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**TFFS**  
TASK FORCE ON FINANCE STATISTICS

**Meeting of Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics**  
International Monetary Fund, Washington D.C., USA  
March 22–23, 2012

*IMF Occasional Paper: April 2011–February 2012*

**Prepared by the IMF**





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## IMF Occasional Report on Activities Relating to External Debt Statistics, April 2011–February 2012

### I. UPDATE ON SDDS AND GDDS

1. Since the 2011 Task Force on Finance Statistics (TFFS) meeting, two additional countries have subscribed to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS), Macedonia, FYR (in November 2011) and Mauritius (in February 2012), bringing the number of subscribers to 70 at end-February 2012. Except for a few cases, SDDS countries have continued meeting the SDDS requirements for external debt—only one country does not disseminate a breakdown by sector and instrument in its national website. Since 2007, the IMF Statistics Department (STA) produces annual observance reports by individual SDDS subscriber, which are available on the IMF website (<http://dsbb.imf.org/Applications/web/getpage/?pagename=annualobservancereports>). The reports for 2011 will be posted by the end of May 2012.

2. Participation in the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) since the last TFFS meeting has further increased, with eight additional countries joining: Kosovo (April 2011), Solomon Islands (June 2011), Guyana (June 2011), Burundi (August 2011), Maldives (October 2011), Montenegro (December 2011), Djibouti (February 2012) and Papua New Guinea (February 2012). This brings the number of participants to 103 at end-February 2012.<sup>1</sup> The GDDS has public and publicly-guaranteed debt as a core external debt data category.

3. At the *Eighth Review of the Fund's Data Standard Initiatives* in February 2012, the Board approved several enhancements to the SDDS and the creation of the SDDS Plus as an additional tier of the Fund's Data Standards Initiatives. The SDDS enhancements include (i) introducing a more structured timeline for the SDDS nonobservance procedures; (ii) adding hyperlinks in the National Summary Data Pages (NSDPs) to longer time series and more detailed data by end-2012; (iii) adding more structure and focus to the encouraged data category, Forward looking Indicators (FLIs); (iv) deleting the Advance Release Calendar (ARC) flexibility options from the SDDS, after a transition period, by end-2017; (v) terminating the posting of the SDDS quarterly update on the Data Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB); and (vi) incorporating two data categories, sectoral balance sheets and general government gross debt, on an encouraged basis.

4. The SDDS Plus is open to all SDDS subscribers and is aimed at economies with systemically important financial sectors. The SDDS Plus includes all SDDS prescribed data categories and nine additional data categories, with transition periods allowed for up to four of these data categories. To join SDDS Plus, a country commits to observe the requirements

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<sup>1</sup> The total number of GDDS participants went up by six since the 2011 TFFS meeting, because two countries (Macedonia, FYR and Mauritius) graduated from the GDDS to the SDDS.

by the end of 2019. The nine additional data categories pertain to all four macroeconomic sectors: real sector (sectoral balance sheets); fiscal sector (general government operations, and general government gross debt); financial sector (other financial corporations survey, Financial Soundness Indicators, and debt securities); and external sector (Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS), Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS), and Currency Composition of Foreign Exchange Reserves). Adhering to the SDDS Plus would be voluntary, but once a country adheres, it undertakes to meet the most rigorous data dissemination standards within the Fund's Data Standards Initiatives. Updated SDDS and new SDDS Plus legal texts will be prepared and submitted to the IMF Executive Board in the second half of 2012 for approval.

## **II. METHODOLOGICAL WORK**

### **A. *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6)***

5. The IMF plans to disseminate data according to the *BPM6* in the *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook* and *International Financial Statistics* starting August 2012. The *BPM6* reporting forms have been finalized and translated into five languages, and they will be sent to countries for reporting data to the IMF. Translations of *BPM6* in Arabic, Chinese, and Spanish became available in 2011 and French and Russian translations will be available in 2012.

6. The *BPM6 Compilation Guide* is also being updated. Seven chapters and three appendixes were posted on the IMF website by end-February 2012 for worldwide comments (<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/bop6comp.htm>). The remaining chapters and appendixes are planned to be posted for comments by end-April 2012. The *BPM6 Compilation Guide* will become available in 2013.

