TFFS
TASK FORCE ON FINANCE STATISTICS

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2016 Progress Report by the OECD

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2016 Progress Report by the OECD

A. OECD Development Cooperation Directorate

1. Official credits

Data on official bilateral lending for 2011, 2012 (revisions) and 2013 (new data), were provided to the JEDH in SDMX format in July 2014. The OECD plans to submit data on 2014 bilateral loans in June 2016.

For further information, please contact Ms. Yasmin Ahmad (yasmin.ahmad@oecd.org).

2. Modernising the reporting of concessional loans in DAC statistics

While most official development assistance (ODA) is provided in the form of grants, concessional loans are an important part of this measure as they help mobilise more resources for countries with limited or no access to international capital markets, including many low-income countries. In recent years, some donors of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) have been scaling up their lending programmes.

Under the present reporting rules, to be recognised as concessional and reportable as ODA, a loan must have a grant element of at least 25%, calculated at a 10% discount rate and be "concessional in character". Members' different interpretations of the unclear "concessional in character" criterion of the ODA definition, led to the modernisation of reporting of concessional loans to make it easier to compare the effort involved with that of providing grants.

At present, concessional loans are counted in DAC statistics on a cash flow basis, as positive when loans are extended and as negative when loans are repaid. Over time, the net effect of a loan – if fully repaid – is zero. To address the weakness of the current system, the DAC agreed to introduce a grant equivalent system for the purpose of calculating ODA figures. Under this new system, greater credit, in terms of the amount of ODA scored, is attributed to grants compared to loans. In the case of loans, more concessional loans will earn greater ODA credit than less concessional loans.

The donor effort in providing a loan consists both of the funding cost of the loan and the risk associated with it. Lending to poorer countries involves greater donor effort than lending to richer countries. The DAC has agreed to assess concessionality based on differentiated discount rates. These rates will consist of a base factor, i.e., the IMF discount rate (currently 5%), plus an adjustment factor of 1% for UMICs, 2% for LMICs, and 4% for LDCs and other LICs.

In order to count as ODA in the new system and to ensure that loans to LDCs and other LICs are provided at highly concessional terms, only loans with a grant element of at least 45% will be reportable as ODA. Loans to LMICs need to have a grant element of at least 15%, and those to UMICs of at least 10%.

A higher discount rate for LDCs and other LICs, combined with a grant equivalent method whereby higher concessionality results in more ODA being reportable, should incentivise lending on highly concessional terms to LDCs and other LICs, and thereby help concentrate the available ODA resources more on the poorest countries, a policy that members support.

The modernisation of concessionality in DAC statistics will become effective for ODA from 2018 (for which reporting will take place in early 2019). However, reporting will begin from ODA in 2015 to 2017 using both the new and the current system. ODA figures will continue to be calculated, reported and published on a cash flow basis in a fully transparent manner.

During the transition period, from 2015 to 2017 data, ODA on a cash flow basis will remain the standard ODA measure. Reporting on loans during the transition period and thereafter has been clarified to distinguish between:

a. Loans committed prior to 2015 that will be outstanding after 2015;
b. Loans committed during the transition period (i.e. 2015 to 2017);
c. Loans committed in 2018 and thereafter.

The date when the commitment is made determines the treatment of the loan, so that a loan qualifying as ODA at the time of the commitment remains ODA throughout its lifetime. Similarly, a loan qualifying as non-ODA at the time of commitment remains non-ODA throughout its lifetime. The grant element originally assessed at the time of the commitment, would be used to calculate the grant equivalent over the entire disbursement period of the loan, even if the recipient were to change income group during the disbursement period.

The table below summarises the treatment of loans before, during and after the transition period.

Recording of sovereign loans as ODA flows and ODA grant equivalents, starting with 2015 data

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Loan committed prior to 2015</th><th>Loan committed during the transition period
2015-2017</th><th>Loan committed from 2018 onwards</th></tr>
<tr><td>Loan qualifying as ODA both under current rules and under new rules</td><td colspan="3">Disbursements and repayments (reflows) recorded as ODA flows.

From 2015, the grant equivalent of the loan (calculated using the new discount rates), are recorded in the ODA grant equivalent measure.

