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Overview of globalisation issues and how they are addressed for the SNA update

Session 4

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CSO Ireland and Co-chair of Globalisation
Task Team





Outline





Insight on Global Value Chains and Trade in Value Added

Examples of Multi-National Trading Arrangements







Globalization Task Team (GZTT)—Current Members

Chairs:

Mr. Michael Connolly (CSO, Ireland)

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Mr. Dylan Rassier (BEA, US)

Ms. Ann Lisbet Brathaug (Statistics Norway)

Ms. Jennifer Withington (Statistics Canada)

Mr. Jens Walter (Deutsche Bundesbank)

Mr. Paul Feuvrier (Central Bank of Luxembourg)

Ms. Lizbeth Leyva Marin (Bank of Mexico)

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Ms. Lamia Laabar (Haut-Commisariat au Plan, Morocco)

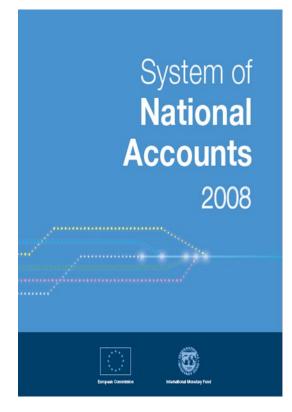
Ms. Yang Can (SAFE, China)

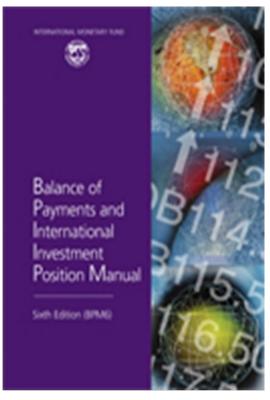
Mr. Themba Munalula (COMESA)

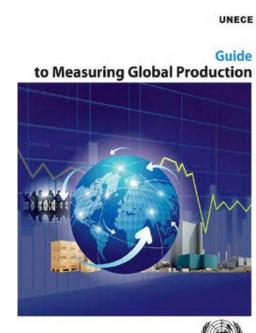
Ms. Lourdes Erro (Uruguay)

Mr. Dirk van den Bergen (Statistics Netherlands)

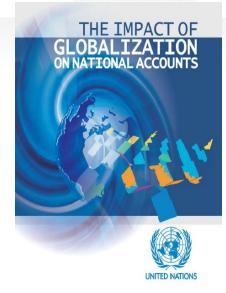
Considerable progress since last update

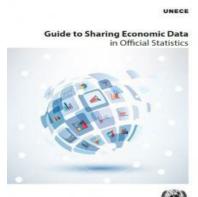














G.1 Valuation of Exports and imports

G.2 Multinational Corporations G.3 Transfer Pricing

G.4 SPEs G.5
Economic Ownership of Intellectual Property

G.6
Factoryless Goods
Producers

G.7 Global Value Chains TiVa, GVS and eSUTs

G.8
Typology of Global
Production

G.9 Marketing Assets



Corporate Structures

- MNEs G.2
- SPEs G.4



Trading Arrangements

- GVCs , TiVa, eSUTs G.7
- FGPs and Contract Manufacturers G.6/C.4 / G.8



Specific Transactions

- Intellectual Property Products G.5 / G.3
- Marketing Assets G.9



Exports and Imports

• Valuation - G.1

Globalization Task Team – how we addressed issues

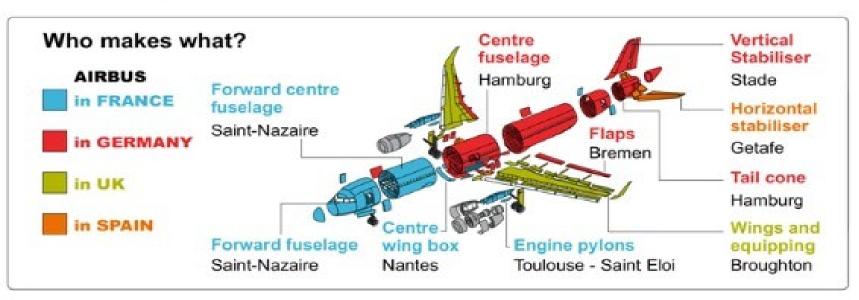
Emphasize
Existing
SNA
Indicators

Develop granular or supplemental data Come up with alternative presentations or extensions

