

ABS Strategy for implementing SNA25 and BPM7

**Trent Lind** 

Assistant Director, Economy and Environment Division

**AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS** 

Informing Australia's important decisions

### Role of ABS in official economic statistics



### ABS responsible for producing:

- Annual and Quarterly National Accounts, including Financial Accounts.
- Quarterly Balance of Payments, Monthly Trade in Goods, Quarterly Trade in Services.
- Quarterly and Annual Government Finance Statistics.
- Consumer Prices Index, Producer Price Index, International Trade Price Indexs and Wage Price Index.
- We also run key economic surveys.

We are also responsible for making conceptual determinations (units and transactions).

Even having all these within the ABS poses challenges for implementing SNA25 and BPM7.

### Past lessons: implementation of SNA08 and BPM6



Australia was one of the first countries to implement SNA 2008 and BPM6

- unfortunately, coincided with Global Financial Crisis.

Implemented in 2009 and along with an industrial classification update

- Big Bang increases statistical risk - which for us materialised into errors.

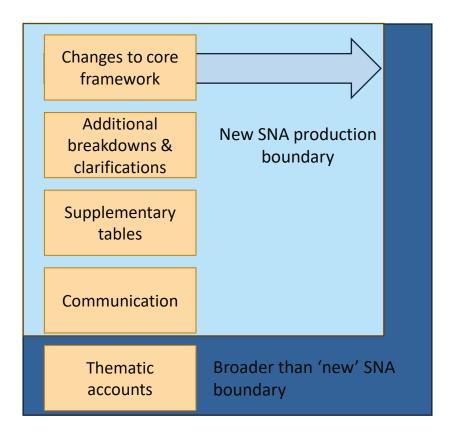
Stress tested existing data sources and methods, led to staff burnout, created uncertainty for users during the GFC.

#### Lesson learnt:

- Good to learn from other countries experiences
- Need good governance and stakeholder engagement
- Need to properly scope and plan including taking right through the Accounts including systems
- Backcasting

### System of National Accounts changes



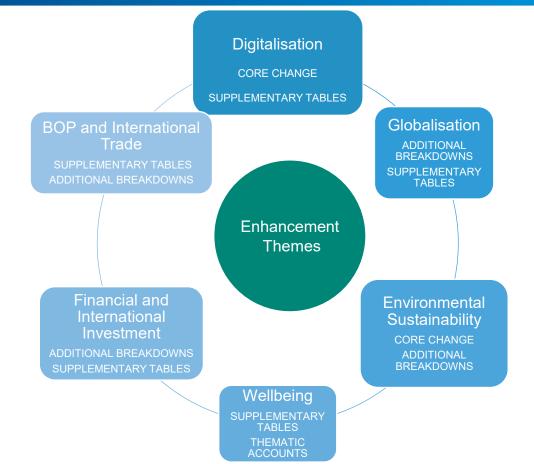


- Approximately 89 guidance notes drafted across the SNA and BPM
- Guidance notes, and changes to the standards, cover a broad range of themes:
  - Digitalisation
  - Well-being and sustainability
  - Globalisation
  - Financial systems
  - Communication
  - Informal Economy
  - Balance of Payments
  - Current accounts
  - Direct investment

### **SNA25** and BPM7 Themes



UN and IMF SNA25 and BPM7 implementation strategy includes countries implementing core changes in 2029-30



## Work we have already done



- ► Testing:
  - Measuring data as an asset
  - Treatment of natural resources (split asset approach)

- Two examples of 2025 SNA changes we have already implemented:
  - Labour Account
  - Household Distributional Accounts

## **Priority Matrix**

**LOW EFFORT** 



#### HIGH IMPACT

#### HIGH PRIORITY ONLY IF RESOURCES ALLOW Distribution household Unpaid household income, consumption Environmental classifications Digital SU Recording of Data service work and wealth GVC TIVA . Renewable energy resources Ownership depletion natural . Sum of costs approach · Treatment of Rent resources Trade in Services . Trade by currency . Cloud computing · Price volume digital goods services Biological resources · Mineral energy resources · Digital intermediation platforms Crypto assets "Free" digital products Accounts by enterprise characteristics HIGH EFFORT Valuation principals Output central banks Superdividends Sectoral Breakdown Direct Investment Reconciliation Flows and Stocks ONLY IF RESOURCES ALLOW LOW PRIORITY

- Must do
- Priority should do
- Lower priority should do

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#### Vision for SNA25 and BPM7 implementation in Australia

Implement the Australian agreed SNA25 and BPM7 manual changes, to timetable and without significant errors, staff burnout, and a hit to data quality

#### **Deliverables**

Agree what 2025 SNA and BPM7 changes will be implemented and communicate the key impacts.

- Consults with stakeholders on what 2025 SNA and BPM7 changes the ABS should make.
- Decide what will and won't be implemented.
- Communicate key impacts to users before implementation.

Develop/source data and methods remediate/rebuild systems

- Engage internationally on data sources and methods.
- Data approach: Survey as a last resort.
  Methods: develop methods in line with
- Methods: develop methods in line with international guidance

Publish a consistent set of National Accounts and Balance of Payments on a SNA25 and BPM7 basis

- Quality assured for consistency
- Quality assured through the time series

**Enabled by** 

Partnerships with Government and Non-Government

 To identify non-survey data sources and ensure key people know what is changing and key impacts Updated data, statistical methods and infrastructure

• That are future proof and resilient.

An uplift in ABS capability

Achieved by explicitly investing in building capability

**Outcomes** 

As a domestic user of National Accounts and/or Balance of Payments

• I know what the changes will be and understand the key impacts, including when I can compare internationally.

For international organisations (e.g. UN, IMF and OECD)

• I know when Australia will be implementing the 2025 SNA and BPM7 revisions and any deviations.

## Governance and change management





**Conceptual Classification Committee** 

Methods

Economic and Environment Statistics
Methods Board

Project management

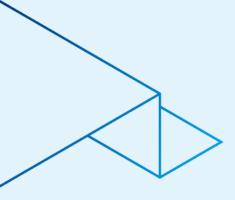
Considering external advisory group

SNA/BPM Project Board

## **Next steps**



- Taking stakeholders on the journey with us implementation, sequencing and impacts. Where possible aligning to Government priorities e.g. productivity.
- With ABS internal funding in 2025-26:
  - Build capability and capacity
  - Decide what to do about SNA25 and BPM7 changes we do not agree with and existing SNA08 and BPM6 deviations
  - Develop methods and sources for core SNA25 and BPM7 changes and non-core changes of particular interest to stakeholders e.g. digital supply use tables
  - Review Accounts systems to identify where we can remediate and where we will need to rebuild
- Continuing to represent Australia internationally and monitor other key countries implementation plans – international comparability issue.



# **Questions**

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