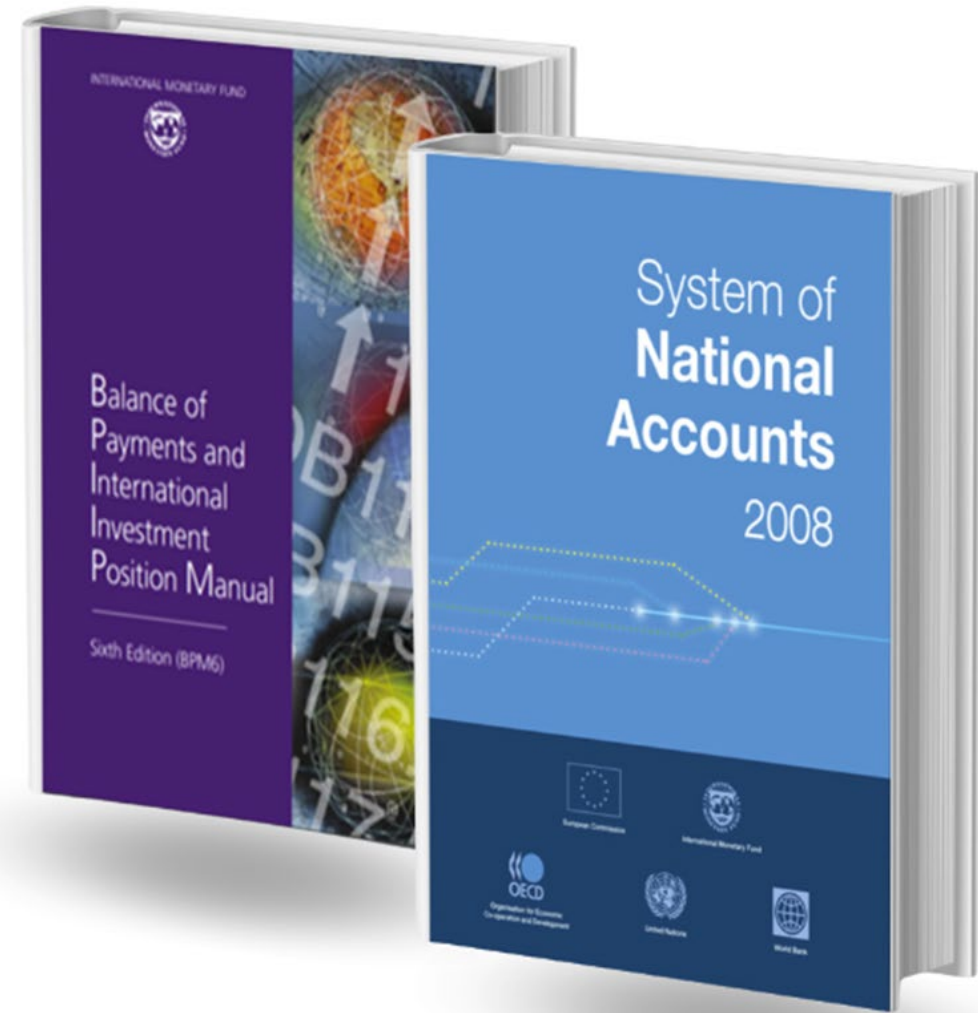




Implementing the International Statistical Standards

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Thomas F. Alexander
Senior Economist, IMF



