



U.S. Policy Use of the Data

Sally M. Davies

Senior Adviser, Division of International Finance

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Global Conference on the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative (DGI)

Washington, DC, United States

June 16-17, 2015



IMF's FSIs are useful for financial stability analysis

FSIs provide reasonably comparable data on banking system health, which is useful for global financial stability analysis.

- The metadata are also very helpful to understand what, exactly, countries report.

But there are also challenges:

- Reporting lags vary, so data for some countries can be quite stale.
- All the FSIs are ratios, and not all countries provide the underlying data. Yet levels are needed for some analysis.



CPIS: Sector breakdowns

We use these data to better understand U.S. and other countries' holdings of foreign assets.

- Knowing the sector of the non-resident issuer and of the resident investor should help us better understand global cross-border exposures of different types of investors.
- We may break out more sectors than requested.
 - May break out insurance companies from pension funds.
 - May separate mutual funds (less sophisticated investors) from funds such as hedge funds (sophisticated investors).



CPIS: Offshore issuance

In some instances, the nationality (i.e., the country of the headquarters) of an issuer better reflects the risks of portfolio investments.

- Issuance by EM borrowers out of other countries is growing.
- In their international debt securities data, the BIS publishes data by residence and nationality of issuer.
- Although it is difficult, we are starting to look into securities by nationality of the issuer.
- Should the CPIS also try to measure nationality of issuer?



CPIS: Third-country holdings

The CPIS provides data on foreigners' holdings of U.S. debt securities. This is useful, but the data are incomplete.

- The United States collects, from U.S. custodians, data on U.S. residents' holdings of foreign debt.
- Similarly, other countries collect, from resident custodians, data on their residents' holdings of U.S. debt.
 - For example, Belgium collects, from Euroclear, Belgian residents' holdings of U.S. Treasury securities (USTs).
 - But Euroclear's custodial holdings of USTs are much larger than those held for Belgian residents.
- Might countries find a way to collect and share data on nonresidents' holdings of foreign securities?