

**Twentieth Meeting of the
IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics
IMF, Washington D.C,
October 29 – November 1, 2007**

Reporting External Sector Data to International Agencies

**Prepared by the Statistics Department
International Monetary Fund**

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I. INTRODUCTION¹

1. At the request of the IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics (Committee) in its October 2006 meeting, the Fund’s Statistics Department (STA) undertook to obtain an initial overview of the external sector data collected by international agencies, with the view to help achieve greater coordination by international agencies in their collection of data from countries. Taking this work forward, STA, in consultation with other agencies, designed a survey form seeking voluntary information on data collected by six international agencies.

2. The scope of the survey is external sector data—excluding external debt data, as TFFS² agencies already coordinate their work in the field and publish the data in the Joint External Debt Hub (JEDH).³ Data not based on residence, specialized data (for example, development aid) are also excluded.

3. This report summarizes the various data collected by six agencies that completed the data questionnaire. It is structured as follows: Part II reviews external sector data collected by each agency, and Part III looks at issues pertinent to coordination in external sector data reporting. Appendix I provides a summary of details of information provided by the six agencies in the survey questionnaire. Appendix II is the Joint External Debt Statistics (JDS) table compiled by BIS, IMF, OECD and World Bank, with the name of the source agency provided for each series.

II. EXTERNAL SECTOR DATA COLLECTED BY AGENCIES

A. Bank for International Settlements

Data collected and its nature

4. The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) collects regular external sector data on (i) Exchange traded and over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, and (ii) conducts the triennial central bank survey on foreign exchange spot turnover, and foreign exchange and interest rate derivatives turnover and amounts outstanding (Appendix I, Table 1). The BIS does not

¹ This paper was primarily drafted by Andrew Kitili. Eduardo Valdivia-Velarde undertook the first round of consultations with other agencies.

² TFFS refers to the Inter-agency Task Force on Finance Statistics established under the aegis of the UN Statistical Commission in 1992.

³ The JEDH is “backed” by a service level agreement by the heads of statistics in the contributing agencies (BIS, IMF, OECD and the World Bank) that sets out the “ground rules” for the cooperation among agencies. It is found at www.jedh.org.

collect comprehensive data on balance of payments and international investment position (IIP) data.

5. Exchange Traded Derivatives data collected by the BIS with extensive information of the size, structure and developments of the futures and options markets and complements other more traditional sets of financial statistics it compiles. These data are used by the BIS in conjunction with semi-annual OTC derivatives statistics, which are collected from central banks in the G-10 countries and Switzerland on a consolidated (not residence) basis, to provide a more comprehensive monitoring of the international financial market activity.

6. Data on exchange traded derivatives cover exchanges in countries in North America (3), Europe (20), Asia (12), Australia and New Zealand (2), and others (6). The main data breakdown are by (i) exchanges; (ii) instruments (i.e., futures, options, totals); (iii) data type (i.e., turnover, notional amounts; turnover and open interest, both expressed in terms of notional amounts and number of contracts traded or outstanding); (iv) currency; (v) market risk category—financial (interest rate, currency and equity index), individual stocks, commodities (agriculture commodities, energy products, non precious metals and precious metals) and other contracts; and (vi) period—years, quarters, and months.

7. The Triennial Central Bank Survey on foreign exchange and derivatives market activity provides comprehensive and internationally consistent information on the size and structure of the foreign exchange and OTC derivatives market. These data are aimed at increasing market transparency, thereby helping other authorities and markets participants to better monitor patterns of activity and transfer of price risk in the global financial system. The turnover part of the Survey in 2007 covers data of 54 countries broken-down by (i) country, (ii) market risk category—foreign exchange and interest rate; (iii) instruments—spot, outright forwards, swaps, and options; (iv) currency—most of the participating countries' currencies and currencies pairs; and (v) counterparty—with reporting dealers local/cross border, with other financial institutions local /cross border, and with non-financial customers local/cross border and (vi) maturity – for outright forwards and foreign exchange swaps. The other part of the survey related to the amounts outstanding reported in notional amounts and gross market values covers 47 countries in 2007. It is broken-down, with the same requirements as for the semi-annual OTC Survey, by (i) market risk category – foreign exchange and interest rate as well as equity, commodity, credit-linked and other contracts; (ii) instruments – forwards, swaps and options; (iii) currency; (iv) maturity and (v) counterparty - reporting dealers, other financial institutions and non-financial customers.

8. While the BIS does not collect positions data for BOP/IIP purposes, it does make available data from creditor sources which can be used to, for example, complement (and possibly cross-check) other datasets:

- Global cross-border claims and liabilities of BIS reporting banks can be compared with the IIP data or simply used, as recommended by the IMF for the non-banks' external positions, for BOP/IIP purposes;
- New data on trade credit exposure collected by the BIS from the Berne Union (export credit insurers association) can also be compared with (or used for) other trade credit data; and
- The same can be done between the domestic and international debt securities published by the BIS and the annual CPIS results.