### **B. *Update of the External Debt Statistics Guide for Compilers and Users***

7. In line with the agreed timetable for the *External Debt Statistics Guide* update work, the IMF sent for review to the TFFS members in December 2011 an update proposal of Part I of the *External Debt Statistics Guide* (conceptual framework), except chapter 9. This proposal was also distributed within STA and other relevant Fund Departments for comments. The set included text and tables (as applicable) for the following chapters:

- Chapter 2: The Measurement of External Debt: Definition and Core Accounting Principles
- Chapter 3: Identification of Institutional Sectors and Financial Instruments (including tables)
- Chapter 4: Presentation of the Gross External Debt Position (including tables)
- Chapter 5: Public and Publicly Guaranteed External Debt (including tables)
- Chapter 6: Further External Debt Accounting Principles
- Chapter 7: Further Presentation Tables of External Debt (including tables)

- Chapter 8: Debt Reorganization (including tables)

8. In addition, the IMF sent for review two appendices that are intrinsically related to the *External Debt Statistics Guide*'s conceptual framework chapters:

- Appendix I: Specific Financial Instruments and Transactions: Classifications
- Appendix III: Glossary of External Debt Terms

9. For the 2012 meeting, a paper on the “*External Debt Statistics Guide-Part I and Appendices I and III Update-Issues for Discussion*” based on the comments provided by the TFFS members and relevant IMF Departments, will present a set of selected issues for discussion and the way forward for the update work. Additionally, two papers related to the update work will be presented for discussion at the 2012 TFFS meeting, “*Contingent Liabilities (Chapter 9)*” and “*The Treatment of Arrears in External Debt Statistics (Appendix 7)–New Appendix of the External Debt Statistics Guide.*” The release of the first complete draft of the updated External Debt Statistics will be posted for worldwide comments in late 2012.

### **C. Public Sector Debt Statistics Guide**

10. The *Public Sector Debt Statistics—Guide for Compilers and Users (PSDS Guide)* was finalized and published in December 2011 (<http://www.tffs.org/PSDStoc.htm>). This guide has been a collaborative effort of the TFFS members and prepared by the staff of the IMF. It includes valuable comments received from the TFFS members and statistical compilers of IMF member countries. The *PSDS Guide* is primarily based on the *2008 SNA* and *BPM6*, adapted to focus on public sector debt issues. It covers the conceptual framework, compilation principles and practices, some analytical uses of public sector debt statistics, and work for international agencies.

11. During 2011, the IMF continued its efforts to improve the capacity to collect, compile, and disseminate the debt statistics for all components of the public sector, and to conduct training to improve the public sector debt statistics on a global basis. The first public sector debt statistics workshop was held in March 2011, where a total of eighteen G–20 countries and emerging economies attended. Subsequently, similar workshops were held for former centrally-planned economies, Latin America, Africa, and Asian and Pacific Island countries in April 2012. ComSec and UNCTAD participated in these workshops. The IMF also participated in training activities of the ComSec in Singapore in June 2011, as well as in two Debt Managers seminars of UNCTAD. No public sector debt statistics workshops are planned between May and December 2012, but additional courses would be conducted in 2013.

12. The translation of the *PSDS Guide* into Arabic, Chinese, French, Spanish, and Russian is expected to start around mid-2012.

#### **D. Implementing the *Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM) 2001***

13. The updating of the *GFSM 2001* to bring it in line with the *SNA 2008* is progressing well. By mid-March 2012, all but two chapters have been updated and sent to the GFS Advisory Committee for comments.<sup>2</sup> The remaining chapters and appendices will be finalized over the coming months. In May 2012, the GFS Advisory Committee will meet again to discuss the main outstanding issues that arose during the updating process. A *GFS Compilation Guide for Developing Countries* was published in 2011.<sup>3</sup> Members of the TFFS are also encouraged to participate in the *GFS Discussion Forum* to strengthen the GFS methodology.

#### **E. Handbook on Securities Statistics**

14. The Working Group on Securities Databases (WGSD) is chaired by the IMF and includes the BIS, ECB, and the World Bank. Experts from national central banks and other international organizations are also invited to contribute to the deliberations of the WGSD. Currently, the main task of the WGSD is the preparation and dissemination of the *Handbook on Securities Statistics (Handbook)*, which is the first publication of its kind to focus exclusively on securities statistics.