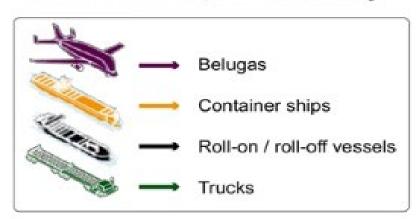
Redefine SNA Indicators MNEs, roughly account for one-third of global output and between 50-60% of global exports

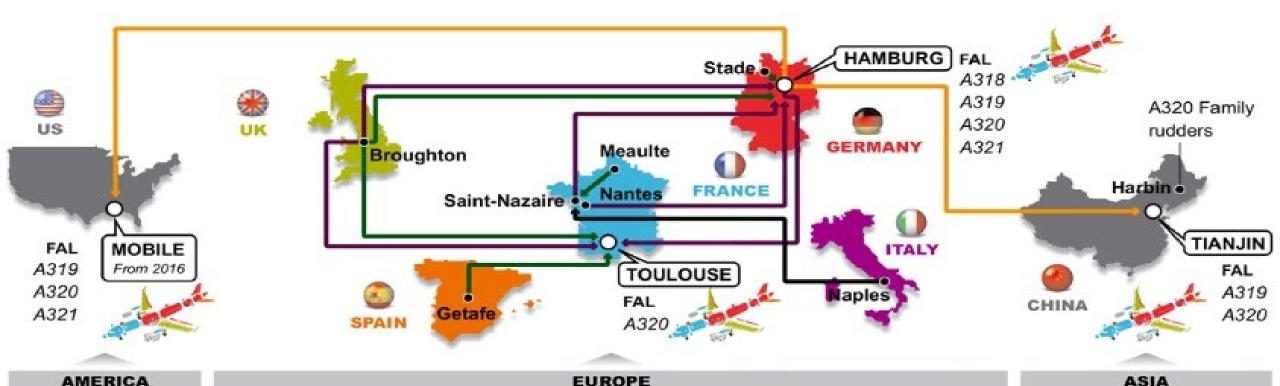


A320 Family workshare + transport



Operations in seven countries, three continents, 24 hours a day



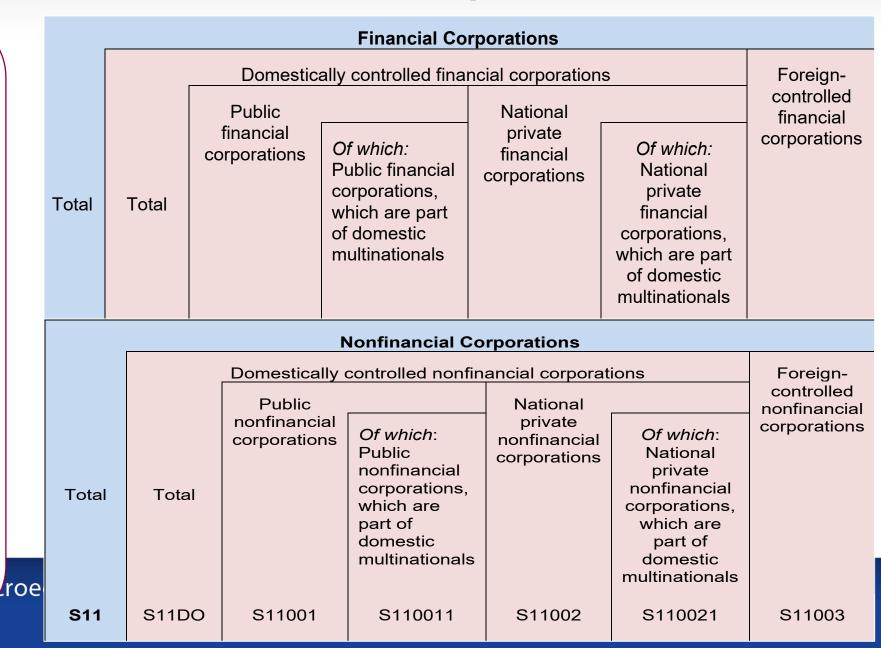


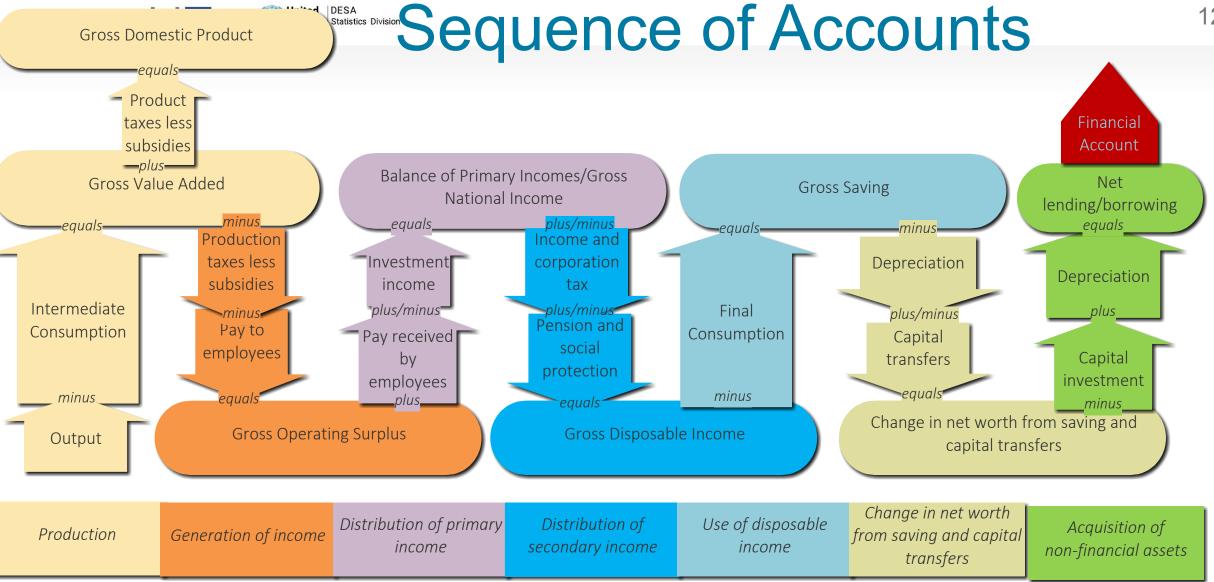




Recommendation 1: Institutional Sectoral Accounts Template

