

## How to account for loyalty programmes and gift cards in macroeconomic statistics?

#### 26<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts 9-10 July 2024

#### Benson Sim United Nations Statistics Division



## Outline

- Why look at loyalty programmes and gift cards?
- Existing material
- Questions, issues, options and recommendations
- Questions for the AEG

## Why? – Long history

#### Loyalty programmes

- <u>Ancient Egyptians</u> already had one similar to modern frequent flyer programmes
- First frequent flyer programme was started in





#### Gift cards

 <u>Invented</u> in 1930s by large American department stores



### Why? – Growing variety



## Why? – Size

#### Loyalty programmes

#### **Gift cards**



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•

- nearly 190 million members at
- of 31 March 2024



over 196 million members as of

31 December 2023

• Any cross-border implications?

HOW BIG IS THE GLOBAL GIFT CARD MARKET?

The Global Gift Card Market Metrics

\$\$399.098

12.5%

ARKET SIZE 2023

ARK GROWTH RATE

APAAC

\$\$1.25

ARKET SIZE 2023

AGR GROWTH RATE

APAAC

\$\$1.25

ARKET SIZE 2023

## Why? – Partnerships provide more opportunities to earn miles and points

#### **Co-branded credit cards**





#### Attractive sign up bonuses



 Earn 175,000 Hilton Honors points if you spend US\$6,000 in purchases on the card within first six months of card membership

#### Double dip

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### Why? – Brokers have emerged



## Why? – Are redeemed products free of charge?

Are products that are acquired by redeeming rewards in loyalty programmes "free of charge"





## Other developments

## Why? – 14<sup>th</sup> AEG meeting

7. Agreed that – subject to available resources - the Digitalization Task Team (DZTT) also needs to consider issues on cloud computing; digital platforms and intermediaries; software subscriptions, rewards programmes, and the treatment of artificial intelligence in the SNA. The Globalization Task Team (GZTT) should also consider issues on the treatment of factoryless goods producers; merchanting; trade in value added and global value chains; and global production arrangements. In addition, individual issues such as non-bank financial intermediation (shadow banking); from-whom-to-whom tables; accounting for pension entitlements; provisions; and (revisiting) the treatment of intellectual property products are also considered very relevant for the update of the 2008 SNA.

## Why? – Some loyalty programmes are worth more than parent corporations



US\$22 billion

US\$10 billion

## Why? – Lots of miles and points are being earned



Consumers charge nearly <u>1 percent</u> of US GDP to co-branded American Express credit cards **alone** 

What will the figure look like if we add other cobranded credit cards?







Delta's CEO



How are the miles and points recorded in macroeconomic statistics? Are they statistically homeless?





## Why? – IMF working paper

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

### Who Pays for Your Rewards?

**Redistribution in the Credit Card Market** 

Sumit Agarwal, Andrea E. Presbitero, Andre F. Silva, Carlo Wix\* WP/23/54

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**2023** MAR ARV VI

share of Black residents. These results suggest that credit card rewards are a potential channel that can exacerbate existing socio-economic disparities across regions in the United States, as they imply a transfer from less to more educated, from poorer to richer, and from high- to low-minority areas, thereby widening existing spatial disparities.<sup>24</sup> Columns 2,4, and 6 illustrate that all coefficients become statistically insignificant and close to zero in magnitude when controlling for a ZIP code's average FICO score, indicating that differences in financial sophistication are the underlying mechanism driving our geographical results.

## What does this imply for household distributional accounts?



### Why? – Politicians are talking about them

#### **Prime Minister of Japan**



Mr. Akihiko Hoshide has flown to space three times and served as commander of the International Space Station for five months in 2021.

Next to him, is Mr. Daniel Tani. He is a retired Japanese American astronaut who has conducted six spacewalks and in his two missions logged over 50 million miles.

Which is a lot of frequent flyer points.