15. Parts 1 and 2 of the *Handbook*—focusing on debt securities issues and holdings, respectively—were drafted by the BIS, ECB, and IMF with the BIS assuming the coordinating function for Part 1, and the ECB for Part 2. Drafts of both parts of the *Handbook* benefited from comments from a Review Group of experts from national central banks and relevant statistical agencies as well as international and regional organizations that have an active interest and expertise in securities statistics. Part 1 of the *Handbook* was posted on the IMF website in May 2009 and Part 2 of the *Handbook* in September 2010 (<http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/wgsd/index.htm>).

16. Work is well underway on finalizing Part 3 of the *Handbook*, focusing on issues and holdings of equity securities, with the ECB assuming the coordinating function. Publication of Part 3 is foreseen in the first half of 2012.

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<sup>2</sup> A GFS Discussion Forum was established to facilitate debate on matters concerning the update of the *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001 (GFSM 2001)*, in particular methodological issues and the practical implications for compiling fiscal data. See forum at <http://forums.imf.org/gfsm/forum.php?styleid=3>.

<sup>3</sup> See pre-publication of the *GFS: Compilation Guide for Developing Countries* (2011) [www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/compil.pdf](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/compil.pdf).

### **III. EXTERNAL DEBT DATA AVAILABILITY**

#### **A. Quarterly External Debt Statistics Database**

17. The Quarterly External Debt Statistics (QEDS) database is continuing to add more SDDS subscribers and GDDS participants ([www.worldbank.org/qeds](http://www.worldbank.org/qeds)). The number of SDDS reporters to the QEDS has increased from 64 in February 2011 to 67 in February 2012 (out of 70 SDDS subscribers). Iceland and the Philippines have started reporting external debt data to the QEDS database. During the same period, the number of GDDS economies reporting to the QEDS has increased from 36 to 38. There is room to improve timeliness for six GDDS participants that have not reported data for at least the last two QEDS data releases (Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guatemala, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan), as well as to foster participation of economies that agreed but have not yet reported to the GDDS/QEDS. Invitation letters to provide the World Bank with external debt data for re-dissemination on the QEDS database were sent to eight new GDDS participants (Burundi, Djibouti, Guyana, Kosovo, Maldives, Montenegro, Papua Guinea, and Solomon Islands). Kosovo, Montenegro and Solomon Islands have already indicated willingness to report data to the GDDS/QEDS database, and New Zealand has indicated willingness to report data to the SDDS/QEDS database. The World Bank will present to the TFFS the progress made in the QEDS and the way forward.

#### **B. Joint External Debt Hub**

18. Since the 2011 TFFS meeting, some important presentational changes were made to the Joint External Debt Hub (JEDH) creditor/market table. See updated JEDH creditor/market table as an annex to this paper.

19. The JEDH agencies approved by email exchange the update of Table 1 of Annex I of the JEDH Service Level Agreement (SLA) to reflect the changes made to the creditor/market table. This item is included in the TFFS agenda. In 2012, the SLA triennial review will take place.

#### **C. SDMX Project**

20. As one of the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) initiative's sponsor organizations, the IMF has continued to be actively involved in advancing the development of the SDMX technical standards and content-oriented guidelines.

21. The third SDMX Global Conference took place from 2 to 4 May, 2011 in Washington D.C., bringing together around 280 participants from 90 countries. The conference was co-hosted by the IMF and World Bank and organized by the SDMX sponsoring organizations. The Conference covered all aspects of SDMX, including a review of SDMX activities over the last ten years, the business case for adopting SDMX, showcasing SDMX implementations in national and international organizations, examples of how to get started



with SDMX, an interactive discussion on the future of SDMX, and capacity building workshops on the technical standards and content guidelines.

22. In the follow-up of the Global Conference 2011, SDMX Sponsors released the SDMX Action Plan 2011 to 2015. This plan delineates priority actions to be undertaken on: SDMX implementation; Outreach and training; Content-oriented Guidelines; Technical standards, and; Governance.

23. One aspect of the SDMX Action Plan includes the development of SDMX encoding structure (“Data Structure Definition”- DSD) for global use. Two priority statistical domains are first targeted, balance of payments and national accounts statistics. SDMX sponsors approved a multi-agency governance structure to guide and facilitate the development of DSDs for *BPM6*-based and *SNA2008*-based statistics. The IMF assumes the role of project coordinator for the development of the *BPM6*-based DSD, with a target date of June 2012 for the provision of DSD ready for pilot-testing by countries.