For loans fully disbursed by 2015, no grant equivalent is recorded; repayments are recorded as ODA reflows.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Loan qualifying as ODA under current rules but not under new rules</td><td colspan="2">Disbursements and repayments (reflows) are recorded as ODA flows.

From 2015, the grant equivalent of the loan (calculated using the new discount rates) is recorded in the ODA grant equivalent measure, based on the principle that a loan qualifying as ODA at the time of commitment remains ODA throughout its lifetime.</td><td>These loans will be classified as other official flows. Their grant equivalents are not reportable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Loan qualifying as ODA under new rules but not under current rules</td><td colspan="2">The loan is not reportable as an ODA flow, and no grant equivalent is recorded in the ODA grant equivalent measure, as the standard ODA measure during the transition period is on a cash flow basis (i.e. current rules).</td><td>The loan is reportable as an ODA flow, and the grant equivalent of the loan is recorded in the ODA grant equivalent measure.</td></tr>
</table>

The recipient changes income group	Disbursements and repayments (reflows) are recorded as ODA flows. The grant element as originally calculated at the time of commitment (using the discount rate relevant to the income group of the recipient at that time) is used to calculate grant equivalents over the whole disbursement period of the loan.

The concessionality and the reporting on loans above applies only to bilateral loans to the official sector only. Work on the ODA modernisation and in particular the treatment of non-sovereign loans is still underway. Discussions on the treatment of **loans to multilateral institutions** is ongoing. The treatment of **loans to the private sector** will be discussed as part of the broader issue to include within ODA the effort by the official sector in using private-sector instruments.

Given that the ODA definition has changed from a measurement of net flows to a measurement of risk-adjusted grant equivalents, the reporting of **debt relief of ODA loans** will also need to be discussed in order to not double-count the cost of risk. The DAC High Level Meeting concluded that the existing DAC statistical rules for reporting debt relief should expire with the reporting of 2017 flows, and be replaced by new regulations, in time for the reporting of 2018 data when the new system would become the standard.

Starting with 2018 data, the new grant equivalent measure will become the standard for reporting, with the headline ODA figures published on that basis. However, ODA figures will continue to be calculated, reported and published on the previous cash-flow system and adjustments will need to be made to ensure that the loan information on a cash flow basis yields the correct data on outstanding debt stocks.

For further information, please contact Ms. Yasmin Ahmad (yasmin.ahmad@oecd.org).

3. Development finance interventions beyond ODA

The OECD Development Cooperation Directorate is also working to improve the coverage and policy relevance of DAC statistics beyond ODA[1]. This work feeds into the broader work to develop a more comprehensive statistical framework for external development finance in support of the Sustainable Development Goals, which includes:

- The modernisation of the DAC statistical system to better capture in ODA the costs of risks undertaken by the development community to deploy private sector instruments. The effort of the official sector in providing private sector instruments will be counted as ODA, whereas the financial flows themselves will be counted in a broader measure on flows for sustainable development (TOSSD).

- Methodological work to measure amounts mobilised from the private sector by development finance interventions in DAC statistics[2].

[1] http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/beyond-oda.htm

[2] http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/mobilisation-effect-of-public-development-finance.htm

B. OECD Statistics Directorate report on financial activities

1. Quarterly Public Sector Debt Statistics

All OECD countries plus Colombia, Latvia and Russia, which are OECD accession countries, regularly provide the OECD/WB/IMF with detailed data on Public Sector Debt (PSD). Korea and Switzerland only report annual data, whereas Japan and Turkey only provide non-consolidated data. Since January 2016, only three countries are not following the *SNA 2008* methodology. Twenty-nine OECD and accession countries report PSD data for the general government sector, thirty-five for the central government sector, and only six countries out of thirty-seven can provide data on the total public sector. Concerning the instrument coverage, progress is limited, especially on the reporting of other accounts payable and insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes, as well as on the residual maturity breakdown. In 2016, particular attention will be paid to improving the instrument and sector coverage across OECD countries. On the valuation issue, the QPSD initiative requests nominal values for all debt instruments and also market values for debt securities. However, different valuations are reported by OECD countries (face value, nominal value, market value, book value and present value), which hampers international comparability. For further details on the status of the QPSD data collection, please see table 1 in annex.