9. Banking data published by the BIS are also shared with other organizations for other purposes than for external debt (for example with the ECB for the use of the Euro, or the IMF for the offshore centers banking activities surveillance).

Frequency, start date, coverage and dissemination channels

10. Data on exchange traded derivatives are collected on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The series go as far back as 1986 and cover exchanges in 42 countries. Data on foreign exchange spot turnover, and foreign exchange and interest rate derivatives turnover are collected triennially starting from 1989 with coverage increasing from 21 countries in 1989 to 54 countries at present. Both data sets are disseminated in hardcopy, CD-ROM as well as online on the BIS website at <http://www.bis.org/statistics/index.htm>. The data disseminated from the semiannual OTC derivatives and credit default swaps (CDS) survey carried out in the central banks in the G10 and Switzerland do not provide reporting country breakdowns, but provides the other details available from the triennial survey. The data are disseminated on the BIS website.

B. European Central Bank

Data collected and its nature

11. The European Central Bank (ECB) collects comprehensive data on balance of payments and IIP⁴ and three other data sets containing information on the external sector—euro area accounts, Maastricht debt held by nonresidents, and Monetary and Financial Institutions (MFI) data (see Appendix I, Table 2). These data are collected under various ECB “Guidelines” on statistical reporting requirements in the field of balance of payments and IIP data, the international reserves template, and euro area financial accounts. MFI balance sheet data are collected under an ECB Regulation.

⁴ The collected data are actual national contributions to the euro area balance of payments and IIP. In addition, all EU Member States transmit their national balance of payments and IIP, on a voluntary basis.

12. The ECB compiles the balance of payments and IIP of the Euro area on the basis of the extra Euro area transactions and positions reported by the Euro area member states: Denmark, United Kingdom, Sweden, European Union (EU) institutions, and as a group other EU member states outside Euro area except Denmark, the United Kingdom and Sweden (i.e., Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Bulgaria, and Romania), Switzerland, Canada, the United States, Japan, off-shore centers, international organizations excluding the EU institutions. Also included in the updated Guideline ECB 2007/3 are Brazil, Russian Federation, India, China, and Hong Kong SAR.⁵

13. Data collected under the ECB Guidelines are based on the standard components defined in the fifth edition of the *IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5)* and refer to the euro area member state's transactions vis-à-vis nonresidents of the euro area (i.e., intra area transactions are excluded from these data sets, which may be submitted to the ECB on a voluntary basis).

14. As indicated, the ECB also collects data on (i) euro area accounts, (ii) Maastricht debt held by nonresidents, (iii) data on resident MFIs' positions vis-à-vis concerning the nonresidents (at national and euro area levels), and (iv) financial assets and liabilities (outstanding amounts and transactions) in accordance with European System of Accounts (ESA 95). Starting in 2008 the euro area Member States will also provide for the financial instruments deposits and loans counterpart information with breakdown by region (other euro area Member States and euro area rest of the world) and institutional sectors in accordance with an ECB Guideline (ECB/2005/13). These additional breakdowns will be mostly compiled based on available balance of payments data and statistics from financial institutions

Frequency, start date, coverage and dissemination channels

15. Balance of payments data are collected on monthly and quarterly basis, while IIP data are collected on a quarterly and annual basis. The monthly balance of payments data vis-à-vis nonresidents of the Euro area date as far back as 1999 (and current account back data for the "euro 12" from 1980 onwards are available on the ECB web-site), while geographically broken down quarterly balance of payments and IIP data starts from quarter one of 2003. The quarterly IIP starts from 1999, while the annual geographical details begin at end-2002. Euro area accounts data are published quarterly from 1999 onwards. Both data sets cover approximately thirteen countries and conform to SDDS requirements.

16. Data are disseminated in a hardcopy through the ECB's Monthly Bulletin and Statistical Pocketbook, as well as online on the ECB's website at

⁵ Brazil, Russian Federation, India, and China are sometimes referred as the BRIC. ECB will soon be publishing data vis-à-vis these countries.

<http://www.ecb.int/stats/html/index.en.html> and on the ECB's Statistical Data Warehouse at <http://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/>.

C. Statistical Office of the European Communities

Data collected and its nature

17. The Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) collects comprehensive balance of payments data and various individual components of balance of payments account, but does not compile international investment position data (see Appendix I, Table 3). The individual data sets include external trade statistics, services, direct investment flows, direct investment income and foreign direct investment (FDI) position. Eurostat compiles these data for production of the EU aggregates for trade and economic policy purposes. The balance of payments data cover both extra and intra EU aggregates as well as major economies outside the EU area including USA, Canada, Japan, Switzerland, Brazil, Russia Federation, India, China, and Hong-Kong SAR. The FDI data include detailed breakdown by industry and geography. Eurostat has launched a one-time ad-hoc survey on remittances.

