

2012 Sixth ECB Statistics Conference April 17-18, 2012 Session 4

Discussion Notes
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How Things Have Changed... Financial Market Economists as Users of Economic Statistics

James Ashley, Senior European Economist Jens Larsen, Chief European Economist RBC Capital Markets



- The role of financial market economists was simple before the crisis.
- After the crisis, the role of financial market economists has become more complex.
- So how does this matter for the use of statistics?
- Less of the same, but better.
- Easier access and better presentation are important
- Better coverage and comparability of statistics is critical as well.

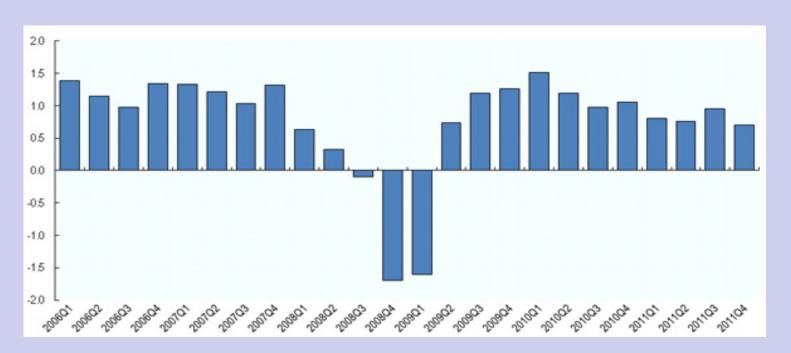


Example: G-20 GDP Growth Aggregates:

http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?queryid=33940

G20 Quarterly GDP in volume terms

Percentage change on the previous quarter, seasonally adjusted data





Economic Statistics at the Service of Financial Markets' Participants

Walter Radermacher, Director General, Eurostat

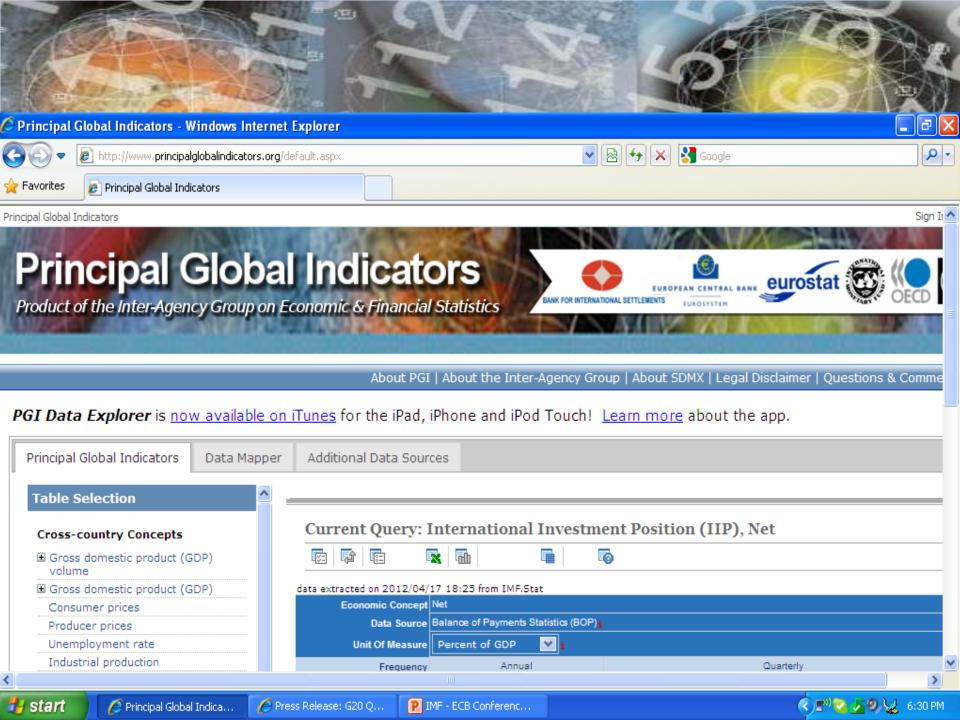


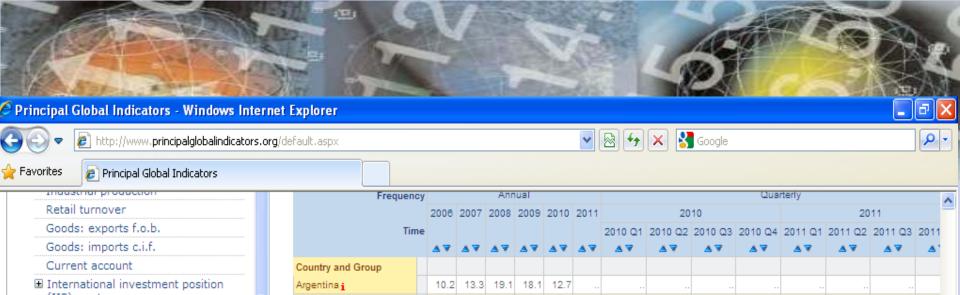
- The financial crisis has heightened the demand for detailed financial statistics produced with high frequency and timeliness.
- The paper persuasively advocates for balance and coherence between financial and nonfinancial statistics.
- Financial flows are subject to strong trends dependent on influences outside the financial sphere.