Data in national currency, US dollars, and as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) up to the third quarter of 2015, are available on the OECD data warehouse "OECD.Stat" (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=QASA_TABLE7PSD) and on the World Bank website (http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/variableselection/selectvariables.aspx?source=quarterly-public-sector-debt).

In the coming weeks, Public Sector Debt data will be presented in a more transparent and comparable way on both aforementioned websites. On the OECD data warehouse, OECD and accession countries' general and central government gross debt will be classified in four categories (D1 through D4), depending on debt instruments reported in the PSD questionnaire. These will range from a narrow definition including only debt securities and loans (D1) to a fully comprehensive definition covering all six debt instruments (D4) as defined in the Public Sector Debt Guide for User and Compilers and the *SNA 2008* Manual. A methodological note including country-specific metadata will also be released to provide users with all information on the calculation of these indicators.

For further information, please contact Ms. Isabelle Ynesta (Isabelle.ynesta@oecd.org).

2. Shadow Banking

In 2015, the OECD Secretariat launched a survey on shadow banking, based on the Financial Stability Board's (FSB) definitions, with the aim of (1) collecting OECD countries' views on the definition and delineation of the shadow banking phenomenon, and (2) looking whether classifications of subsectors and instruments in the current *SNA 2008* templates of financial accounts and financial balance sheets for data collection could cover and measure shadow banking, or whether they need to be adapted in the future. The results of the survey were presented at the annual meeting of the OECD Working Party on Financial Statistics in October 2015. The main conclusions were that there currently is no single definition of shadow banking and therefore it would be useful to define near-bank financial credit intermediation, and to this end create a conceptual matrix depending on the purpose (risk metrics or monetary policy). An extension of the current templates with further details in terms of instruments and subsectors could be envisaged to better respond to policy questions; or further details could also be collected within the framework of the OECD's Institutional Investor's data collection.
The OECD Secretariat will make a proposal for the way forward in consultation with the FSB and other international organisations, in the context of the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative.

For further information, please contact Ms. Isabelle Ynesta (Isabelle.ynesta@oecd.org).

3. Pensions

On 9-11 March 2016, the OECD Statistics Directorate, in collaboration with Eurostat, the International Labour Organization and the IMF, will co-sponsor a workshop on pensions. The workshop will host representatives of statistical offices and central banks from around 30 countries as well as various international organizations including the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board and the International Social Security Association. Presentations and discussions will focus on the recording of pensions according to statistical standards and on exchanging national experiences and best practices in the measurement and estimation of pension liabilities.

The OECD is also developing additional guidance, in the form of an issue paper, on how the System of National Accounts (SNA) is to be interpreted with regards to recording pension entitlements and liabilities in the core accounts versus the supplementary table. The paper points out the ambiguities in the current guidelines and proposes solutions on how the SNA may be interpreted with regard to the recording of pension entitlements and related flows. The approach focuses on the distinction between social security schemes and employment-related schemes, but also touches upon the broader discussion on how to interpret the asset boundary of the SNA, especially with regard to constructive liabilities. This paper will be discussed at the March 2016 workshop and will then be presented to the Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts on 13-15 April 2016 in Paris.

For further information, please contact Mr. Paul Goebel (Paul.GOEBEL@oecd.org) or Jorrit Zwijnenburg (Jorrit.ZWIJNENBURG@oecd.org).

4. Long-term Investment Finance

For the 2015 Meeting of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (Ankara, 4 – 5 September), a paper has been put forward on "Addressing Data Gaps in Long-Term Investment: An Agenda for Research". In this report, the following work is proposed to close data gaps at a macro-, meso- and micro-level:

1) OECD reports on the results of their surveys on (i) transport-related infrastructure, (ii) from-whom-to-whom financial accounts (possibly with the IMF), and (iii) large pension funds.
2) Country-level statistical policy notes, similar to those already produced by Canada and Italy: Inviting other countries to draft a statistical policy note (involving national statistical authorities, other authorities in the field of policy, or experts affiliated with academia or private institutions).
3) Development of a proposal for a preferred set of information on investment and finance at the macro- and meso-level, possibly with a focus on infrastructure, with the involvement of relevant international organisations and national statistical authorities.
4) Development of a proposal for a preferred set of information for the analysis of infrastructure investment at the micro level, based on existing policy and industry initiatives and the OECD project "Infrastructure as an Asset Class". This template could potentially be supported within the G20 context.