18. The methodological framework followed in the compilation of the Balance of Payments is that defined in the fifth edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5) and the OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment Third Edition. The Regulation n°184/2005 of The European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment (OJ L35/23 of 8/02/2005), became applicable for EU data production as from reference year 2006 onwards. In addition, Commission Regulation (EC) No 601/2006 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 602/2006 have been published (OJ L106/7 and L106/10 of 18/04/2006), respectively implementing and amending Regulation (EC)No 184/2005.

19. The EU27 balance of payments is compiled from the data provided by the Member States of the EU. Methodological notes regarding the compilation of the Balance of Payments of the European Union are available in Eurostat's website at: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/&product=EU_MASTER_balance_of_payments&depth=2

Frequency, start date, coverage and dissemination channels

20. Eurostat data are compiled on both quarterly and annual basis starting from 1993 for 35 reporters (EU member states including candidate countries). The regional/geographical coverage include the EU, European Free Trade Association (EFTA), and EU candidate countries. Metadata for the series compiled conform to the SDDS requirements.

21. Eurostat data are disseminated both in hardcopy (through publications), CD-ROM, as well as online on the Eurostat website at <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>.

D. International Monetary Fund

Data collected and its nature

22. The IMF collects comprehensive balance of payments and international investment position data as well as other individual data sets including on portfolio investment, International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity Template (Data Template), currency, security, and instrument breakdowns of foreign exchange reserves (COFER, SEFER, and INFER, respectively), reserves reported in the IMF's *International Financial Statistics* (IFS), and trade in goods published in the IMF's *Direction of Trade Statistics* (DOTS) (see Appendix I, Table 4). These data sets are collected for various purposes including for IMF's publications such as the IFS, *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook* (BOPSY), redissemination on the IMF's external website (such as for the Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS)), and as input in compiling other statistical tables.

23. The geographical coverage vary with data set. For balance of payments and IIP, all data are collected vis-à-vis the rest of the world, while CPIS data focus on bilateral portfolio investment positions.

24. Balance of payments and IIP data are broken down by standard components defined in *BPM5*. CPIS data are broken-down by instrument (i.e., equity and debt securities(long-term and short-term)), and, on a supplementary basis, currency of denomination as well as sector of holder. The breakdown of trade in goods data is by country of exports and imports.

25. The Data Template provides an instrument breakdown of official reserve assets and other foreign currency assets, and foreign currency drains (predetermined and contingent drains on foreign currency assets), and other related data. Reserves data reported in the IFS are broken down into foreign exchange, SDR, reserve position in the Fund, and gold. COFER data are reported in six categories—United States dollars, Euros, Pounds sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss francs, and “other currencies.” SEFER data are broken down into long-term and short-term debt securities and equity securities, and INFER data are broken down by instrument.

26. The IMF is starting the process of conducting a Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS) with a reference date of end-2009 data.

Frequency, start date, coverage and dissemination channels

27. Balance of payments and IIP data are collected both on a quarterly and annual basis, COFER data are collected quarterly while CPIS data, INFER, and SEFER data are on annual basis. The Data Template and reserves reported in the IFS are on a monthly frequency. The

Data Template redissemination primarily covers SDDS subscribers⁶. Data published in IMF's *DOTS* are collected on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis.

28. Data sets have varying start dates, ranging from 1947 for balance of payments and IIP, and from April 2000 onwards for the Data Template (see Appendix I, Table 4). The coverage of balance of payments data is 172 economies, IIP (110), portfolio investment (72), Data Template (61), COFER (119) and reserves reported in the IFS (180), INFER (72), SEFER (84 including 16 international organizations), and trade in goods (182)⁷.

29. As regards dissemination channels, the IMF data are disseminated in hardcopy, CD-ROM, as well as online on the IMF's website at <http://www.imf.org/external/data.htm>. The INFER data are included in aggregate in the World Tables that are published in *BOPSY*, Part II.

E. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Data collected and its nature

30. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Statistics Directorate collects a key set of about 25 balance of payments variables and detailed data on international trade in services by type of service (EBOPS) and partner country. It does not collect international investment position statistics.

31. The OECD collects balance of payments data to provide timely OECD-wide statistics mainly for short-term and other economic analysis. International trade in services data are collected for OECD trade policy and other economic analysis. OECD collects balance of payments data direct from OECD countries, but for non-member countries it is sourced wherever possible from the IMF. International trade in services data for EU countries is collected from Eurostat; otherwise it is collected directly from countries.

