



CONFERENCE ON STRENGTHENING SECTORAL POSITION AND FLOW DATA IN THE MACROECONOMIC ACCOUNTS

Jointly organized by the IMF and OECD February 28–March 2, 2011

IMF Headquarters 2 (HQ2) Conference Hall 1 & 2 (lobby level) 1900 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Washington, DC, 20431

Integrated Euroarea Accounts: Main Issues and Challenges (ECB)

To be presented in Session 3, Item 4 by Gabriel Quirós, European Central Bank

The views expressed in this presentation and web links to presentations that will be considered at the Conference "Strengthening Sectoral Position and Flow Data in the Macroeconomic Accounts" are those of the authors only, and the presence of them, or of links to them, on the IMF website does not imply that the IMF, its Executive Board, or its management endorses or shares the views expressed in the presentations.



Integrated Euro Area Accounts

Main issues and challenges

Tjeerd Jellema and Gabriel Quirós
Euro Area Accounts and Economic Data Division
European Central Bank

IMF/OECD Conference on Strengthening Position and Flow Data in the Macroeconomic Accounts

Washington, 28 February – 2 March 2011

Euro Area Accounts new developments

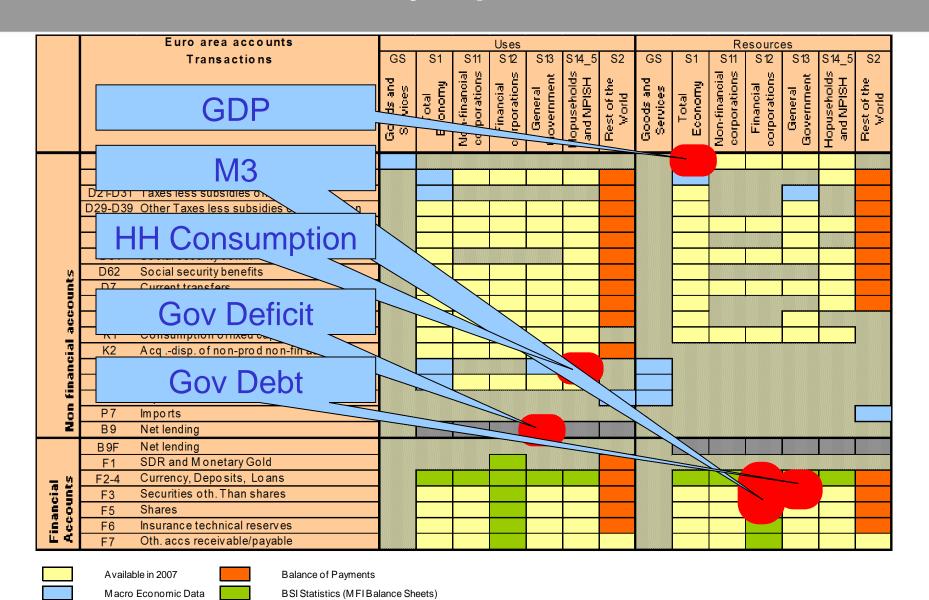
An overview

- Main features
- Data sources and compilation issues

User needs and medium term priorities

- Timeliness
- Who to whom detail
- Non-financial assets
- Seasonal adjustment
- Country data, European Systemic Risk Board

What are the EAA? synopsis of the accounts



EAA and national accounting

- National accounts (and thus EAA) follow three guiding principles
 - Completeness and comprehensiveness.

 Are all EA countries accounted for? All instruments and transactions?

 Do we properly reflect the EA as an economic area?
 - Compliance with <u>the</u> international standards (ESA, SNA)