24. The IMF continues to promote the use of SDMX for the electronic exchange of balance of payments, IIP, international reserves, and government finance statistics, as well as for the dissemination of balance of payments statistics. To support increased data sharing amongst international agencies, the IMF has developed an SDMX data collection infrastructure which provides automated extraction of data from international agencies that provide an SDMX web service and a processing of these data in IMF databases. This infrastructure is in testing mode and will support the computer-to-computer sharing of data by international organizations, as originally envisaged when SDMX standards were being developed.

#### **IV. AVAILABILITY OF OTHER DATA**

##### **A. Work on Data Gaps and the Financial Crisis**

25. IMF’s staff and the Financial Stability Board (FSB) Secretariat prepared a report for a July 2011 meeting of the G-20 Ministers of Finance and Central Bank Governors, to provide an update on progress in implementing the 20 recommendations in the context of the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative.<sup>4</sup> Since the last progress report, consultations with national authorities revealed broad agreement with, and a positive view of, the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative, with better identification of the build-up of risks in the financial sector and financial interconnectedness (domestic and cross-border) being among the highest priorities.

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<sup>4</sup> The recommendations were endorsed by G-20 Ministers of Finance and Central Bank Governor in November 2009. The November 2009 and July 2011 reports can be found at: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/g20/pdf/102909.pdf> and <http://www.imf.org/external/np/g20/>, respectively.

26. Work in the priority areas is progressing well. Agreements have been reached to enhance the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) to provide more granular information on a nationality basis; to increase the frequency of cross-border security holdings data in the IMF's CPIS from annual to semi-annual; and to introduce a reporting template for the sectoral accounts.

27. Data availability is also improving. Reporting by G-20 economies on Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs) and quarterly International Investment Position (IIP) data is increasing. The public sector debt database has been launched jointly by the World Bank and the IMF. The enhanced reporting of credit default swaps (CDS) data has begun. The Principal Global Indicators (PGI) website has expanded to include data from the five jurisdictions<sup>5</sup> of the FSB that are not in the G-20. Conceptual work to develop datasets is advancing to support analysis of the build-up of risk in the financial sector, as well as on the distribution of household income, wealth, and consumption across social-economic classes.

### **B. IIP Data Reported to the Fund**

28. The focus of STA's work in the area of IIP statistics in the past year has been to increase the number of economies reporting quarterly IIP data.

29. The number of economies reporting quarterly IIP data to STA increased from 62 economies at the time of the 2011 TFFS meeting to 70 economies in early 2012. Almost 70 percent of SDDS subscribers (47/70) now reports quarterly IIP.

30. In response to the increased number of requests for assistance in compiling quarterly IIP compilation, the Balance of Payments Division of STA produced and published in March 2011 the Quarterly International Investment Position Statistics: Data Sources and Compilation Techniques pamphlet. The purpose of this document is to assist IIP data compilers in preparing and disseminating (including re-dissemination through IMF publications) quarterly IIP data. The document contains guidance on data sources for compiling quarterly IIP data; options for compiling quarterly IIP data given the detail, coverage, and frequency of source data available; revision policies and practices for quarterly reporting when annual data become available; and "Frequently Asked Questions." The document also contains case studies provided by a number of economies. The document is currently available in English on the IMF website at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/iip/2011/030111.htm> and it is being translated into Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish.

31. STA has continued its efforts to increase the number of countries reporting IIP data through its *IIP Pipeline Project*, an initiative to assist a subset of countries in compiling IIP

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<sup>5</sup> The five jurisdictions are: People's Republic of China Hong Kong, The Netherlands, Singapore, Spain, and Switzerland.

statistics, notably those countries that STA considers could potentially develop such data in the near future. Since the 2011 TFFS meeting, four additional countries (Bhutan, Ghana, Iraq, and Mongolia) have initiated reporting of IIP data to STA. This brings the total number of countries reporting IIP data from under 40 economies in 1998 to 128 in early 2012. The total assets and liabilities of these economies in 2005-2010 accounted for, on average, over 95 percent of the total estimated world assets and liabilities published in *BOPSY Part 2 World and Regional* tables.<sup>6</sup>

### C. CDIS Data and Metadata Reported to the Fund

32. The CDIS is a worldwide statistical data collection effort to improve the availability and quality of data on foreign direct investment, both overall and by immediate counterpart economy. The CDIS produces data that are consistent and comparable across economies in regard to concepts and definitions, in line with the *BPM6* and the *OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment* (fourth edition).