32. OECD plans to collaborate with Eurostat to start collecting remittances data, where possible broken down, by partner country (see Appendix I, Table 5).

Frequency, start date, coverage, and dissemination channels

33. The OECD collects balance of payments data on a monthly and quarterly basis and series go back as far as 1955. Trade in services data are collected annually starting from 1970. Data are collected for all OECD members, the European Union, the Euro-area, and selected (large) non-member countries. All data sets are disseminated in hardcopy, CD-

⁶ New Zealand provides Data Template but is not an SDDS subscriber.

⁷ Data for non reporting countries are derived from partner-country trade data. In 2005 around 102 countries reported imports data and 99 exports data.

ROM, as well as online at the OECD website at <http://www.oecd.org/statsportal>. The proposed remittances data collection would be annual and cover OECD member countries and selected non-member countries.

F. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Data collected and its nature

34. UNCTAD collects data on FDI flows, stocks and components of FDI (see Appendix I, Table 6). These data are part of UNCTAD's database on foreign direct investment and transnational corporations and used in its publications including the *World Investment Report*. The data cover geographical and industrial details for foreign direct investment and activities of transnational corporations from national sources, as well as components of FDI as defined in *BPM5*. UNCTAD collects data for the main components of the balance of payments (flows) and IIP (stock) and also comprehensive data on FDI flows and stocks as defined by country.

Frequency, start date, coverage, and dissemination channels

35. Comprehensive FDI data are collected annually from national sources⁸ with a coverage of 200 countries, starting from 1970. Aggregate FDI data are collected monthly (BOP) and quarterly (BOP and IIP). The data with geographical and/or industrial details are broken down by FDI components whenever available as defined in *BPM5*, and are based on UN country classification and ISIC industry classification. All data are disseminated in hardcopy, on CD-ROM, as well as online on UNCTAD website at <http://www.unctad.org/fdistatistics>.

III. COORDINATION IN EXTERNAL SECTOR DATA REPORTING

36. The IMF's Statistics Department is grateful for the cooperation of other agencies in sharing the information on data collection. Indeed, from information provided, there already exists considerable cooperation among agencies.

A. Results

37. The table below provides a summary of data collected by the six international agencies and highlights areas of overlaps as well as specific differences. It reveals that there are some specialist collections that only one agency compiles. Examples include the derivatives data of the BIS and the CPIS data of the IMF. It is also evident that all agencies except the BIS and UNCTAD collect comprehensive balance of payments data based on

⁸ UNCTAD compliments national source data with data obtained from international agencies such as the ECB, Eurostat, IMF, the OECD, and the World Bank.

BPM5 methodology, but there exists some differences especially in coverage—the ECB covers 13 economies and collects data vis-à-vis residents outside of the euro zone, as well as balance of payments national data submitted voluntarily by EU member states. As regards IIP, only the IMF collects comprehensive data, with a coverage of 110 economies. The ECB collects positions vis-à-vis non-residents of the euro area from the current 13 euro area member states, as well as IIP national data submitted voluntarily by EU member states.

38. Several agencies collect individual data sets which are components of balance of payments and/or IIP data. Some data sets are collected jointly with other agencies (e.g. services data of the OECD and Eurostat). In other cases, the country coverage of a data set form part of a larger set of countries covered by another agency collecting same data. An example is FDI data covered by UNCTAD and the OECD. Similarly, IMF's trade in goods data published in the IMF's *DOTS* include economies covered in Eurostat's trade in goods data.

39. The analysis also reveals that a number of agencies are already sharing data either formally or informally (through the web). IMF obtains significant data from Eurostat on trade in goods for IMF's *DOTS*, and external economic transactions of EU institutions for IMF's *BOPSY Part II*. Similarly, significant data used by UNCTAD for its FDI database are sourced from the IMF and the OECD websites. ECB and Eurostat have formalized arrangements for data exchange while for OECD plans are underway to collaborate with Eurostat in exchanging data on remittances.