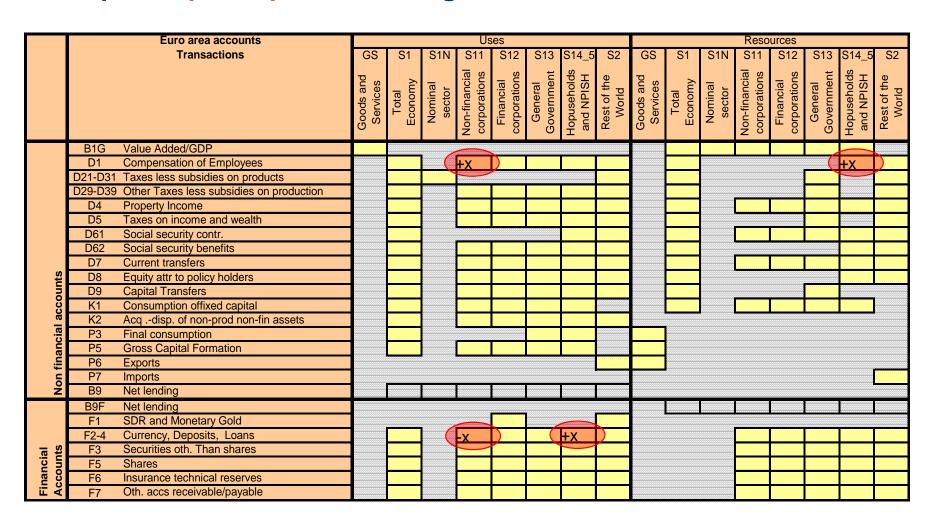
 Are all the data, including from the building blocks, conform the international and European manuals? Need for adjustments.
 - -Consistency (i.e. Integration, Confrontation and Reconciliation)

Are the internal accounting constraints of the sector accounts met? Are developments consistent with underlying building blocks?

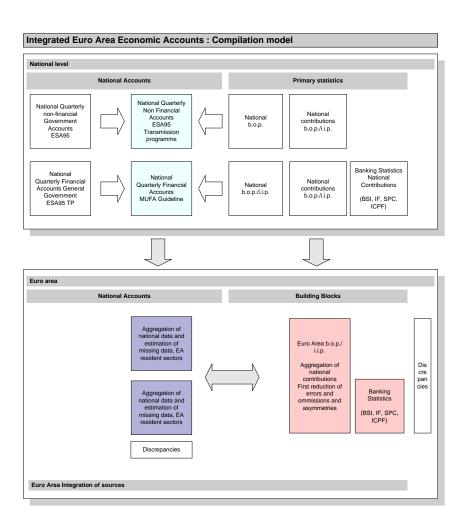
Importance of integration

- Consistency in the sector accounts transactions

Principle of quadruple accounting



EAA Compilation model



- National Datasets
 - Integration of primary data at national level
 - Consistency
- Building blocks
 - External account EA
 - Policy relevant sectoral data sets (Banking and Government)
- Data source selection and reconciliation

Medium perspective and achievements

- High frequency (Q) to capture business cycle ✓
- Structural relationships ✓
- Timeliness of estimates (t+120 ✓ => t+90) [ESA 2010 : 2014]
- Complete and consistent accounts
 - Who to whom detail (loans and deposits ✓)
 - Volume series
 (Macro aggregates ✓, Value added by sector ✓, GFCF by sector ✓ (review)
 - Non-financial assets ✓
 - Full consistency (S12, S13, S2 ✓)
- Seasonal adjustment ✓ (Further development in 2011)
- Revision policy (Alignment between NA and BOP : 2014)

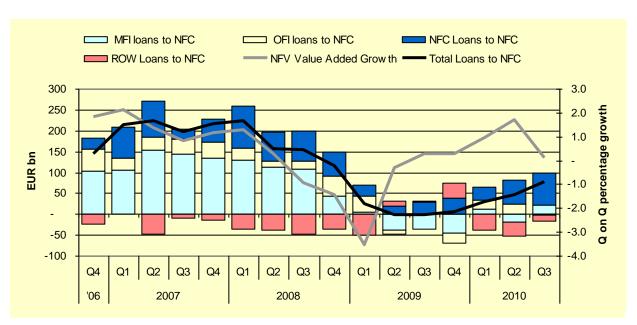
Who to Whom detail

- Data on loans and deposits obtained from comprehensive national data sources.
- National data sources not only distinguish counterpart sectors within the national economy, but also in other EA countries, in order to compile EA aggregate
- National W2W data is complemented by building block data.
- Difficult choices in reconciliation; hierarchy of sources and counterpart sector delineation (general government) and rules of recording (banking statistics).
- After 2012: W2W for securities?

Example of W2W: A credit-less recovery?