33. The CDIS is conducted annually, starting with data for end-2009. Preliminary CDIS results (data and metadata) for the most recent year are released before end-December of the following year, and revised results from the CDIS are released in mid-year (<http://cdis.imf.org/>). Thus, revised results of the CDIS for end-2009 and end-2010 are expected to be released in July 2012.

34. For the 2010 CDIS, new participants were Aruba, Brazil, Georgia, India, Macedonia, Montenegro, Seychelles, and Uruguay. With the recent of Brazil and India, all four BRICs are participating in the CDIS. For economies that have reported data for 2009 and 2010, inward direct investment positions increased from US\$ 19.4 trillion to US\$ 20.7 trillion, up 7 percent.

35. The CDIS database presents detailed data on “inward” direct investment positions (i.e., direct investment into the reporting economy) cross-classified by economy of immediate investor, and data on “outward” direct investment positions (i.e., direct investment abroad by the reporting economy) cross-classified by economy of immediate investment. The CDIS website has been redesigned to facilitate user access to data reports, by enhanced navigation, data selection and display features. Metadata coverage has been enhanced both in terms of information detail as well as the number of metadata reporters. For 2010 results, 83 economies provided preliminary data on inward direct investment (DI) and 56 also provided data on outward DI. Separate data on equity and debt positions are available for most CDIS participants. Additional information (on resident fellow enterprises, and on gross debt instruments—both assets and liabilities) are available for some participants. Metadata for most participants are also available. Mirror data are available for comparing an economy’s

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<sup>6</sup> Estimates are derived from the IMF Research Department’s External Wealth of Nations (EWN) database.

own estimates vis-à-vis the counterpart. These data often are useful in highlighting data gaps or errors, and therefore where follow up efforts may prove beneficial.

36. The IMF held nine 3-day regional post-data collection workshops during 2011-2012.<sup>7</sup> More than 150 countries participated in these workshops. During the workshops, the authorities and IMF staff discussed the CDIS results, mirror data for economies participating in the workshops, methodology used to collect and compile data, authorities' plans to address areas for improvement, and hurdles that may have prevented participation in the CDIS.

#### **D. CPIS Data Reported to the Fund: Further Enhancements**

37. The results of the 2010 CPIS were posted on the IMF website (<http://cpis.imf.org/>) in mid-November 2011. The survey comprises information on end-year stock of cross-border holdings of securities—equity and debt—at market prices and by counterpart economy of issuer. Participation in the CPIS has increased over the years from 29 economies reporting 1997 data to 73 economies reporting 2010 data. Although participants now include all major industrialized economies and many emerging market economies, the survey could benefit from increased geographic coverage to include more rapidly emerging and oil producing economies.

38. The 2010 results were disseminated on a new online database available at <http://cpis.imf.org/> and through [IMF eLibrary Data](#). Usability has been enhanced with dynamic data selection and display features, and allows for faster user access to data reports. Information on individual economy compilation practices (metadata) are also presented with similar features. The redesigned CPIS website offers upgraded navigation features and additional content including “Frequently Asked Questions.” Further, a new data tool was deployed during the 2010 CPIS round to expedite data review. Also, economies have been encouraged to update their CPIS metadata using the more user-friendly metadata collection formats. Individual information on compilation practices updated to 2010 is thus available for 58 participants.