#### **United States Transportation Secretary**



Airline miles are "not just perks; they're increasingly something we think of as part of our savings," said Transportation Secretary Pete Buttigieg. Kent Nishimura/Getty Images)

## Why? – Buying assets also earn loyalty programme rewards



FORBES > BUSINESS > RETAIL

L

#### Costco Sells Gold Bars To Customers

**Walter Loeb** Former Contributor ① I cover major developments in the retail industry.



Apr 17, 2024, 06:45am ED

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It is true! Costco now sells one ounce Gold Bars to customers. Sales of these one ounce gold bars have been very successful for the company. Supermarket News quotes Wells Fargo WFC +2% analysts that suggest sales "may be running at \$100 million to \$200 million a month". Sales have accelerated since the warehouse club introduced the gold bars last



card to buy a \$170 million painting. With the reward points alone, he and his family can travel first class free for their lives.



## Features of loyalty programmes and gift cards



### **Features of loyalty programmes**

#### **Direct purchases are possible**

#### Miles or points may expire

#### Can I buy Points?

You can buy to to 80,000 Points por year online. Once logged in, go to the 'Buy More Points' page and choose how many you'd like to buy. Points will take up to 48 nours to show in your account.

#### Hilton



No matter how you earn your KrisFlyer miles (from revenue flights to credit card spend, from Kris+ earning to Quandoo restaurant bookings) they will **expire on the last day of the month 36 months following the month in which they were first credited to your account**.

#### So KrisFlyer Miles Expiry

A member's KrisFlyer miles will expire after three years at the end of the equivalent month in which they were earned. For example, miles credited to a member's KrisFlyer account in July 2019 will expire on 31st July 2022.

Extend validity of expiring miles (fee per 10,000 miles or part thereof)

Services	KrisFlyer	Elite Silver	Elite Gold
Extend for six months	1,200 miles or USD 12	Not applicable	Not applicable
Extend for 12 months	Not applicable	1,200 miles or USD 12	1,200 miles or USD 12

## **Features of loyalty programmes**

#### **Flexibility in redemption**

- Members can redeem rewards for products other than those produced by businesses operating the loyalty programmes
- Example: You can redeem frequent flyer miles for car rentals,, electronics, appliances, fashion, etc. in addition to flights



#### Reward certificates instead of points may be issued

- Issued for meeting certain requirements such as spending thresholds
- Can be redeemed for products produced by the business operating these programmes
- Typically expire one year from date of issue, which can be extended at the discretion of issuer (YMMV)



## Features of gift cards – three groups

#### **Closed loop (merchant) gift cards**

- Can only be redeemed at merchant listed on the card
- No purchase fees
- May have expiration date, which cannot be extended a steril state



#### **Open loop gift cards**

- Can be redeemed almost everywhere
- Typically have activation and inactivity fees
- Have expiration date



#### Hybrid (multi-store) gift cards

- Can be redeemed at any of the stores associated with the card
- No purchase fees
- May have expiration date



Available in physical and digital formats

If we buy gift cards with, say, currency and deposits, what are we getting in return?



## **Existing material**

### **Existing material – Statistical manuals**

#### **2025** System of National Accounts

#### **Draft for Global Consultation**





MONETARY AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS MANUAL AND COMPILATION GUIDE

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUN



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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX MANUAL Concepts and Methods | 2020



International Monetary Fund | International Labour Organization Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Developmert | The World Bank



Manual on MFI balance sheet statistics



## **Existing material – Statistical manuals**

Statistical manuals	Loyalty programmes	Gift cards
Draft 2025 SNA	Paragraph 7.162	x
CPI Manual	Paragraphs 2.184, 2.188 and 5.16	x
Draft BPM7	x	x
External Debt Statistics Guide	x	x
MFSMCG	×	Paragraph 4.39 (prepaid cards) Paragraph 4.40 (store cards)
Manual on MFI balance sheet statistics	x	Page 70 (prepaid cards)

No specific or comprehensive guidance on how to treat rewards and gift cards in macroeconomic statistics Paradox? You can see miles, points and gift cards everywhere, but in macroeconomic statistics



### Existing material – paragraph 7.162 of draft 2025 SNA



- 7.162 The following points should be noted:
  - Goods sold are valued at the prices at which they are actually sold, even if the trader has to mark their
    prices down to get rid of surpluses or avoid wastage. Allowance should also be made for the effect of
    reductions in price due to loyalty programmes or other schemes to offer reduced prices to certain
    customers in certain circumstances.