Issuance of loans to non-financial corporations, by lender, seasonally adjusted

NFC Value Added, quarterly growth, seasonally adjusted



- Decline in banks loans partly buffered by non bank financials loans (2009Q1) and intercompany loans
- Recovery in value added preceding pick up in loan financing:
- use of spare capacity
- internal financing (undistributed profits)

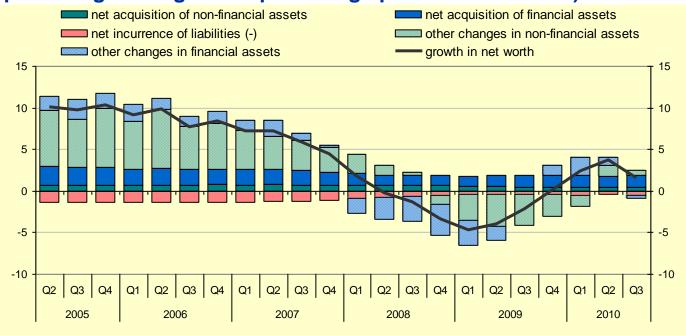
Source: EAA, ECB and Eurostat

Non-financial assets

- Methodology developed by EAE; integrated in EAA quarterly production process
- Scope (covers both, gross and net of depreciation)
 - Non-financial produced assets by type for total economy (dwellings, other buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, other produced assets)
 - Non-financial produced assets by institutional sector
 - Housing wealth (dwellings and residential land) for households.
- Methods and Sources
 - Annual and quarterly estimates based on application of capital accumulation equations (equivalent to perpetual inventory method)
 - Make use of available annual national data (for retirement and depreciation rates and deflators).
 - Quarterly HHs housing wealth
 - Estimates at constant and current replacement prices (from 1999Q4)

Household wealth development

Growth of households' net worth and contributions by type of wealth change (annual percentage changes and percentage point contributions)



Source: EAA, ECB and Eurostat

- Growth of households net worth is dominated by Other Changes:
- OC in nonfinancial asset: mostly valuation changes of housing wealth
- OC in financial assets: mostly valuation changes of shares (including mutual fund shares)

Seasonal Adjustment

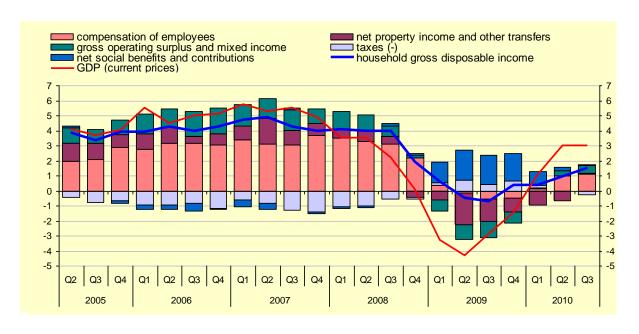
Comprehensive seasonal adjustment - highly policy relevant!

- Non-financial accounts
 - Broad consistency with the macro economic aggregates (i.e. total economy data)
 - Horizontal consistency for individual instruments
- Financial Accounts
 - Individual series using notional stock indices
 - Transactions using stock flow accounting identity
 - Horizontal consistency remains to be achieved
 - Except for who to whom! (loans and deposits)
- Quality currently assessed by internal users

GDP and households' gross disposable income

Growth of GDP, growth of households' gross disposable income and contributions by income component

annual percentage changes and percentage point contributions



- Large decline in GDP growth
- more stable
 HH disposable
 income!
- decline in:
- property income,
- operating surplus and
 - mixed income)
- partly offset by:
- higher social benefits, and
- lower taxes

Source: EAA, ECB and Eurostat

Country data dissemination

Of increased interest for monetary policy and financial stability (European Systemic Risk Board) purposes

- Quarterly Non Financial Accounts dissemination (Eurostat)
 - HH savings rate
 - HH Investment share
 - NFC Profit Share (Gross Margin)
 - NFC Investment Share
- Quarterly National Financial Accounts dissemination
 - Public dissemination of main data excluding w2w details

EAA – Where to find?

ECB Website Press releases

EAA – press release

http://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/stats/ffi/html/index.en.html

MOBU Tables

MOBU Tables in SDW

http://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/reports.do?node=10000039

- ECB Statistical Pocket Book, Chapter 6
- Article

MOBU Article 2007 November

http://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/mobu/mb200711en.pdf

Euro Area Accounts

Thank you for your attention.

Any questions?