- ✓ It is supported by the existing SNA framework to identify foreign-controlled nonfinancial/financial corporations.
- ✓ Requires additional subsectors, national private nonfinancial /financial corporations which are part of domestic MNEs
- ✓ Also proposed providing granularity through eSUTs and Foreign / Domestic split to Industry based presentations by ISIC









Including Depreciation / Degradation in Economic Growth - Need to focus on Net measures







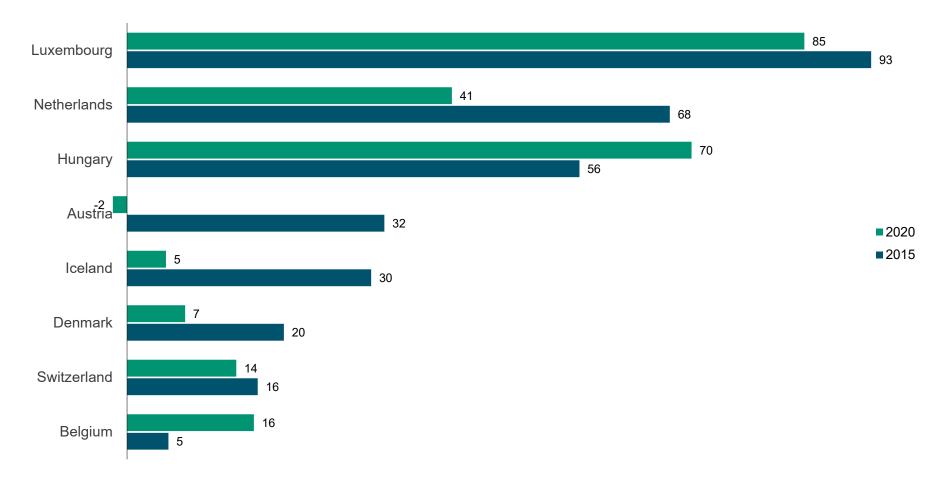
SPEs simply corporate letterboxes?

