Brazilian data collection system and BPM6 issues

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Outline

1. Introduction
2. Data sources – BoP and IIP
3. ITRS – Exchange contract system
4. Compilation mechanics
5. BPM6 issues and capital flows
Introduction

- The Brazilian BoP and other external statistics are compiled by the Department of Economics’ Balance of Payments Division (DEPEC/DIBAP) from the Central Bank of Brazil (CBB) since its inception.

- DIBAP is also responsible not only for compiling external sector statistics (ESS), but also providing the analysis considering monetary policy and exchange rate policy.

- CBB implemented BPM6 standard on April, 2015. The BoP figure are released on **monthly basis** in 3 or 4 weeks after the end of the base period.
### Press releases schedule 2015

<table>
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<th>Months</th>
<th>Foreign sector</th>
<th>Monetary policy and system credit operations</th>
<th>Fiscal policy</th>
<th>Open market</th>
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<td>-4</td>
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<td>22</td>
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Data sources - BoP

- Main source: ITRS - basically the FX settlement system (daily)

- Other sources:
  - Administrative
    - Customs and Ministry of Trade (weekly, goods)
    - Consolidated Balance Sheets of the Financial System - COSIF (monthly, mainly deposit assets, assuring the double-entries for most of the transactions)
    - International Reserves Department (daily, interest credits)
    - Selic, a Brazilian custodian system (monthly, debit interests on public debt securities issued in the country)
  - Surveys
    - Brazilian capital abroad (quarterly, reinvested earnings) and
    - Census of foreign capital in Brazil (annual, reinvested earnings)
    - Information from Brazilian companies that leave exports revenues abroad
    - Others (Seagoing transportation companies, Insurance companies, ...)
  - Estimates (mainly to transportation accounts)
Surveys

- Brazilian capital abroad (**quarterly**, threshold USD100 million, all assets other than reserves)
- Brazilian capital abroad (**annual**, benchmark survey with a threshold of USD100 thousand, all assets other than reserves)
- Census of foreign capital in Brazil (**annual**, enterprises with net worth equal or greater than USD100 million, direct investment-equity liabilities)
- Census of foreign capital in Brazil (**five-year**, benchmark survey with no threshold, direct investment-equity liabilities)

International Reserves Department (**daily**, reserve assets)

Electronic Registry of Foreign Capital - RDE (**daily/monthly**, loans, debt securities and trade credits)

Brazilian security and exchange commission (CVM) (**monthly**, stock exchange and private debt securities issued in the country)

Selic, a Brazilian custodian system (**monthly**, public debt securities issued in the country)
ITRS – Exchange contract system

- It is reminiscent, as in many countries, from a FX control system. Although controls were lifted years ago, the exchange registration structure was kept mainly for statistical purposes.
- In Brazil there is (almost) no bank accounts denominated in foreign currency. Furthermore, with almost no exceptions, transactions among residents may not be settled in foreign currency, by law.
- In this sense, FX transactions (primary market) generally reflects a BoP transaction between a resident and non-resident.
- Mandatory FX contracts’ registration for each and every (no reporting threshold) resident to non-resident transaction results in high frequency data with very good coverage.
- Exchange contracts are generated outside the CBB Information System (SISBACEN), but are daily submitted to it by all banks and all other foreign exchange dealers.
- Data are available online:
  - More than 600,000 exchange contracts are settled monthly.
  - 30,000 daily, on average.
Compilation mechanics

- To transform the FX contracts into BoP data, a dedicated IT platform is needed. At the core of the data compilation process is a **Data Warehouse (DW)**, which was designed specifically for BOP.
- The compilation of statistics is done by converting ITRS data into BOP data. This conversion is done by means of “translating” combinations of the ITRS fields into standard IMF BPM6 codes.
- The DW receives inputs from the ITRS and the other data sources, stores and transforms them into BoP statistics, and also serves as a platform for feeding regular publications and other ad-hoc requests’ tables.
<table>
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<th><strong>Compilation mechanics</strong></th>
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**Exchange Contract from ITRS**
- **ITRS Transaction Code**
- **Inflow Outflow**
- **Resident Characteristics**
- **Non Resident Characteristics**

**BPM6 conversion Table**

**Balance of Payments Standard Components Classification**
Assessing international capital flows after the crisis

Data Sources
- ITRS Database
- Administrative Surveys
- Estimates
- Conversion Table

Compilation mechanics

Quality Assessment
Reclassification

Outputs
- Daily BoP estimates
- Monthly Press Release
- Other Publications
- Time Series
- Ad Hoc statistics requests
Compilation mechanics

Data quality assessment procedures are used to verify transactions in any of their dimensions in order to adequately reflect the characteristics of transactions from a BOP point of view. Data can be adjusted in any of its dimensions (economic nature, economic sector of the counterpart, intercompany lending) and transactions of any value can be reclassified.