For further information, please contact Mr. Peter van de Ven (Peter.VANDEVEN@oecd.org)

5. Quarterly Financial Sector Accounts

In the framework of recommendation 8 – Sector Accounts – of the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative Phase 2 (DGI-2), the OECD Statistics Directorate (STD) collects data on *Quarterly Financial Accounts and Financial Balance Sheets* by institutional sector (households, government, financial corporations, non-financial corporations and the rest of the world) for all OECD countries, which follows the

System of National Accounts – SNA. Almost all OECD countries are now following the *SNA 2008* methodology, except Chile, Japan and Turkey.
These data, up to the third quarter of 2015, are available on the OECD data warehouse "OECD.Stat" (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx) as well as on the joint Principal Global Indicators website, hosted by the IMF (www.principalglobalindicators.org).

For further information, please contact Ms. Isabelle Ynesta (Isabelle.ynesta@oecd.org).

6. Task Force on International Data Cooperation

The Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics (IAG) has established a Task Force on International Data Cooperation (TFIDC), with the purpose of undertaking pilot exercises on a framework that would allow countries to submit data only once, and for these data to be shared among the international organisations. All seven international agencies are participating in this Task Force (International Monetary Fund, Bank for International Settlements, European Central Bank, Eurostat, OECD, United Nations and the World Bank).

The overall objective of the TFIDC is to determine the procedures that could be applied for a successful data cooperation arrangement across international organisations that would streamline and improve the efficiency of collecting, sharing, and disseminating data. To meet this objective, the TFIDC oversees two pilot exercises for (i) GDP main aggregates and population, and (ii) sector accounts. The first pilot exercise covering a set of main national accounts aggregates and auxiliary indicators that are widely used and are available for a large number of countries has been implemented over the past two years and successfully went live in July 2015. It helped to set up and fine-tune the procedures using SDMX, and to overcome some technical issues of data cooperation. The second pilot exercise on sector accounts, as well as a new pilot on balance of payments, will start in early 2016 by looking into templates for data to be exchanged. They will greatly benefit from the experience and the work done with the first pilot.

For further information, please contact Ms. Rachida Dkhissi (Rachida.DKHISSI@oecd.org).

7. Other work undertaken by the OECD Statistics Directorate in the context of the G20 DGI

In the context of recommendation 8 of the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative Phase 2 (DGI-2), the OECD Statistics Directorate (STD) collects, when available, data on **Quarterly Non-Financial Accounts** by institutional sector for all OECD countries and Key Partner countries, which follow in general the *SNA 2008*/*ESA2010*.
These data, up to the third quarter of 2015, are available on the OECD data warehouse "OECD.Stat" at the following address, http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=QASA_TABLE801, as well as on the joint Principal Global Indicators website, hosted by the IMF (www.principalglobalindicators.org).

For further information, please contact Ms. Rachida Dkhissi (Rachida.DKHISSI@oecd.org).

The joint Eurostat-OECD Task Force on Land and other Non-financial Assets finalised and published its work on a compilation guide of land estimation in June 2015 (http://www.oecd.org/publications/eurostat-oecd-compilation-guide-on-land-estimations-9789264235175-en.htm). The primary purpose of this manual is to provide guidance in the compilation of estimates for the balance sheet item land. The impetus for the work of the Task Force is, amongst others, in response to recommendation 8 of the G20 Data Gaps Initiative Phase 2 (DGI-2). In addition, the Task Force has made available the detailed responses to the survey on national practices in estimating net stocks of structures (http://www.oecd.org/std/na/Eurostat-OECD-survey-of-national-practices-estimating-net-stocks-structures.pdf). This compilation guide should assist countries in compiling full balance sheets, including non-produced non-financial assets.

The mandate of the Task Force has been extended until the end of 2016 to study and provide guidance for the estimation of the balance sheet item AN.12 Inventories. In addition, the TF was requested to carry out a short pre-study for the variables AN.13 Valuables, AN.212 Mineral and energy reserves, AN.22 Contracts, leases and licenses, AN.23 Purchases less sales of goodwill and marketing assets. Considering the limited time and resources and the tight time schedule it was decided to focus on inventories. The Task Force started its work on inventories by conducting a survey of national practices in estimating inventories (both stocks and flows) and is currently in the process of writing a compilation guide. It is envisioned to complete the compilation guide in early 2017.