Fines

Services





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Miles instead

of interest

### **Existing material – International statistical classifications**

#### **ISIC Rev. 5**

- Classifies the administration of loyalty programmes in "other business support services activities" (8299)
- Classifies operation of platforms that facilitate the sale of miles for a commission in "intermediation service activities for passenger transportation" (5232)
- Classifies operation of platforms that facilitate the sale of gift cards for a commission in "intermediation service activities for business support activities, n.e.c., except financial intermediation" (8240)

#### CPC Rev. 3

- Distinguishes between commissions and fees with respect to financial and nonfinancial services at the one-digit section level
- Explanatory notes do not specifically mention the fees and commissions paid for transactions in rewards and gift cards

Done before this issues note was prepared

## Existing material – IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers)



# Questions, issues, options and recommendations

## Questions, issues, options and recommendations

#### **Key questions**

- Are the rewards and gift cards assets?
- If yes, are rewards and gift cards financial or non-financial assets?

#### If rewards and gift cards are financial assets

- Are the products acquired by redeeming rewards free of charge?
- In which category of financial instruments to classify rewards and gift cards?
- What is the sector classification of the units which operate loyalty programmes or issue gift cards?
- What is the sector classification of brokers in rewards and gift cards?
- How to classify the fees?
- How to record expired rewards and gift cards?
- How to assess the implications for macroeconomic statistical manuals if the recommendations for rewards and gift cards are adopted?

Rewards = frequent flyer miles, reward points or reward certificates

## **Key questions**

Are the rewards and gift cards assets (issue 1.1)?

- Holders of rewards and gift cards derive clearly identifiable economic benefits from them
  - Frequent flyer miles can be redeemed for air tickets
  - Hotel loyalty points can be redeemed for stays in hotels
  - Gift cards can be used to make purchases at the stores listed on them
- Satisfy definition of assets as defined in paragraph 11.108 of the draft 2025 SNA
- Recommendation: Classify as assets

Are rewards and gift cards financial or non-financial assets (issue 2.1)?

- IFRS 15 recommends recording rewards and gift cards as liabilities in the balance sheet
- Suggests that they have characteristics of financial assets
- A financial claim appears to be established the moment units become holders of rewards and gift cards, which is reduced as the rewards and gift cards are redeemed
- **Recommendation**: Classify as financial assets

### **Key questions**

Implications of classifying rewards and gift cards as financial assets (issue 2.1)

- Direct purchases of rewards and gift cards are purchases of financial assets
- If the purchase of a product earns rewards, the purchase value of the product should be reduced by the value of the earned rewards
- Value of these rewards be recorded as financial assets (liabilities) in the financial account of the purchasers (issuer of the rewards).
- Adopting this recommendation will have an impact on the draft 2025 SNA, draft BPM7, MFSMCG and CPI manual



## Questions

Are the products acquired by redeeming rewards free of charge (issue 3.1)?

- Can be considered as means of payment as described in paragraphs 12.9-12.11 of the draft 2025 SNA
- Acquired products are not free
- Recommendation: 2025 SNA should explicitly say so
- The <u>Annual Civil Aviation Survey</u> conducted by Statistics Canada classifies passengers who travel with tickets purchased through the redemption of loyalty points or miles as revenue passengers



#### Reporting Guide - 2022 Annual Civil Aviation Survey - Level III

Integrated Business Statistics Program (IBSP)



## In which category of financial instruments to classify rewards and gift cards?

Classification of funds related to prepaid gift cards like Visa, Mastercard and American Express gift cards and hybrid gift cards (issue 4.1)

- Typically issued by financial corporations (for example, <u>Pathward Financial</u>) which classify funds associated with them as <u>deposits</u>
- Two options
  - Option 1 transferable deposits (AF22) as they can be used to make third party payments
  - Option 2 other deposits (AF29) due to restrictions (for example, cannot be used outside the issuing territory)

Classification of funds related to other types of gift cards such as merchant gift cards, and rewards (issue 4.2)

- Cannot typically be used to make third party payments
- Typically reported in accounts of issuers as accrued liability or deferred liability
- **Recommendation**: Classify as other accounts receivable/payable (AF89)

## What is the sector classification of the units which operate loyalty programmes or issue gift cards?

Sector classification of institutional units which issue prepaid gift cards like Visa, Mastercard and American Express gift cards and hybrid gift cards (issue 5.1)