In this process, additional sources of information may be used:

- Results of previous analyzes
- Registries of debt and FDI positions
- Central Bank surveys on Brazilian external assets and liabilities
- Websites and magazines specialized in business groups info
- Contact with the financial institution responsible for the FX contract
- Direct contact with the resident party in the FX contract
Compilation mechanics

- Dibap (compiling external sector statistics): 19 people, but there are much more human resources, from CBB, helping the compilers:
  - Desig (bank supervision): monitoring foreign exchange market
  - Dereg: regulation in the foreign exchange market
  - Deinf: IT Department
- The CBB must give an authorization for each institution to operate in the foreign exchange market
BPM6 Issues and capital flows

Some advantages of the Brazilian ITRS

- Granularity (transaction by transaction)
  - Allow to check the quality
  - Cross-check with other systems (register of foreign capital and its income)
  - Using the details and desegregation of the codes, conversion to BPM6 is easier
- High-frequency data (daily) and timeliness (daily) are very efficient to design exchange policy and other economic policies. Provision of liquidity in foreign currency in 2009 and implementation of IOF tax over foreign capital were examples
- Despite of the BPM6 recommendation to compile “net acquisition of financial assets” and “net incurrence of liabilities”, Brazilian BoP does not derive flows from the stocks, and will remain showing the gross flows, as “disbursements” and “amortizations”, in the financial account
BPM6 Issues and capital flows

- Rollover rate = gross inflows / gross outflows (loans and debt securities in the international market)
- If rollover rate = 100%, net inflows are zero, but the turnover can be US$1 million (and the market is frozen), or US$100 billion, as in 2011, for Brazil
BPM6 Issues and capital flows

Some disadvantages of the Brazilian ITRS (and how to overcome)

- A minor part of the non-cash transactions are covered by ITRS. In the process of the BPM6 implementation, some of these issues were addressed:
  - Reinvested earnings (solution: surveys)
  - Income on debt securities issued in the domestic market and denominated in domestic currency (solution: custodian information)
- Cost of reporting
  - Sunk costs, the system was implemented decades ago. The IT platform was updated in 2012, and the banks and enterprises are used to run their business in this way
  - From the companies point of view, these are settlements of FX transactions, and not report to the statistics compilation
  - The information regarding each settlement would exist even without the FX system, for internal purposes
BPM6 Issues and capital flows

Reinvested earnings

- The data source was lost in 1998
- Two surveys, Brazilian Capital Abroad (CBE) and Census of foreign capital, were modified and validated in order to produce the information requested
- Challenges in the new sources compared to other ones:
  - Frequency: annual or quarterly, not monthly
  - Timeliness: +5 months to credits; +9 months to debits
- Therefore, estimations are needed and the pattern of revision will be much different than other accounts
- Explain to domestic public: i) these are not transactions in the foreign exchange market; ii) this particular deficit in the current account is fully financed
- In 2014 reinvested earnings for enterprises in Brazil reached USD10.7 billion (net direct investment – liabilities added up USD96.9 billion)
BPM6 Issues and capital flows

**Interest expenses – debt securities issued in the country**

- All the settlements in the domestic market are in BRL, by law
- From 2005 until 2015 the portion of domestic public debt denominated in BRL in the domestic market, and held by non resident investors rose from less than 1% to around 20%, reaching more than USD150 billion
- Before BPM6 implementation, the BoP registered the payment of interest on these securities just when the resources were converted from BRL to foreign currency in the foreign exchange market.
- More than 90% of the interest paid in BRL were reinvested in another securities in the domestic market
- We added the Selic (custodian system) as data source to the payment of interest in BRL
- This compilation process remains considering cash basis
- The stock of domestic securities held by nonresidents was already a liability in the Brazilian IIP, but now is also classified as external debt
Primary income\textsuperscript{1/}

Assessing international capital flows after the crisis

BPM6 Issues

Primary income / GDP

Interest net expenses / GDP

Dividends net expenses / GDP

\textsuperscript{1/} Preliminary and estimated data for BPM6, from 2010 to 2013
BPM6 Issues and capital flows

Direct investment:

- Looking at the liquidity after financial crisis of 2008-09, the headquarters in Brazil used its affiliates abroad to issue debt securities in the international markets. The receipt of the issuing was transferred to Brazil, arising an intercompany loan.
- According to BPM5 and the directional principle, the transaction was recorded as a liability reducing the asset.
- Following BPM6 and the asset/liability principle, however, the transaction must be recorded as an increase of direct investment - liability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BPM5</th>
<th>BPM6</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reinvested earnings: USD 6 billion</td>
<td>- 3,540</td>
<td>25,736</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reinvested earnings: USD 10.7 billion</td>
<td>62,495</td>
<td>96,851</td>
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BPM6 Issues and capital flows

- BCB released methodological notes to describe the main changes adopted in the context of BPM6.
- The BPM6 changes and the non BPM6 changes were mixed comprising an unique package.
BPM6 Issues and capital flows
BPM6 Project - 2011 to 2015:

- The BPM6 implementation project took formally two years, but some earlier actions were essential. For example, from 2011 to 2013, new exchange contract codes for the nature of the operations were defined (this work involved different departments of the CBB, including statistics, supervision and regulation):
  - Development of a new DW and new accounts structure on BPM6 basis
  - Data sources improvement: IBGE (Brazilian national statistical office), and other governmental and private institutions
  - Experiences from other countries: technical visits (France and Italy) and seminars
  - New format of the *External Sector Press Release*
  - Communication to internal and external audiences:
    - Officers and policy makers
    - Journalist: lessons on the new standard
    - Market: seminar with analysts (expected on second half of 2015)
    - Universities: seminar with researchers (expected on second half of 2015)
BPM6 Issues and capital flows

- Backcast the series is the current main challenge faced by compilers
- “Real” data x statistical models and length of the series
- Between September 2015 and February 2016 we expect to publish the time series backdated until 1947 (annual basis), 1979 (quarterly basis) and 1995 (monthly basis). So, the review will be more accurate as more recent the year
Thank you for your attention

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