#### **E. Reserves Data Reported to the Fund**

39. The update of the *International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity: Guidelines for a Data Template (Guidelines)* was completed in February 2012. The *Guidelines* are in a pre-publication draft form (subject only to editing for print publication) and are available on

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<sup>7</sup> The workshops were in Pretoria, South Africa for Anglophone African countries (March 2011); Bangkok, Thailand for South East Asia and Pacific countries (April 2011); Mexico City, Mexico for Latin America countries (April 2011); Luxembourg City, Luxembourg for European Union, EFTA, Canada, Turkey and the United States (June 2011); Bridgetown, Barbados for Atlantic and the Caribbean economies (July 2011); Tunis, Tunisia for Francophone African countries (November 2011); Kuwait City, Kuwait for North Africa and Middle East countries (March 2012); and Ljubljana, Slovenia for Non-EU formerly centrally planned economies of SE Europe and central Asia (March 2012).

the Fund's web site at: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/ir/IRProcessWeb/dataguide.htm>. The update of the *Guidelines* was a consultative process in which the Reserve Assets Technical Expert Group (RESTEG) was highly instrumental in its advisory role.

40. The update of the *Guidelines* ensures consistency with the Reserves Data Template itself, which was modified in 2009 following approval by the IMF Executive Board. In addition, some clarifications in the *Guidelines* were incorporated to ensure consistency with the text of the *BPM6*, and to reflect the STA experience with countries that report data in the Template.

41. Three new appendices were included in the updated *Guidelines*: Appendix VI, "Reserve Assets and Currency Unions," provides further methodological guidance for reserve assets in the circumstance where an economy is a member of a currency union; Appendix VII, "Frequently Asked Questions on the Characteristics of Reserve Assets," provides information to assist countries in identifying reserve assets; and Appendix VIII, "Statistical Treatment of Lending to the IMF, Lending to IMF Managed Trusts, and Special Drawing Rights," clarifies the statistical treatment in the cases where the IMF is actively engaged as a principal, manager, or administrator of positions or transactions.

## **F. Public Sector Debt Database**

42. The Public Sector Debt Database is a harmonized debt dataset to facilitate timely online dissemination in standard formats of public sector debt data and metadata. It covers debt by maturity and type of instrument, by currency of denomination, and by residence of the creditor. It is designed to complement the existing QEDS database. The public sector debt database is voluntary, with currently 30 countries reporting data for publication on the site.<sup>8</sup> Countries are encouraged to report data in the public sector debt database and the IMF has appointed an expert to actively work with countries to initiate reporting.

43. Towards the end of 2011, the World Bank, IMF, and OECD wrote to advanced economies inviting their participation in the public sector debt database.

## **V. CAPACITY BUILDING**

### **A. Training on External Debt Statistics**

44. The IMF has continued promoting the *External Debt Statistics Guide* through training courses. The IMF conducted a course on external debt statistics at the IMF Washington DC Headquarters during August 29-September 23, 2011. The course included 40 external debt statistics compilers from developed and developing countries, and from every region. The course focused on providing training in the methodology and practices of compiling and

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<sup>8</sup> The public sector debt database is accessible at <http://www.worldbank.org/qpsd>.

disseminating external debt statistics to participants from central banks and ministries of finance of IMF member countries. To benefit from the expertise of agencies of the TFFS, the course included presentations by all six TFFS agencies (BIS, ComSec, ECB, IMF (chair), UNCTAD, and World Bank). Also, representatives of two US government agencies (BEA and the Federal Reserve Board) shared with participants their methods and practices for the compilation of the external debt statistics. The participants were also benefitted by lecturers from other IMF Departments, including the Strategy, Policy, and Review Department, and the Fiscal Affairs Department.

45. Looking forward, the IMF will conduct a regional 2-week course on external debt statistics in Vienna at the JVI in December 2012, and two more regional courses on external debt statistics are being considered for 2013 (for APD countries at the STI-Singapore and for AFR countries at the JAI-Tunisia). These courses will be fully in line with the *BPM6*, and will be based on the updated *External Debt Statistics Guide*. As usual, the collaboration of the TFFS members would be highly welcome.

#### **VI. IMF REPORT TO THE UN STATISTICAL COMMISSION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE TFFS**

46. In November 2011, and at the request of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), the IMF prepared a report on the activities of the TFFS for the forty-third session of the UNSC held in New York during February 28-March 2, 2012. The draft report was reviewed, commented, and endorsed by the TFFS Agencies. The report highlighted the main activities of the TFFS since the meeting of the UNSC in February 2010. Particular emphasis was placed in the TFFS work program agreed at the 2011 TFFS meeting, as well as progress made in the preparation of the *PSDS Guide* and the Public Sector Debt database; the update work of the *External Debt Statistics Guide*; enhancements to the JEDH; and countries' participation in the QEDS database. This report was provided to the UNSC for information.