Table. Summary of Data Collected by Agencies

	Data set collected	BIS	ECB	Eurostat	IMF	OECD	UNCTAD
1.	Quarterly Exchange traded derivatives	X (43)					
2.	Semiannual over-the-counter derivatives statistics	X(11)					
3.	Triennial foreign exchange spot turnover and Foreign exchange and interest rate derivatives turnover	X (54 in 2007)					
4.	Triennial foreign exchange, interest rate and other (equity, commodity, other) derivatives positions	X (47 in 2007)					
5.	Balance of Payments		X (13)	X (35)	X (172)	X (36)	X (200)
6.	International Investment Position		X (13)		X (110)		
7.	Euro Area Accounts		X (13)				
8.	Maastricht Debt held by Nonresidents		X (13)				
9.	Monetary and Financial Institutions Data		X(26)				
10.	Trade in goods			X(35)	X(182)		
11.	Services			X(35)		X (32)	
12.	Direct Investment			X(35)			X (200)
13.	Portfolio Investment				X (72)		
14.	Other Investment Assets						
15.	Reserves				X (80)		
16.	FDI Position			X(35)			X(200)
17.	International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity				X(61)		
18.	International Reserves as Reported in IFS				X(180)		
19.	COFER				X(119)		
20.	SEFER				X (68)		
21.	INFER				X (72)		
22.	Remittances/ ¹			X(...)		X (...)	
23.	Direct Investment Income			X(35)			
Notes:							
Numbers in parenthesis represent the number of countries/economies covered.							
/ ¹ Data not yet available.							

B. Strengthening Coordination in Data Collection

40. The results emerging from the analysis of data collected by the six international agencies underline potential opportunities for closer co-operation/collaboration in data exchange, in order to enhance efficiency in the work of collecting and disseminating external sector statistics. Inter-agency co-operation can be advanced and strengthened through joint initiatives such as the SDMX project (see <http://sdmx.org>) which allows uniform data coding across agencies and provision of underlying methodology through metadata. Indeed, the balance of payments data structure has been submitted to the SDMX Secretariat for formal

review⁹ and adoption as a standard international format for reporting balance of payments data under the SDMX project.

41. Strengthened co-operation, however, calls for identification of synergies, as well as ways and means of overcoming apparent bottlenecks. For example, while there are obvious synergies to be tapped in data exchange, there also exists challenges that need to be overcome such as differences in data frequency, periodicity, level of detail, data validation and coding, accessibility and methodology for trade data. Other areas that pose big challenges are in the areas of data revision and estimation methods, especially for missing data.

42. Issues that can be addressed in moving such initiative forward include, common coding of data to allow electronic exchange, and provision of metadata by line item. Indeed, the JEDH framework, which is a collaborative effort of BIS, IMF, OECD and the World Bank, provides a good example of inter-agency collaboration from which lessons can be drawn. While the specialization among agencies that is evident in the JEDH may not be appropriate for all external sector data collection due to differences in needs with regard to the frequency of data supplied, the timeliness of publication and such like, it does provide a road map for collaboration (see Appendix II).

43. The upcoming conversion of balance of payments and IIP data to the *BPM6* basis could provide opportunities to strengthen inter-agency co-operation in the collection and exchange of these data. The survey results could be the first input into the collaborative work.

44. Ultimately effective collaboration among agencies provide benefits including efficiency in data processing and dissemination as well as reducing the burden on the part of data providers. Additionally, such arrangements could help promote data quality through data reconciliation.

C. Emerging Issues for Discussion

What are the Committee views on overlaps in the provision of external sector data to international agencies?

Is it agreeable that when undertaking the conversion of balance of payments and IIP data to a BPM6 basis opportunities to strengthen collaboration between agencies in the supply of data be explored?

Does the SDMX framework provide opportunities for data exchanges and provision of metadata?

⁹ The balance of payments data structure for the SDMX project was informally reviewed by the ECB and Eurostat.

APPENDIX I. Summary of Details of Information Provided by International Agencies

Table 1: Data Collected by the BIS

	Set 1.	Set 2.	Set 3.
Data collected.	Exchange Traded Derivatives.	Triennial Survey on Foreign exchange spot turnover, foreign exchange and interest rate derivatives turnover.	Semiannual Over-The-Counter (OTC) Derivatives Markets Statistics and Triennial Survey on foreign exchange , interest rate, equity, commodity, credit and other derivatives amounts outstanding.
Nature of data.			
Purpose of data.	To obtain extensive information on the size, structure and development of futures and options markets.	To obtain comprehensive and internationally consistent information on the size and structure of the foreign exchange and OTC derivatives market.	To obtain comprehensive and internationally consistent information on the size and structure of derivatives markets. To obtain a rough proxy of the potential transfer of price risk in derivatives markets.
Geographic details.	Regional exchanges covered: North America, European, Asia, Australian/ New Zealand and "Others".	Details of selected countries obtained.	Semi-annual survey G10 countries and Switzerland. Triennial Survey: 37 additional countries.
Main breakdowns.	Instrument, data type, Currency, Market risk category and period.	Country, Currency , Market risk category, instruments, Counterparty.	Data on notional amounts outstanding and gross market values, by market risk category, instrument, currency, remaining maturity and counterparty.
Other details collected.			
Frequency.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annual.	Triennial.	Semi-annual and triennial.
Series start date.	1986	1989	1998 (semi-annual), 1989 (triennial).
Number of countries reporting.	43	54 in 2007.	11 (semi-annual) and 47 (triennial).
Regional/geographical breakdowns.	Regional exchanges covered: North America, European, Asia, Australian/ New Zealand and "others" Exchanges.	By reporting country.	No
GDDS or SDDS.			
Dissemination channels.			
Hard copy.	X	X	X
CD-ROM.	X		
Online.	X	X	X