- The role of non-resident agents in financial intermediation is increasing, but data are insufficient.
- Access to more granular data is essential
- Use of modern tools to communicate statistical information is needed.

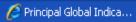
http://www.principalglobalindicators.org/default.aspx



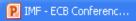


maastrar production	Frequency	y Annual						Quarterly							
Retail turnover		2008 2	2007	2007 2008	2009 2	2010 20	2011	011	2010			2011			
Goods: exports f.o.b.	Time							2010 Q1	2010 Q2	2010 Q3	2010 Q4	2011 Q1	2011 Q2	2011 Q3	20
Goods: imports c.i.f.		▲♥	▲▼	▲▼	۸₹	▲▼	▲▼	▲ ▼	۸∀	≜ ♥	▲ ▼	▲ ▼	≜ ♥	▲ ▼	
Current account	Country and Group														
International investment position	Argentina i	10.2	13.3	19.1	18.1	12.7									
(IIP) - net	Australia i	-58.5	-57.8	-58.4	-61.8	-57.8		-59.3	-57.7	-57.4	-56.3				
External debt	Brazil i	-33.3	-36.0	-21.8	-32.3	-39.7	-33.7	-31.6	-27.6	-30.3	-36.5	-40.5	-36.7	-31.6	j
Short-term external debt	Canada _i	-5.9	-8.2	-3.0	-7.2	-12.1	-12.4	-9.7	-9.8	-11.1	-11.8	-12.3	-12.5	-10.3	Γ
Gross official reserves	China, P.R.: Mainland i	22.5	32.6	32.4	29.8	29.4						32.6	29.6		Γ
Domestic credit (consolidated balance sheet of the banking sector)	China, P.R.: Hong Kong i	273.1	233.6	287.8	344.2	294.9		334.9	327.7	302.3	270.7	301.8	297.8	262.1	Г
Sovernment finance statistics for	Euro Area i	-11.4	-13.5	-16.7	-16.2	-13.9		-14.8	-12.9	-14.2	-13.7	-13.8	-14.5	-14.2	
general government	France i	1.1	-1.5	-12.9	-9.1	-10.6									
Short-term interest rate	Germany i	27.9	26.5	25.0	34.6	37.9	35.8	35.6	37.3	35.2	37.4	38.9	37.9	34.7	
Long-term interest rate	India i	-6.1	-5.9	-7.4	-9.6	-13.0		-10.8	-11.9	-11.6	-11.2	-12.4			
Share prices	Indonesia i	-37.0	-40.3	-32.7	-36.4	-40.4									
Consumer confidence	Italy i	-20.4	-24.5	-24.1	-25.8	-24.5		-25.1	-23.2	-25.9	-24.4	-26.7	-26.8	-23.7	
Business confidence	Japan _i	42.4	48.5	44.7	56.5	52.5			53.3	54.1	52.4	56.6	56.1		
Oil price	Korea, Republic of i	-19.1	-22.0	-7.2	-11.5	-13.3		-12.7	-10.2	-11.1	-12.5	-14.6	-13.8	-7.9	
Exchange rates	Mexi∞ i	-32.5	-33.7	-40.3	-38.8	-34.4									
	Netherlands _i i	3.2	-6.0	4.2	21.2	28.4	36.2	24.3	20.5	26.9	28.0	28.4	29.3	34.6	
oncepts by Country	Russian Federation i	-3.8	-11.2	17.9	7.9	1.0									
Argentina	Singapore i	220.6	192.7	158.4	213.8	219.6									
Australia	South Africa i	-16.2	-23.1	-4.6	-12.4	-17.5									
Brazil	Spain _i	-65.8	-78.1	-79.3	-94.0	-89.7	-92.5	-93.1	-88.5	-93.6	-89.0	-91.6	-92.2	-91.7	
Canada	Switzerland i	129.8	149.4	120.6	139.5	136.8		138.3	143.9	145.6	135.5	141.0	128.0	152.9	















 Statisticians need to have a wider perspective consistent with the changing economic dynamics and increasing demands from financial market economists as identified by Ashley and Larsen.



Thank you for your attention!