For further information, please contact Ms. Jennifer Ribarsky (Jennifer.RIBARSKY@oecd.org).

In addition to calculating and publishing the G20 aggregate for economic growth, the OECD Statistics Directorate is compiling and disseminating the G20 aggregate for CPI. The OECD releases the G20-CPI aggregate on a monthly basis, at around 35 days after the end of the reference period, following the release of national CPI and HICP data by all OECD and G20 countries. The G20 CPI aggregate reflects national CPIs for all G20 countries that are not part of the European Union (EU) and reflects the Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICP) for the EU, its Member States and for Turkey.

For further information, please contact Ms. Anne-Sophie Fraisse (Anne-Sophie.FRAISSE@oecd.org).

In line with recommendation 9 of the G20 Data Gaps Initiative Phase 2 (DGI-2), the OECD Expert Group on Disparities in National Accounts (EG DNA) is working on further improvement of the methodology to breakdown national accounts aggregates for the household sector into various household groupings, using distributional information available from micro data sources. The goal is to arrive at robust methodology on the basis of which countries can compile and publish distributional results on a regular basis. Furthermore, the expert group is exploring nowcasting techniques to compile more timely distributional estimates.

In 2015, the members of the EG DNA engaged in a second exercise to compile distributional results. The results of this exercise, in which thirteen countries participated, have been discussed at a meeting of the Expert Group in May 2015 and will be presented in a working paper that is scheduled for Mid-2016. One of the main conclusions of the meeting was that some issues need further attention to arrive at a more robust methodology. One of the main issues is the gap between the micro and macro aggregates. Because the methods used in bridging these gaps directly affects the quality of the distributional results, more information is needed on the main reasons for these gaps and on how to best allocate them to specific households (or household groups). For that purpose, a questionnaire was sent out in November 2015 to acquire more information on these gaps. In the meantime, some countries have already published data on the basis of the EG DNA methodology: Australia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom published distributional results and Sweden is planning to publish results for the first time in the first half of 2016.

With regard to the compilation of more timely estimates, the Expert Group explored several nowcasting techniques in 2015. First experimental results on the basis of a macro approach (starting from distributional results of previous years) were presented at the meeting of the Expert Group in May and on the basis of the feedback methodologies have been further refined. A draft working paper discussing the possible techniques and presenting experimental results for two countries has been sent out for comments to EG DNA members in December, with an accompanying request for additional (micro or macro) data sets that can be used to test the various techniques.

In 2016, the Expert Group will work on further improvement of the compilation method (amongst others by developing guidance on how to deal with micro-macro gaps), further explore nowcasting techniques, and look at the set-up of a regular data collection. Furthermore, it will start drafting a handbook on the compilation of distributional results. The next meeting of the Expert Group will probably be held in mid-2016.

For further information, please contact M. Jorrit Zwijnenburg (Jorrit.ZWIJNENBURG@oecd.org).

In the context of the recommendation 17 – Residential Property Prices – of the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative Phase 2 (DGI-2), the OECD Statistics Directorate aims to develop and give more visibility to house price statistics for the 34 OECD countries and the OECD accession and key partner countries.

In December 2015, the Statistics Directorate and the Economics Department of the OECD jointly published on OECD.STAT a new database containing three datasets on Residential Property Price Indices (RPPIs) complemented with rich metadata giving precise definitions for all indices:

- Residential Property Price Indices – Headline Indicators (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RPPI_TARGET): This dataset covers the OECD member countries and some non-member countries. Please note that not all RPPIs are available for all countries. For example, the RPPI at the most aggregate level for the United States only covers single-family dwellings, not all types of dwellings as is the case for most other OECD countries. This dataset with headline indicators presents, for each country, the RPPI that is available at the most aggregate level. It mainly contains quarterly statistics.
- Residential Property Price Indices – Complete database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RPPI): This dataset contains nominal house price indices with various breakdowns for the OECD member countries and some non-member countries.
- Analytical house price indicators (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=HOUSE_PRICES): This dataset contains, in addition to nominal RPPIs, information on real house prices, rental prices and the ratios of nominal prices to rents and to household disposable income per capita. It should be noted that for Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, the United States and the Euro area, the datasets “Analytical house price indicators” and “Residential Property Price Indices (RPPIs) – Headline Indicators” do not refer to the same nominal price indices. These differences are further documented in country-specific metadata.