Table 2. Data Collected by European Central Bank

	Set 1.	Set 2.	Set 3.	Set 4.	Set 5.
Data collected.	Balance of payments.	International Investment Position.	The Euro area accounts.	Maastricht debt held by nonresidents.	MFI data.
Purpose of data.	To meet ECB statistical reporting requirements under Guideline ECB/2004/15 (as amended by Guideline ECB/2007/3). In addition, EU Member States report their national balance of payments and IIP data on a voluntary basis.	To meet ECB statistical reporting requirements under Guideline ECB/2004/15.	For compilation of Euro area financial accounts under ECB "MUFA "Guideline (ECB/2002/7 as amended by ECB/2005/13). Regional counterpart information is not published.	To meet ECB statistical reporting requirements under Guideline ECB/2005/5.	To meet ECB statistical reporting requirements under Guideline ECB/2001/13.
Geographic details.	¹ Extra EEA, EU (of which UK, DK, SE), US, JP, CH, CA, BRIC + HK, offshore financial centers	¹ Extra EEA, EU (of which UK, DK, SE), US, JP, CH, CA, BRIC + HK, offshore financial centers	Deposit assets and, loan liabilities (short-term and long-term) of total economy and individual resident sectors vis-à-vis nonresidents. Starting April 2008, deposit liabilities and loan assets (short-term and long-term) of total economy and individual resident sectors vis-à-vis other Euro area participating Member states as well as residents outside Euro area.	Debt held by residents of the Member State. Debt held by nonresidents of the member State	Residents other Euro area countries and non Euro area residents.
Main breakdowns.	BPM5 standard components	BPM5 standard components	Total economy, resident sectors, asset holding sectors, and debtor sector.	Debt held by non-residents of the Member State is broken down by nonresidents inside the Euro area as well as nonresidents outside the Euro area.	Residency of counterpart, Counterpart sector, Instrument category, Maturity bands, and Currency.
Other details collected.	Euro area member states' transactions vis-à-vis nonresidents of	Euro area member states' transactions vis-à-vis nonresidents of Euro area. Intra	Data refer to financial and instrument sectors in accordance to ESA 95.	Data refer to the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP)	

	Set 1.	Set 2.	Set 3.	Set 4.	Set 5.
	Euro area. Intra transactions are not required by the Guideline, but are reported on a voluntary basis.	Euro area transactions are not required by the Guideline, but are reported on a voluntary basis.			
Frequency.	Monthly and Quarterly	Quarterly and Annual	Quarterly	Annual	Monthly
Series start date.	Monthly bop vis-à-vis nonresidents of Euro area from January 1999. Geographical details of balance of payments from Q1 2003.	Quarterly IIP from Q1 1999; Geographical details from end-2002.	Outstanding amounts 1998Q1 and transactions 1999Q1.	1995	Since September 1997. Longer time series of the Euro area estimated as far back as 1970.
Number of countries reporting.	13 (and 26 countries report their national balance of payments)	13 (and 26 countries report their national IIP)	13	13	All Euro area countries, all EU non participating in the Euro area except UK.
Regional/ Geographical breakdowns.					
GDDS or SDDS.					
Dissemination channels.					
Hard copy.	ECB Monthly Bulletin	ECB Monthly Bulletin	ECB Monthly Bulletin	ECB Monthly Bulletin	ECB Monthly Bulletin
CD-ROM.					
Online.	ECB web site	ECB web site	ECB web site	ECB web site	ECB web site

Notes : ¹ European Union (EU); European Economic Area (EEA); Denmark (DK); Sweden (SE); United Kingdom (UK); United States (US); Canada (CA); Japan (JP); Switzerland (CH); Hong Kong (HK); Brazil, Russian Federation, India and China (BRIC).