### Annex: JEDH Creditor/Market Table

Original Version	Current Version
<b>Table1: Joint BIS-IMF-OECD-World Bank Statistics</b>	<b>Table1: Joint BIS-IMF-OECD-World Bank Statistics on Extern</b>
	<b>Sudan</b>
	<b>2010Q3</b> <b>2010Q4</b>
<b>a. Loans and other credits</b>	<b>A1. Loans and other credits (Debt of)</b>
Cross-border loans from BIS reporting banks	<b>01_Cross-border loans, by BIS reporting banks</b> 1,491    1,377
Cross-border loans from BIS banks to nonbanks	<b>02_o/w to nonbanks</b> 668    663
Official bilateral loans, total	<b>03_Official bilateral loans, total</b> ..    ..
Official bilateral loans, aid loans	<b>04_o/w aid loans</b> ..    ..
Official bilateral loans, other	<b>05_o/w other</b> ..    ..
Multilateral loans, total	<b>06_Multilateral loans, total</b> 3,209    3,185
Multilateral loans, IMF	<b>07_o/w IMF</b> 1,540    1,525
Multilateral loans, other institutions	<b>08_o/w other institutions</b> 1,669    1,661
Official trade credits, total, all maturities	<b>09_Official trade credits, total, all maturities</b> ..    ..
Official trade credits, nonbanks, all maturities	<b>10_o/w nonbanks, all maturities</b> ..    ..
SDR allocation	<b>11_SDR allocation</b> 277    274
<b>b. Debt securities</b>	<b>A2. Loans and other credits (Debt due within a year)</b>
International debt securities, all maturities	<b>12_Liabilities to BIS banks (cons.), short term</b> 386    421
International debt securities, nonbanks	<b>13_Multilateral loans, IMF, short term</b> 1,544    1,529
International debt securities, Brady bonds	<b>14_Official trade credits, nonbanks, short term</b> ..    ..
<b>c. Supplementary information:</b>	<b>B1. Debt securities</b>
Insured export credit exposures, Berne Union	<b>15_International debt securities, all maturities</b> ..    ..
Insured export credit exposures short term (BU)	<b>16_o/w issued by nonbanks</b> ..    ..
Debt securities held by nonresidents	<b>B2. Debt securities (Debt due within a year)</b>
Paris Club claims (ODA)	<b>17_International debt securities, short term</b> 1,695    955
Paris Club claims (non ODA)	<b>18_o/w issued by nonbanks</b> 1,370    880
<b>d. Loans and other credits (Debt due within a year)</b>	<b>C. Supplementary information on debt (liabilities):</b>
Liabilities to BIS banks (cons.), short term	<b>19_Insured export credit, Berne Union</b> 5,049    4,760
Official bilateral loans, total, short term	<b>20_o/w short term</b> 136    113
Official bilateral loans, aid, short term	<b>21_Debt securities held by nonresidents</b> ..    ..
Official bilateral loans, other, short term	<b>22_Paris Club claims (ODA)</b> ..    ..
Multilateral loans, IMF, short term	<b>23_Paris Club claims (non ODA)</b> ..    ..
Official trade credits, nonbanks, short term	<b>24_Liabilities to BIS banks, locational, total</b> 1,493    1,379
<b>e. Debt securities (Debt due within a year)</b>	<b>25_Liabilities to BIS banks, consolidated, total</b> 760    778
International debt securities, short term	<b>D. Memorandum items: selected foreign assets</b>
Intl debt securities, nonbanks, short term	<b>26_International reserves (excluding gold)</b> ..    ..
<b>f. Memorandum items --selected foreign assets/liabilities</b>	<b>27_o/w SDR holdings</b> 196    193
International reserves (excluding gold)	<b>28_Portfolio investment assets</b> ..    ..
SDR holdings	<b>29_Cross-border deposits with BIS rep. banks</b> 1,893    1,785
Portfolio investment assets	<b>30_o/w deposits from nonbanks</b> 741    465
Cross-border deposits with BIS rep. banks	
Cross-border dep. with BIS banks, nonbanks	
Liabilities to BIS banks, locational, total	
Liabilities to BIS banks, consolidated, total	
	This version includes comments from BIS and further few comments from the IMF. OECD has agreed with WB.