- Accounting statements
- Balance Sheets
- Transactions
- Employees?



15

Share of SPEs in global FDI stock, 2020



15



G20 (DGI-2) Institutional Sector Accounts (Financial and Nonfinancial Corporations)

Non-Financial Corporations												
	Don	Foreign-controlled non-financial corporations										
			Of which:		Of which:		Of which:					
Total	Total	Public non- financial corporati ons	Public non- financial corporatio ns, which are part of domestic multinatio nals	National private non- financial corporati ons	National private non- financial corporation s, which are part of domestic multination als	I	SPEs					
S11	S11DO	S11001	S110011	S11002	S110021	S11003						

	Financial Corporations													
		Foreign-controlled financial corporations												
Total	Total	Public financial corporati ons	Of which: Public finance corporations are part of dimultinational	s, which lomestic	National private financial corporation s	Of which: National private financial corporations, which are part of domestic multinationals		Of which: SPEs						
S12	S12DO	S12001	S120011		S12002	S120021	S12003							
				= Target										
				= Encoura	aged			l						





Recommendation 2 : G.4 Treatment of Special Purpose Entities and Residency

GN recommends no change made to the residency principle in the SNA and BOP frameworks, SPEs with

non-resident parents should continue to be classified as institutional units

in the economic territory in which they are located.

A definition of SPEs that is CONSISTENT between national accounts and external sector statistics.

Distinguishing **separate** "of which" category (within the non-financial and financial corporations' sectors) for foreign-controlled SPEs.

- ✓ **Unanimously supported the proposals** on (i) adopting the SPEs definition, in both *BPM7* and *2025* SNA; and (ii) integrating the proposed breakdown of foreign controlled SPEs within the ISAs for countries for which SPEs are significant, leaving the core BPM and SNA framework unchanged.
- ✓ Agreed to drop the term "foreign controlled" before SPEs given that the definition already contains foreign control as one of its elements.





G7/G6/C4/G.8 MNE Trading Arrangements

- Why have Global Production arrangements (GVCs) developed
- Consider an example of the concepts Goods for Processing (GFP), Factoryless Goods Production (FGP) and Merchanting
- Recording data on a change in economic ownership basis v's cross border movements
- Real impacts on National Accounts of getting Global Production right and wrong





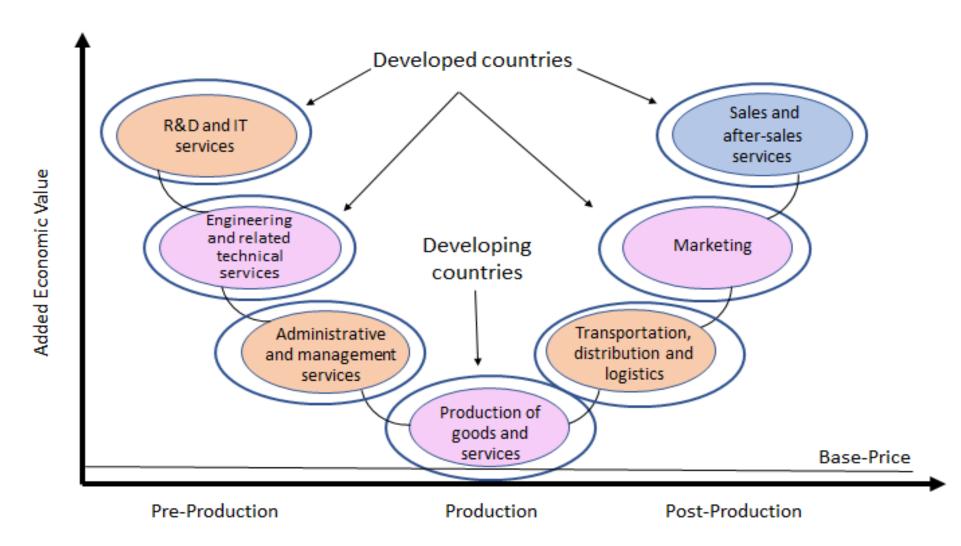
Before - all the activity at one site

Now:

