that we do not have data on non-financial sector.
- Rec. II. 8 Sectoral Accounts: The main challenges are to collect data for the non-financial corporations sector. Weak response for the income data, large number of establishments do not have final financial statements, difficult to obtain the data on quarterly basis and difficult to get source data for multiple subsectors for assets and liabilities.
- Rec. II. 9 Household Distributional Information: Households do not provide accurate data on their income and wealth.
- Rec. II. 15 GFS: The State Budget Classification Guide has been prepared in accordance with the *GFSM 2014*. The authorities announced the 2017 fiscal budget in December 2016 with the *GFSM* classification. Efforts have been made to align revenue, expenditures, and debt data with the *GFSM* classification and efforts were done to harmonize the historical data between the new and old classification. The Ministry of Finance is planning to submit GFS data to the IMF GFS Yearbook this year. The Ministry of Finance has been receiving technical assistance mission from the IMF's Statistics Department on GFS issues.
- Rec. II.16 Public Sector Debt Statistics: More work will be needed to further improve both the coverage level (e.g., bringing it up to Central and General Government level and ultimately the Public-Sector level) and depth.
- Rec. II.13 Coordinated Direct Investment Survey: It is difficult to collect outward CDIS.

South Africa

- Fully compliant with regard to the following recommendations: II.2, II.12, and II.13. Required core data is available for recommendations: II.7 as per self-commitments; II.10 OFCs will be addressed but currency breakdowns are not yet considered; II.11 except consolidated; and II.16 quarterly data at all levels of government remains a challenge.
- Dedicated projects have commenced to address the following recommendations and requirements: Recommendation II.8—the household and NPISH sectors will however not be separately available and for some non-produced non-financial assets data gaps will remain. This links to the implementation of the *GFSM 2014* and of Recommendation II.15, respectively.
- Furthermore, South Africa participates in a pilot project on Recommendations II.3 and is partially compliant with II.5 which remains work in progress: Recommendation II.4 is not applicable.
- Only partially compliant for derivatives II.6 given participation in BIS Triennial Survey, but not in the BIS semi-annual surveys. In terms of Recommendation II.17 for residential property prices, some refinements are needed.
- The following remains challenging, namely: II.9 household distributional requirements and II.14 on cross border exposures of non-bank financial institutions which requires clarity and guidance. Recommendation II.18, commercial property prices remain not addressed.

Turkey

- Sector Accounts for the non-financial accounts have been published for the first time for the years 2009–2015 in December 2016. The Financial Accounts of Turkey were issued in line with the new classifications of *ESA 2010* as of 2016Q2 and historical data have been revised accordingly.
- Currency breakdown of IIP has been completed and reported to the IMF for 2016 as of end of May 2017.
- Annual GFS tables of General Government Sector is regularly delivered to IMF since 2008 by Ministry of Finance. Quarterly GFS tables of GG is delivered as of June 2015 for 2015 Q1 data.
- A monthly RPPI index starting from January 2010 was first released on official website of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (CBRT) on March 9, 2012. The CBRT reports RPPI statistics, including both House Price Index and the New Housing Price Index to the BIS and Eurostat on a monthly basis. Hedonic House Price Index starting from January 2010 has been published since March 2016. Existing Housing Price Index, starting from January 2010, has been published since March 2017.
- The CBRT launched a study for constructing a CPPI at the end of 2014. Quarterly data are collected from banks. Data collection and cleaning processes are still ongoing. The next steps will cover analyzing the data in detail, finalizing the methodology to be implemented and constructing a CPPI. The aim is to produce descriptive statistics and sub-indexes for specific types of commercial properties within 2017.
- The CBRT signed a consultancy service contract, at the end of 2016, to address the need of accessing micro data for growing research with one of the leading universities in Turkey. The purpose of the project is to contribute to the academic.
- Research by sharing more granular data while still applying the confidentiality rules. The CBRT holds an opinion that academic benefit will increase as micro data is disclosed to the researchers.
- The project of extending debt data coverage from central to general government sector is still ongoing. The work is expected to be completed by the end of the first quarter of 2018.

United Kingdom

- We have ambitious plans to transform our economic statistics. Working in partnership with the Bank of England, a key element of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) transformation work is the development of the UK financial accounts to meet evolving user needs and international initiatives such as the G-20 DGI-2 and SDDS Plus. ONS will improve the coverage, quality and granularity of the UK financial statistics including on a from-whom-to-whom basis.
- The UK will publish improvements to the UK sector accounts statistics in September and October 2017 including further breakdowns of the financial corporations and household and NPISH sectors in addition to the other changes in volume and revaluation account. In relation to sector accounts, the UK publishes more detail in some instances at the national level. This information can be found on the website www.ons.gov.uk.
- The UK Digital Economy Act 2017 is now in place which will help overcome existing legal barriers preventing ONS accessing data from regulatory and administrative sources.
- The Bank and ONS are collaborating on the development of a securities holdings database which will support the improvement of the UK's security statistics under Recommendation II.7 of the DGI-2 although full implementation will take a number of years to complete.
- As other countries have experienced, producing a Commercial Property Prices Index remains a challenge for the UK.