Table 3. Data Collected by Eurostat

	Set 1.	Set 2.	Set 3.	Set 4.	Set 5.	Set 6.
Data collected.	Balance of payments	Trade in Goods	Services	Direct Investment	Direct Investment Income	FDI positions
Purpose of data.	For production of EU aggregates for trade and economic policy.	For production of EU aggregates for trade and economic policy.	For production of EU aggregates for trade and economic policy.	For production of EU aggregates for trade and economic policy.	For production of EU aggregates for trade and economic policy.	For production of EU aggregates for trade and economic policy.
Geographic details.	/ Extra EU, Intra-EU, US, CA, JP, SH, BRIC + HK	full geography	Full geography	full geography	full geography	full geography
Main breakdowns						FDI Components
Other details collected.				Industry	Industry	Industry
Frequency.	Quarterly and Annual	Monthly	Quarterly and Annual	Quarterly and Annual	Quarterly and Annual	Annually
Series start date.	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993
Number of countries reporting.	35	35	35	35	35	35
Regional/ Geographical breakdowns.	EU, EEA, Candidate countries	EU, EEA, Candidate countries	EU, EEA, Candidate countries	EU, EEA, Candidate countries	EU, EEA, Candidate countries	EU, EEA, Candidate countries
GDDS or SDDS						
Dissemination channels.						
Hard copy.	X	X	X	X	X	X
CD-ROM.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Online.	X	X	X	X	X	X

Notes : /¹ European Union (EU); European Free Trade Association (EFTA); United States (US); Canada (CA); Japan (JP); Switzerland (CH); Hong Kong (HK); Brazil, Russian Federation, India and China (BRIC).

Table 4. Data Collected by the IMF

	Set 1.	Set2.	Set 3.	Set 4.	Set 5.	Set 6.	Set 7.	Set. 8.	Set 9.
Data collected.	Balance of payments	International Investment Position	Portfolio Investment	Data Template	International Reserves as Reported in IFS	Currency breakdown of foreign exchange reserves (COFER)	Securities held as reserve assets (SEFER).	Instrument composition of reserves (INFER).	Trade in goods
Purpose of data.	For publication in IFS and BOPSY	For publication in IFS and BOPSY	Permit the calculation of portfolio investment liabilities from creditor perspective.	Redissemination on the Fund's external website.	For publication in IFS	For aggregate COFER tables produced by the IMF	SEFER survey for use as input to the CPIS.	To adjust global aggregates (world tables published in BOPSY).	For publication in the DOTS monthly CD-Rom, DOTS quarterly publication and DOTS yearbook publication.
Geographic details.	All data are vis-à-vis the rest of the world. No bilateral data	All data are vis-à-vis the rest of the world. No bilateral data	Focus is bilateral portfolio investment position.	No	No	No	By country of nonresident issuer.	No	World total and total trade by partner countries.
Main breakdowns.	BPM5 standard components	BPM5 standard components	By Portfolio instrument. Currency of denomination, and sector of holder, supplementary.	Official reserve assets and other foreign currency assets, and foreign currency drains (predetermined and contingent drains on foreign currency assets)	Foreign exchange reserves, SDR, Reserve Position in the Fund, and gold.	USD, pound sterling, yen, Swiss francs, euros, and "others".	Long-term, short-term, Equity securities.	BPM5 instrument components.	N.a
Other details collected.									
Frequency.	Quarterly and Annual	Quarterly and Annual	Annual	Monthly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annual	Annual	Monthly, Quarterly and Annual

Table 4. Data Collected by the IMF (continued)									
	Set 1.	Set2.	Set 3.	Set 4.	Set 5.	Set 6.	Set 7.	Set 8.	Set 9.
Data collected.	Balance of payments	International Investment Position	Portfolio Investment	Data Template	International Reserves as Reported in IFS	Currency breakdown of foreign exchange reserves (COFER)	Securities held as reserve assets (SEFER).	Instrument composition of reserves (INFER).	Trade in goods
Series start date.	1947	1947	Outstanding amounts end 1997 and then annual from end 2001	April 2000.	Since 1948	1999 for consistent data series: there are some data for earlier periods.	Outstanding amounts end 1997 and then annual from end 2001	1990	1980
Number of countries reporting.	172	110	72	61 (includes one non-SDDS country)	180	119	68 countries and 16 international organizations	72	180 (but reporting countries vary)
Regional/ Geographical breakdowns.			Bilateral data				Bilateral data		Industrial, developing countries, and global.
GDDS or SDDS.	Both covered.	Both covered.	n/a	SDDS with one non-SDDS reporter.	Both covered.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dissemination channels.									
Hard copy.	X	X			X	X			X
CD-ROM.	X	X			X				X
Online.	X	X	X	X	X		X		X

Notes : ¹ n/a = not applicable.