Presentation Outline

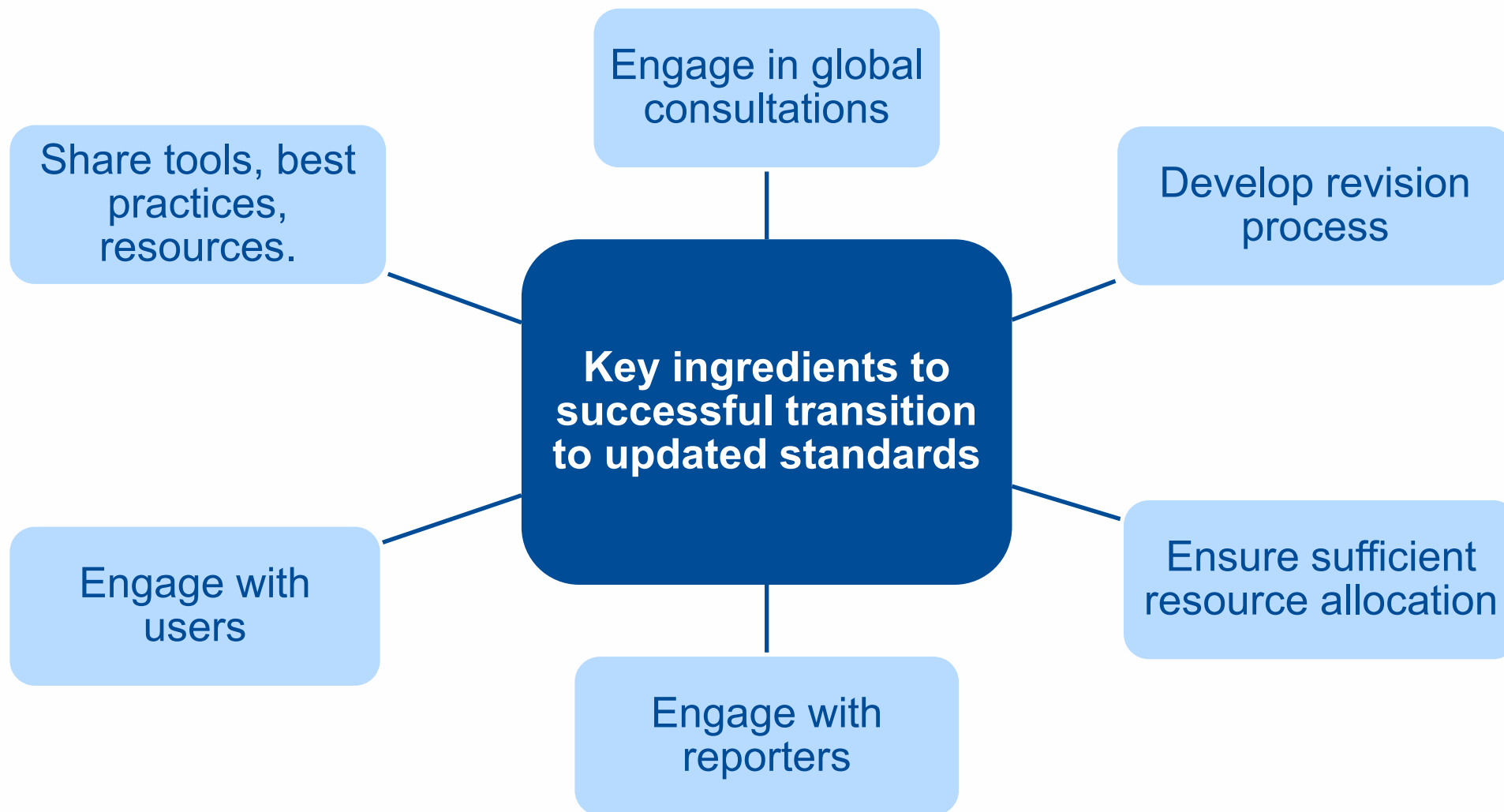
- **Overview—Supporting Implementation**
- **Outreach**
- **Early implementation**
- **Development of practical compilation guidance**
- **Implementation strategy**
- **Work to develop practical compilation guidance**

Supporting implementation

- **Implement multipronged strategy**
 - Outreach—Regional workshops
 - Provide technical assistance and training
 - Develop methodology handbooks and compilation guides
 - Coordinate among international organizations
- **Utilize new digital platform for collaboration**
 - Includes:
 - Sharing common concepts across all statistical domains
 - Hosting a forum for interaction between compilers and users and peer-to-peer collaboration
 - Developing a compilers' hub to facilitate sharing of best practices

**Tailor implementation
approach to user
needs and materiality**

Supporting implementation





Outreach

There has **already** been significant outreach, including:
IMF conducted several **regional webinars ensuring global coverage**

- Some in collaboration with regional UN agencies
- Presented the key changes to the BPM and SNA
- Videos from the seminars as well as the seminar materials are available online

Looking **forward**:

Development of microlearning videos on why the standards need updating, main themes and major changes
A second round of regional outreach events following the endorsement of the 2025 SNA and BPM7

- In person seminars
- More practical implementation issues

Early implementation

Aim: to assist countries in preparing for the implementation of the SNA and BPM update after its adoption in 2025

This will be achieved by:

Developing guidelines to aid in the implementation of recommendations

Encouraging countries in the early implementation of recommendations by developing sources, methods and processes

Gaining an understanding of the impact of recommendations on key national accounting aggregates

Developing an implementation strategy

The strategy is at an initial development stage.

Initial ideas discussed with the AEG and IMF/BOPCOM

The strategy will also undergo broader consultation

The finalized implementation strategy will be available in 2025

Development of practical compilation guidance

Several activities already ongoing on priority topics:

Eurostat-IMF TT on **Data as an asset**, OECD EG on **Natural capital** (separate presentation), IMF TT on **Marketing assets**, IMF work on **Crypto assets**, planned work on **Non-market output**

Developing **guidance on other topics** is being considered

e.g. on artificial intelligence, cloud computing, digital intermediation platforms, including certain autonomous employer-independent schemes as social insurance, “free” products satellite account, supplementary tables on retained earnings for all equity relationships, statistical framework for the informal economy

This adds to extensive **existing guidance** produced by international organisations over time



TTs and EG

Background and objectives

4 main workstreams, covering the **main conceptual changes** being introduced in the 2025 SNA:

Eurostat-IMF TT on **Data as an asset**

IMF TT on **Marketing assets** (Marketing assets will remain non-produced - hence no impact on GDP; however, countries with significant marketing assets are encouraged to compile **extended** accounts where marketing assets are treated as produced assets)

IMF internal team of experts on **Crypto assets**

EG on Natural Capital: *Addressed in separate presentation*

While concepts will be clearly defined in the 2025 SNA [drawing from the guidance notes], their practical implementation requires precise guidance →

→ **Overall objective** of these workstreams: provide guidance for **plausible** and **internationally comparable** estimates of *flows* and *stocks* of these categories of assets

Approach: identification of **data sources** and **methods** building on the experience of countries that have already produced experimental estimates

Composition of TTs and EG

A **global and inclusive process**, involving countries from all world regions and different statistical development

TT on Marketing Assets: Australia, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States as well as Eurostat, IMF, UNSD, World Bank

TT on Data as an asset: Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States as well as the OECD, UNSD

The lead editor and the project manager for the SNA update are closely involved in all workstreams

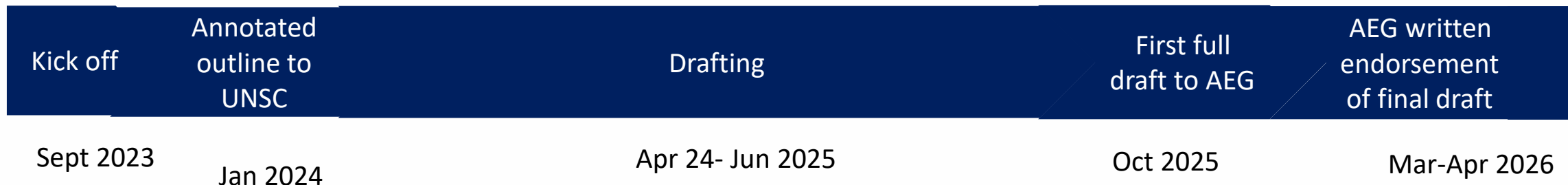


Timeline

Data TT



Marketing assets TT



TT Data as an asset – main issues and envisaged solutions

Estimating **production of data assets** *at current prices* based on **sum-of-costs** method (as for other intellectual property products produced on own account)

Entails identifying **occupations** involved in producing data assets and an appropriate **mark-up**

Estimating **production** of data assets *at constant prices* (volume estimates)

Entails identifying suitable **price indices**

Estimating the value of data assets as **capital stock**

Entails defining suitable **service lives** and **discount rates** for data assets

Main issue: assumptions required → Approach:

Recommendations based on experience of countries in the TT

Definition of **default options, ensuring international comparability** in homogeneous regions like the EU. Countries may use more specific information if available

TT Marketing assets – main issues and envisaged solutions

Guidance to develop an extended account, treating marketing assets as produced assets

- **Capitalized value of expenditures on advertising and promotional activities** (whether purchased or produced on own account) at current-prices
- **Direct purchases:** on advertising and marketing may be derived from advertising and media companies as well as purchases from other units that are not classified as advertising companies
 - *Key is to understand the proportion of expenditures considered gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) versus intermediate consumption*
- **Own-account GFCF:** based on sum of costs
 - *Key is to understand occupations engaged and average time spent on producing marketing assets*
- **Estimating volume measures and capital stock**
- Identifying appropriate price indices and service lives, discount rates

Cross-border flows

- Purchases of marketing assets can be large and lumpy

IMF work on Crypto assets – main issues and envisaged solutions

IMF's **Compilation Guidance on Crypto Assets** aims to provide practical guidance on the source data and compilation methods for measuring crypto assets related transactions and positions in macroeconomic statistics—covering national and external accounts, and monetary and financial statistics (MFS).

Draft annotated outline covers: Overview of crypto assets ecosystem; Methodological framework; Data sources and compilation methods and, Use cases and country experiences. In addition, three **annexes** will cover **data reporting templates** and **survey instructions; concepts of money and liquidity** in MFS; **CBDCs and data needs**.

Guidance will follow an **evolving approach** as crypto assets ecosystem is fast changing and they are becoming more mainstream in the world of finance and business.

Work to date includes the **exploration of commercial and publicly available data sources** as well as the **projects of international organizations** (e.g., project Atlas of BIS). Outreach to country compilers is planned for incorporating relevant country experiences.

At a recent workshop, issues relating to crypto lending, staking, pooled and cloud mining were raised

➤ To address these issues the drafting team is working on an Issue Note providing further clarification and elaboration in consultation with the AEG/BOPCOM

Compilation guidance expected to be circulated for AEG/BOPCOM consultation towards the end of 2024

Conclusions

The preparation of the handbooks is progressing and we are confident that they will ensure sufficient guidance to implement the innovations in a reliable and comparable way

In general, the set of initiatives presented here aim at addressing the practical implementation challenges

The IMF (as well as other international organizations—World Bank, Eurostat, UN, OECD) will support countries in implementing the updated standards with technical support and training

Thank you