- Funds related to gift cards are deposits
- Units holding these deposits are classified in deposittaking corporations, except the central bank subsector (S122)

Sector classification of units which issue other types of gift cards such as merchant gift cards (issue 5.2)

- Funds are other accounts receivable/payable (AF89) and these funds are held by the issuing corporation rather than separate institutional unit
- Classify issuing corporation as units are classified in the financial or non-financial corporations sector, depending on activity of issuing corporation

## What is the sector classification of the units which operate loyalty programmes or issue gift cards?

#### Deciding if units which operate loyalty programmes are institutional units (issue 5.3)

- Option 1 treat these units as artificial subsidiaries as they only provide services to their parent corporations. Thus, classify as establishments
- Option 2 treat these units as institutional units as they have autonomy to manage the loyalty programme with their own governance and financials and complete set of accounts, including a balance

sheet



Sector classification of units which operate loyalty programmes if they are institutional units (issue 5.4)

- Option 1 Classify these units in the same institutional sector as their parent corporations because rewards can only be used to acquire the products of the parent corporations and activities are meant to support the activities of their parent corporations
- Option 2 Nature of the transactions of these units with their members matters. Services provided (such as updates on rewards) appear similar to those provided by other financial corporations such as updates on bank accounts. Classify in the captive financial institutions and money lenders subsector (S127)

### What is the sector classification of brokers in rewards and gift cards (issue 6.1)?

#### **Option 1**

- These units merely facilitate the transfer of the right to redeem rewards and gift cards, which happens to be represented by underlying financial instruments such as deposits and accounts receivable/payable
- Transfer of this right does not appear to be a financial activity.
- Classify them in the non-financial corporations sector

## MILES BR KER

#### **Option 2**

- Characteristics of assets that they deal with should be taken into account
- Classify them
  - As financial corporations since they deal with rewards and merchant gift cards which are represented by financial assets
  - In the financial auxiliaries subsector (S126) as they merely facilitate transactions in these financial assets without taking economic ownership of them



## How to classify the fees (issue 7.1)?

#### **Option 1**

- Sector classification of the institutional units which receive these fees should determine whether these fees are payments for nonfinancial or non-financial services.
- If a unit is classified as a non-financial (financial) corporations, classify the fees receivable as payments for non-financial (financial) services

#### **Option 2**

 All these fees are related to transactions in financial assets, they should be considered as payments for financial services, regardless of whether the units which receive these fees are classified as financial corporations or not

## How to record expired rewards and gift cards (issue 8.1)?

#### **Option 1**

- Record any forfeiture of expired rewards and funds related to expired gift cards in the revaluation account
- Similar to guidance on expired financial derivatives in paragraph 13.46 of the draft 2025 SNA

#### Option 2

- Record forfeiture in other changes in volume of assets and liabilities account
- Similar to guidance on treatment of claims resulting from debt write-offs and write-downs because there is no mutual agreement between the parties in paragraph 13.43 of the draft 2025 SNA

## How to assess the implications for macroeconomic statistical manuals if the recommendations are adopted?

#### Assessment

- Recommendations for gift cards seem straightforward
- Recommendations for rewards may have significant impact on SNA and
  - Balance of payments
  - International statistical classifications
  - Monetary and financial statistics and
  - Price statistics
- Note only discusses conceptual issues; practical implementation issues will have to be addressed in due course
- Topic is not formally on the list of issues for consideration in the update of the 2008 SNA

#### Assessment

- A good outcome? If an agreement with the key parties as to the appropriate way of treating loyalty programmes and gift cards can be reached
- Suggest to seek agreement from the balance of payments, international statistical classifications, monetary and financial statistics and prices communities
- Bring final proposal back to AEG for endorsement in the coming months, taking into account the AEG discussion and broader consultation proposed above



## Questions for the AEG



## **Questions for the AEG**

#### Questions

- What are your views on the questions and issues in the note?
- What are the practical issues you are likely to encounter when implementing the recommendations in the note if they are endorsed?
- Do you agree that the note should be circulated to the other communities such as the balance of payments, international statistical classifications, monetary and financial statistics and price statistics communities for consultation so that a proposal on the appropriate approach to treat loyalty programmes and gift cards in macroeconomic statistics can be presented to the AEG for endorsement?

#### **Thank you for your attention**