For further information, please contact Ms. Anne-Sophie Fraisse (Anne-Sophie.FRAISSE@oecd.org) and Jerôme Brezillon (Jerome.BREZILLON@oecd.org).

ANNEX 1

OECD STATISTICS DIRECTORATE (STD)

QUARTERLY PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT (QPSD) DATA COLLECTION

TABLE 1. STATUS OF QPSD DATA COLLECTION

Table 1. Status of the quarterly Public Sector Debt data collection

	Public Sector Debt	Sector coverage	Valuation	Consolidation	International standards
Australia	Q1 1995 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311; S11001; S12001; S1ZS	Nominal	Y	SNA 2008
Austria	Q1 2000 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311; S1311B	Face	Y	SNA 2008
Belgium	Q1 1995 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311	Face	Y	SNA 2008
Canada	Q1 1995 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311; S11001; S12001; S1ZS	Nominal & book	Y	SNA 2008
Chile	Q4 1995 - Q3 2015	S1311B	Face	Y	SNA 1993
Czech Republic	Q1 2000 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311; S1311B	Face	Y	SNA 2008
Denmark	Q1 2000 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311	Nominal	Y	SNA 2008
Estonia	Q4 1999 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311	Face	Y	SNA 2008
Finland	Q1 2000 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311	Face	Y	SNA 2008
France	Q4 1995 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311	Face	Y	SNA 2008
Germany	Q1 2000 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311	Face	Y	SNA 2008
Greece	Q1 2007 - Q3 2015	S1311B	Nominal	Y	SNA 2008
Hungary	Q1 1995 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311	Face	Y	SNA 2008
Iceland	Q1 2009 - Q3 2015	S1311;	Face	Y	SNA 2008
Ireland	Q4 1995 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311; S1311B	Face	Y	SNA 2008
Israel	Q4 1998 - Q3 2015	S1311	Nominal	Y	SNA 2008
Italy	Q1 1995 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311	Face	Y	SNA 2008
Japan	Q1 1995 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311; S11001; S12001	Market	N	SNA 1993
Korea[1]	Q4 2011 - Q4 2014	S13; S1311; S1311B; S11001; S1ZS	Nominal	Y	SNA 2008
Luxembourg	Q1 2000 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311	Face	Y	SNA 2008
Mexico	Q1 2006 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311; S1311B; S11001; S12001;S1ZS	Nominal	Y	SNA 2008
Netherlands	Q4 1995 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311; S1311B	Face	Y	SNA 2008
New Zealand	Q3 2006 – Q2 2015	S1311	Fair value	Y	IFRS
Norway	Q1 2000 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311	Nominal	Y	SNA 2008
Poland	Q4 2009 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311; S1311B	Face	Y	SNA 2008
Portugal	Q4 1995 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311; S11001	Face	Y	SNA 2008
Slovak Republic	Q4 2006 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311; S1311B; S1ZS	Face	Y	SNA 2008
Slovenia	Q1 2010 - Q3 2015	S1311; S1311B	Face	Y	SNA 2008
Spain	Q1 1995 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311; S1311B	Face	Y	SNA 2008
Sweden	Q4 1995 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311	Nominal, book & market	Y	SNA 2008
Switzerland[1]	Q4 1995 - Q4 2014	S13; S1311	Face	Y	SNA 2008
Turkey	Q4 2005 - Q3 2015	S1311	Nominal	N	SNA 1993
United Kingdom	Q1 1995 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311; S11001	Face	Y	SNA 2008
United States	Q1 1995 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311	Book value	Y	SNA 2008
Colombia	Q1 2008 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311; S1311B; S11001; S12001, S1ZS	Nominal	Y	SNA 2008
Latvia	Q1 2000 - Q3 2015	S13; S1311	Face	Y	SNA 2008
Russia	Q3 2013 - Q3 2015	S1311	Face	Y	SNA 2008

1. Only annual data