United States

- The United States participates in and supplies data to the FSB's shadow banking monitoring exercise, including data available in the Financial Accounts (II.5).
- The Federal Reserve Board (FRB) is working on moving debt securities holdings to market value. The FRB should be able to complete much of the securities statistics template by the workshop in March 2018 (II.7).
- The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the FRB are currently working together to produce additional sectoral accounts (Integrated Macroeconomic Accounts) for mutual funds and for money market mutual funds, consistent with the DGI's emphasis on additional detail for the nonbank financial sector (II.8). This work builds on recent work to provide more detailed sectoral accounts for financial subsectors.
- The FRB is also working on a research project to calculate wealth by income quintile.
- The United States began submitting semiannual sectoral CPIS data (II.12) in mid-July 2017.

Annex 3. Non-G-20 FSB Member Jurisdictions: Notes on Status of Progress and Key Challenges

Hong Kong SAR

- Hong Kong SAR is currently implementing the recommendations in relation to “Monitoring Risks in the Financial Sector.” Hong Kong SAR is reporting the required data on Financial Soundness Indicators, shadow banking, derivatives, and securities statistics to the international agencies (including the IMF, FSB, and BIS).
- As regards the recommendations on “Vulnerabilities, Interconnections, and Spillovers,” currently available statistics for fulfilling the relevant requirements include quarterly International Investment Position, semi-annual Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (reporting of the Core Table), inward and outward Coordinated Direct Investment Survey data (with breakdowns into equity and debt), quarterly international banking statistics, cross-border exposures of overseas non-bank corporations to Hong Kong SAR, as well as residential and commercial property price indices. On government finance statistics, General Government data under cash basis are available quarterly, while under accrual basis are available annually.
- Hong Kong SAR will continue to explore the feasibility of other data requirements, taking into account respondent burden and resource implications.

The Netherlands

Being the first country to adhere to SDDS Plus, Netherlands is committed to produce and disseminate high-quality and timely statistics. As a non-G-20 FSB economy, it is also actively involved in the DGI-2 discussions and has either implemented or plans to implement the large majority of the DGI-2 recommendations.

- Shadow banking data are reported to the FSB for the annual shadow banking monitoring exercise, and sub-sectoral breakdowns have been largely implemented in the relevant sectoral statistics. Including these breakdowns in the integrated sectoral account framework will be considered, weighing the costs and benefits involved.
- On sectoral accounts, both financial and non-financial, almost all breakdowns are already published, including the more advanced ambition of from-whom-to-whom tables. In addition, Statistics Netherlands and the Netherlands Bank are working on fully aligning sectoral accounts and balance of payments/IIP in 2018.
- On the IIP, a pragmatic approach might be considered to implement the inclusion of a currency breakdown. The costs of burdening the generic macro-economic statistics reporting framework with a currency breakdown seem rather high, while the merits are not obvious for the IIP as a whole (with relevant domestic positions being absent and information on currency hedging largely lacking).
- On the CPPI, Statistics Netherlands has made significant progress in developing an index with national coverage. Conditional on funding becoming available, this CPPI is expected to be disseminated in 2018.
- As regards data sharing, the Netherlands Bank and Statistics Netherlands, within the framework of European legislation, maximally share confidential data to ensure efficient national statistical production. Within the Netherlands Bank, (granular) statistical data are shared with the monetary as well as supervisory function.

Spain

As a member of the European Union/Euro area and adherent in the first group of countries to the SDDS Plus, Spain is committed to produce and disseminate high-quality and timely statistics, it covers already many recommendations of the DGI-2, and has in the agenda, by the deadlines set, the rest of the DGI-2 recommendations. More specifically:

- On sectoral accounts, both for financial and non-financial, most of the breakdowns are already disseminated in the national quarterly publications and/or included in Eurostat/ECB requirements. They also include, in the case of financial accounts, counterpart information which form part of the more advanced ambitions agenda.
- On the stocks of non-financial assets, this is a medium-awaited target and the national statistics institute (INE) is involved in compiling and disseminating them, likely in 2020, in the course of the next benchmark revision of National Accounts.
- On external statistics, most recommendations are already covered and the provision of IIP with currency breakdown is envisaged before 2021 having this information available from the source in general.
- On securities statistics, difficulties are not foreseen in obtaining stocks at nominal value due to the availability of security-by-security data for issues and holdings.
- On FSIs, although data under the SDDS Plus are not yet disseminated on the Bank of Spain website, the information is already available because it is sent to the IMF and available on the IMF dedicated website.
- On commercial property prices, progress is ongoing under the leadership of Eurostat as in the rest of the EU Member States.