- Fragmentation
- Specialisation
- Cost optimization
- Tax optimization

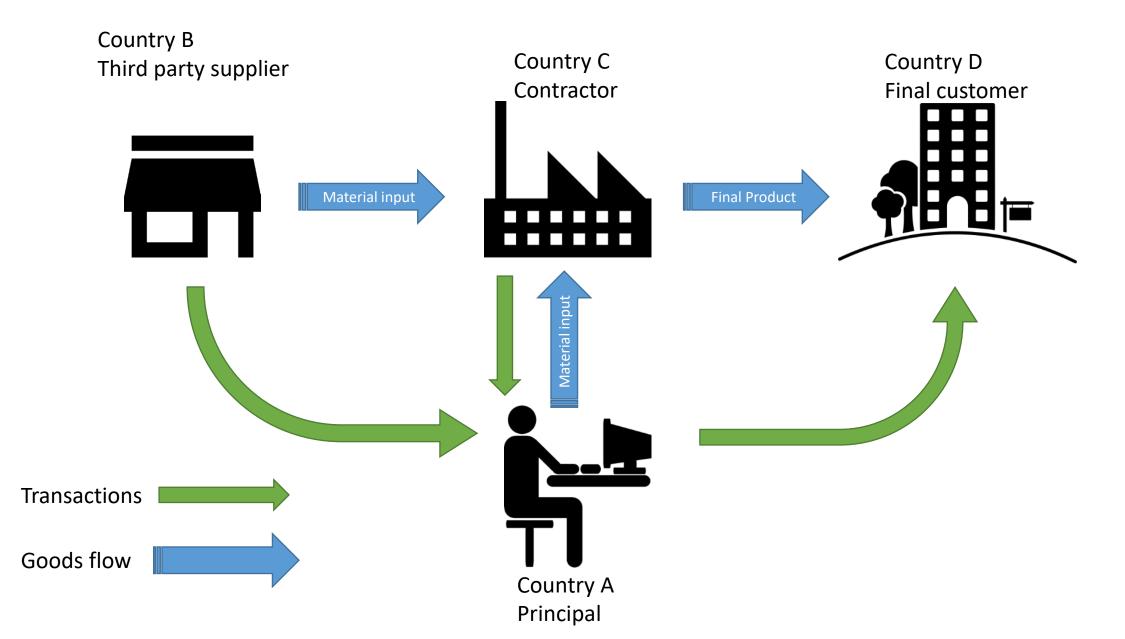


How business functions are generally located about generation of value added in a GVC





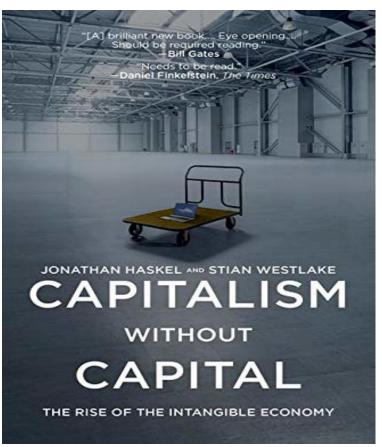
The flows of goods and transactions in a processing arrangement





G.5 - Economic Ownership of Intellectual **Property Products**

- Statistical challenge- identifying economic ownership of previously produced intellectual property products (IPPs) amongst units of a Multinational Enterprise (MNE).
- MNE can register the **previously produced** IPP in an economy that maximizes the overall post-tax MNE profits.
- Determining economic ownership of IPPs, and the recording of related transactions affects the recording of assets and related income flows.
 - IPP asset can be leveraged as an input into the production of other (non-IPP) goods and services.
 - IPP asset can earn revenue through royalties and license fees.
- Creation of IPP assets at one location of MNE group is often funded by affiliates elsewhere in the group.







Questions to be answered

- 1. Did a transaction occur between affiliates in the MNE Group to acquire a previously produced IPP asset?
- 2. Is the receiving entity an Institutional Unit in the economy?
- 3. Is the IPP directly engaged with production or is it located with the producer of the IPP?
- 4. Does the entity receive income related to the IPP or pay royalties for its use?