Table 5. Data Collected by the OECD

	Set 1.	Set 2.	Set 3.
Data collected	Balance of payments	Services	Remittances
Purpose of data	To meet the OECD statistical needs for economic analysis across Member States	For Trade Policy and Economic Analysis	Proposed with collaboration with Eurostat
Geographic details		Trade by partner country. Partners cover all countries in the world.	Where available
Main breakdowns	<i>A summary subset of BPM5 standard components (about 25 variables)</i>	EBOPS and Partner Country	Compensation of Employees, Workers remittances, Partner country
Other details collected		EU member country data are sourced from Eurostat. Also request Software royalties and license fees and national service categories.	
Frequency	Monthly, Quarterly and Annual	Annual	Annual
Series start date	1955	1970	Not yet available
Number of countries reporting	36	32	...
Regional/geographical breakdowns	OECD plus large non OECD members	OECD plus large non OECD members	OECD plus selected non-member
GDDS or SDDS			
Dissemination channels			
Hard copy	X	X	
CD-ROM	X	X	
Online	X	X	

Table 6. Data Collected by UNCTAD

	Set 1.	Set 2.	Set 3.
Data collected	Balance of payments	IIP	Direct Investment
Nature of data	Direct Investment (flows)	Direct investment (stock)	Flows and stock (as defined by country) and activities of TNCs ¹
Purpose of data	Part of UNCTAD's database on FDI/TNC	Part of UNCTAD's database on FDI/TNC	Part of UNCTAD's database on FDI/TNC
Geographic details	Part of UNCTAD's database on FDI/TNC	Part of UNCTAD's database on FDI/TNC	Part of UNCTAD's database on FDI/TNC.
Main breakdowns	Components of FDI	Components of FDI	Components of FDI
Other details collected	Country coverage wider than other organizations	Country coverage wider than other organizations	Country coverage wider than other organizations
Frequency	Annual	Annual	Annual
Series start date	1970	1980	1970
Reporters	National institutions, IMF and secondary sources	National institutions and IMF	National institutions and secondary sources
Number of countries reporting	More than 200	More than 200 report annually	More than 200
Regional/geographical breakdowns	UN country classification	UN country classification	UN country classification
GDDS or SDDS	No	No	No
Dissemination channels	UNCTAD publications and FDI statistics website (www.unctad.org/fdistatistics)	UNCTAD publications and FDI statistics website (www.unctad.org/fdistatistics)	UNCTAD publications and FDI statistics website (www.unctad.org/fdistatistics)
Hard copy	X	X	X
CD-ROM	X	X	X
Online	X	X	X

Notes : ¹ TNC refers to Trans National Corporations.

Appendix II. Expanded BIS-IMF-OECD-World Bank Joint Debt Statistics Table

TABLE 1: Joint BIS-IMF-OECD-World Bank Statistics on External Debt

<i>(in millions of US dollars)</i>	TYPE OF DATA	SOURCE ^{1/}	STOCKS (end of period)					
			2003 Dec.	2004				2005 March
				March	June	Sept.	Dec.	
Country X								
Selected external debt items-- all maturities								
Loans and other credits								
1	Cross-border loans from BIS reporting banks	creditor	BIS					
2	Cross-border loans from BIS banks to nonbanks	creditor	BIS					
3	Official bilateral loans, total	creditor	OECD					
4	Official bilateral loans, aid loans	creditor	OECD					
5	Official bilateral loans, other	creditor	OECD					
6	Multilateral loans, total	creditor						
7	Multilateral loans, IMF	creditor	IMF					
8	Multilateral loans, Other institutions	creditor	WB					
9	Official trade credits, total, all maturities	creditor						
10	Official trade credits, nonbanks, all maturities	creditor						
Debt securities								
11	International debt securities, all maturities	market	BIS					
12	International debt securities, nonbanks	market	BIS					
13	International debt securities, Brady bonds	debtor	WB					
Supplementary information:								
14	<i>Insured export credits exposures, all maturities</i>	creditor	BIS (from BU data)					
15	<i>Insured export credit exposures, short term</i>	creditor	BIS (from BU data)					
16	<i>Debt securities held by nonresidents</i>	creditor	IMF					
Debt due within a year								
Loans and other credits								
17	Liabilities to BIS banks (cons.), short term	creditor	BIS					
18	Official bilateral loans, total, short term	creditor	OECD					
19	Official bilateral loans, aid, short term	creditor	OECD					
20	Official bilateral loans, other, short term	creditor	OECD					
21	Multilateral loans, IMF, short term	creditor	IMF					
22	Official trade credits, nonbanks, short-term	creditor						
Debt securities								
23	International debt securities, short term	market	BIS					
24	Intl debt securities, nonbanks, short term	market	BIS					
Memorandum items-- selected foreign assets/liabilities								
25	International reserves (excluding gold)	creditor	IMF					
26	Portfolio investment assets	creditor	IMF					
27	Cross-border deposits with BIS rep. banks	debtor	BIS					
28	Cross-border dep. with BIS banks, nonbanks	debtor	BIS					
29	Liabilities to BIS banks, locational, total	creditor	BIS					
30	Liabilities to BIS banks, consolidated, total	creditor	BIS					

^{1/} To be linked to metadata.