Recommended approach

- Based on the Guide to Measuring Global Production (GMGP) decision tree.
- > Assigns economic ownership to a unit on the basis of whether it is
 - (i) a producer of the IPP
 - (ii) whether it receives explicit payment to produce the IPP or a payment to acquire the whole of the previously produced IPP (corresponding with a change in ownership) or
 - (iii) making use of the IPP (no change in ownership).
- Changes in ownership mainly follow the type of monetary transaction observed





Transfer Pricing and BEPS

Implementation of BEPS in the intervening period since the publication of the GMGP in 2015

- additional validation to the approach taken in constructing the decision tree.
- BEPS has resulted in a greater coincidence between generation of value added and the economic ownership of the IPP assets.





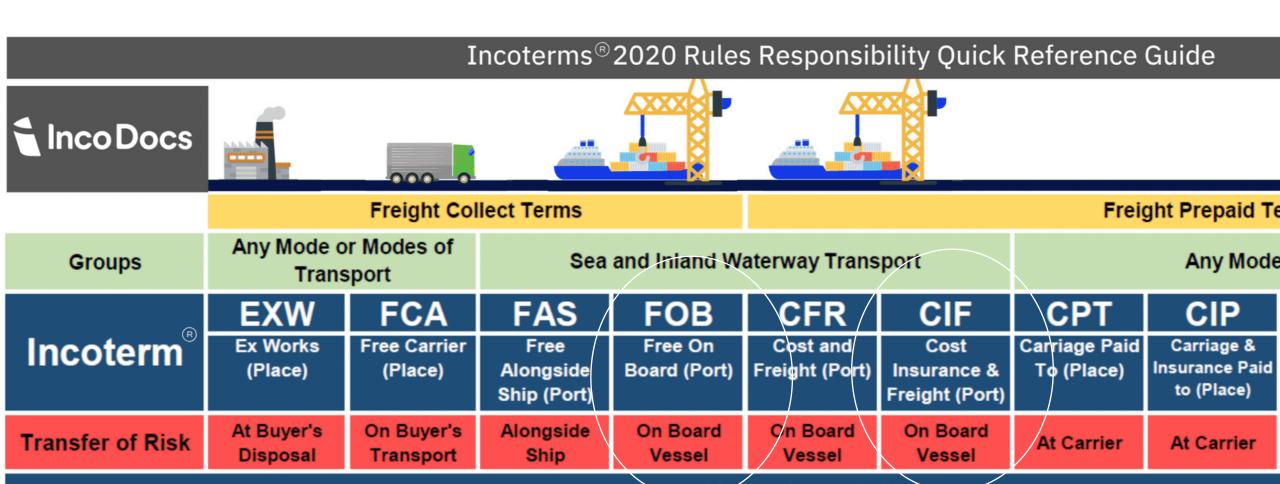


G.9 - Marketing Assets

- Should Marketing Assets be treated as Produced Non-Financial Assets
- Should the existing definition of intellectual property products be expanded with a new sub-category for marketing assets.
- Payments for the use of a marketing asset (franchise fee): should they be recorded as output in the form of the sale of a service or income.
- Should Outright acquisition/sale of a marketing asset: recorded in the goods and services account



Incoterns 2020







G.1 Valuation of Imports and Exports (CIF-FOB Adjustment)

- Guidance note (GN) on the adoption of transaction (invoice value) for the valuation of imports and exports
 - Further consultation and testing to understand the practical feasibility of the preference for recording of exports and imports of goods at their observed transaction value.

Decisions:

valuing exports and imports of goods at invoice values—is conceptually sound, but in light of the practical difficulties the status quo is being recommended as part of the current BPM and SNA update.

Adopting invoice value will be the standard in the next round of BPM and SNA updates, with an understanding that economies should start preparing for a transition to the use of invoice values as of the next update of the manuals

Collection of invoice data will be explored through the International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) and experimentation by economies should ensure the quality of the data.

Current Status – All endorsed except G.9

- G.2:MNEs Extended presentation Control Net Measures
- G.4: SPEs Extended where significant Consistent definition -
- G.7/G.6/G.GVCs etc. Explanation and description
- G.5:IPPs Economic ownership based on Decision tree developed by GMGP
- G.9: Marketing Assets Testing
- G.1 Exports and Imports of Goods Agreed concept of invoice value - to be implemented in next update





Questions?

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