

Inventory of International Data Collection Initiatives

FSB data gaps workshop

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The Exercise

- ❖ International initiatives by international (BCBS, BIS, IMF, SSG, OECD) and European (ECB, EBA) institutions
 - Large banking groups contribute to these surveys, usually via their national supervisors, central banks or statistical offices.
- ❖ Closeness to the FSB common template
 - Evaluate undue overlaps, difficult to explain differences and possible areas of convergence
- ❖ Other data collections are currently conducted at a national level, for supervisory and statistical purposes
 - International surveys tend to be integrated with national collections

Main Goals

- ❖ Assess and explain differences
- ❖ Propose harmonization of methodologies
- ❖ Reduce the frequency
- ❖ Adopt uniform breakdowns
- ❖ Identify specificities of FSB common template

By Collecting Institution

Bank for International Settlements



Basel Committee on Banking Supervision



European Banking Authority



International Monetary Fund



Senior Supervisory Group

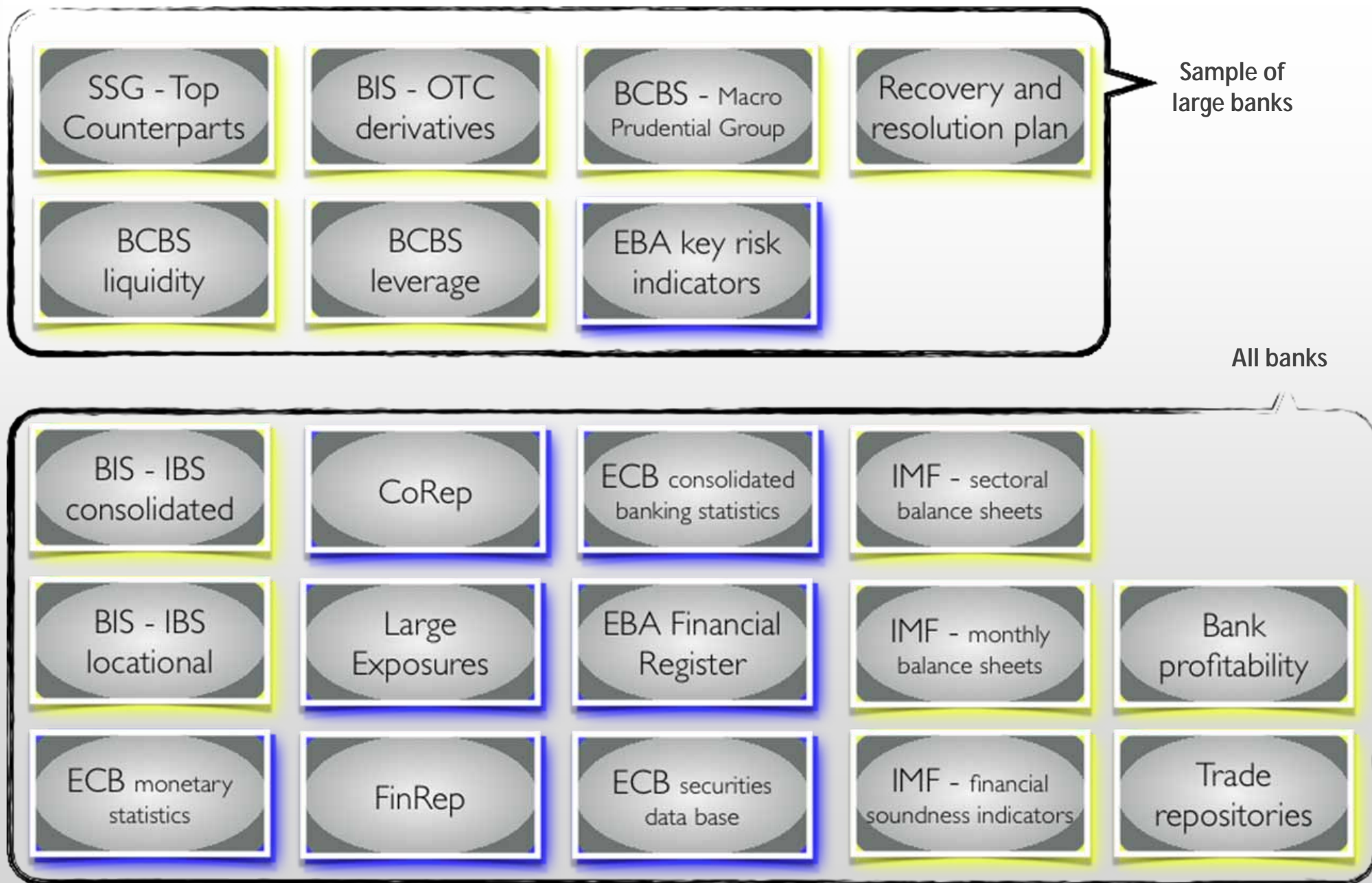


European Central Bank

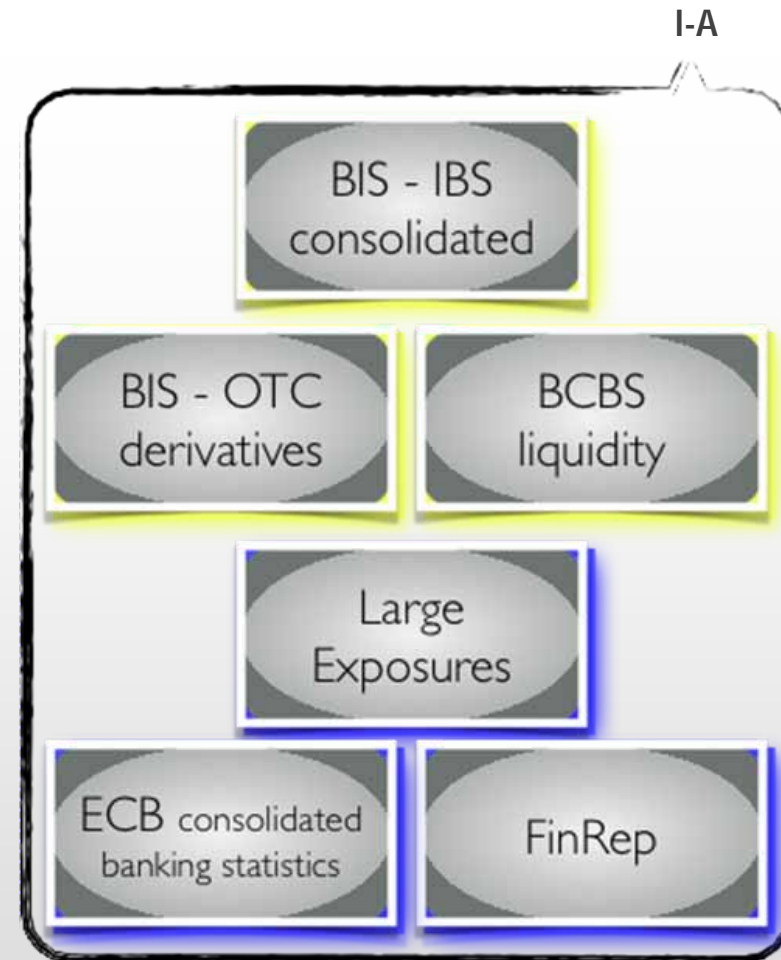
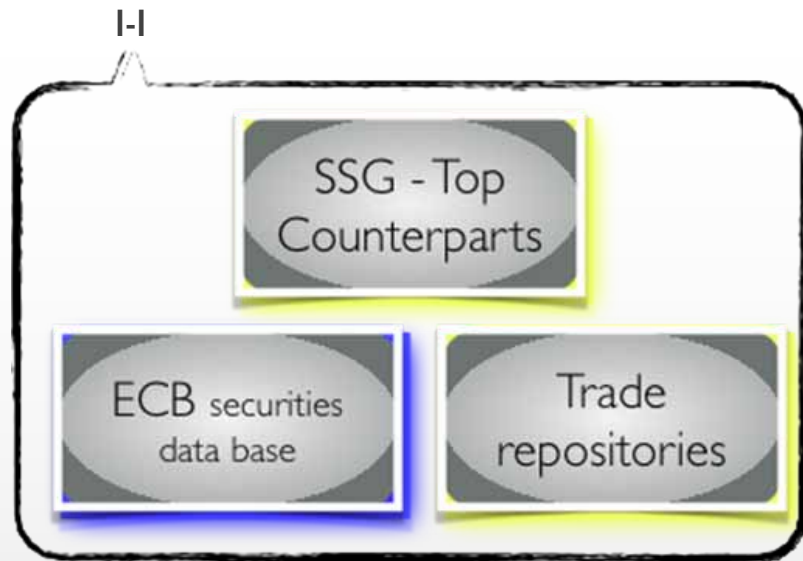
OECD



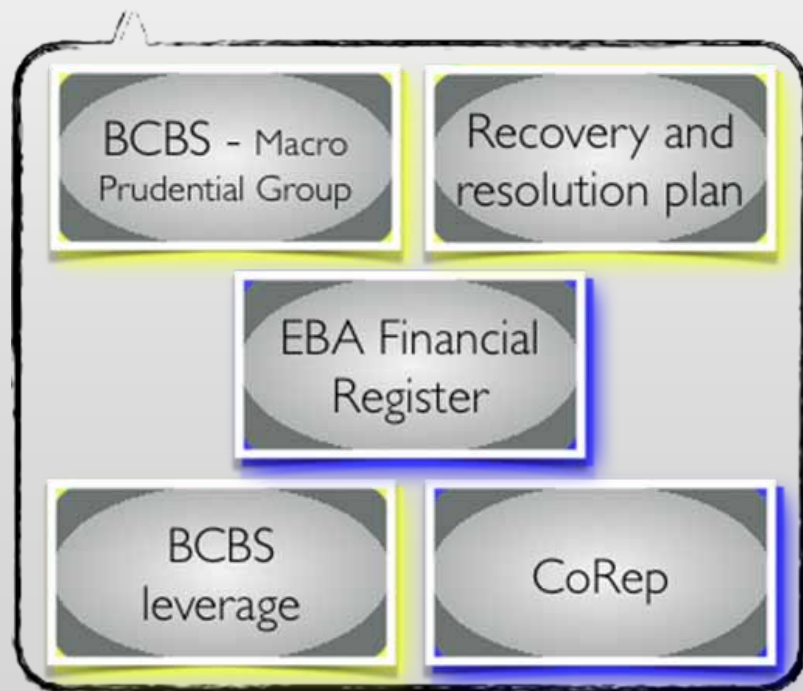
By Reporting Institution



Overlap with FSB Template

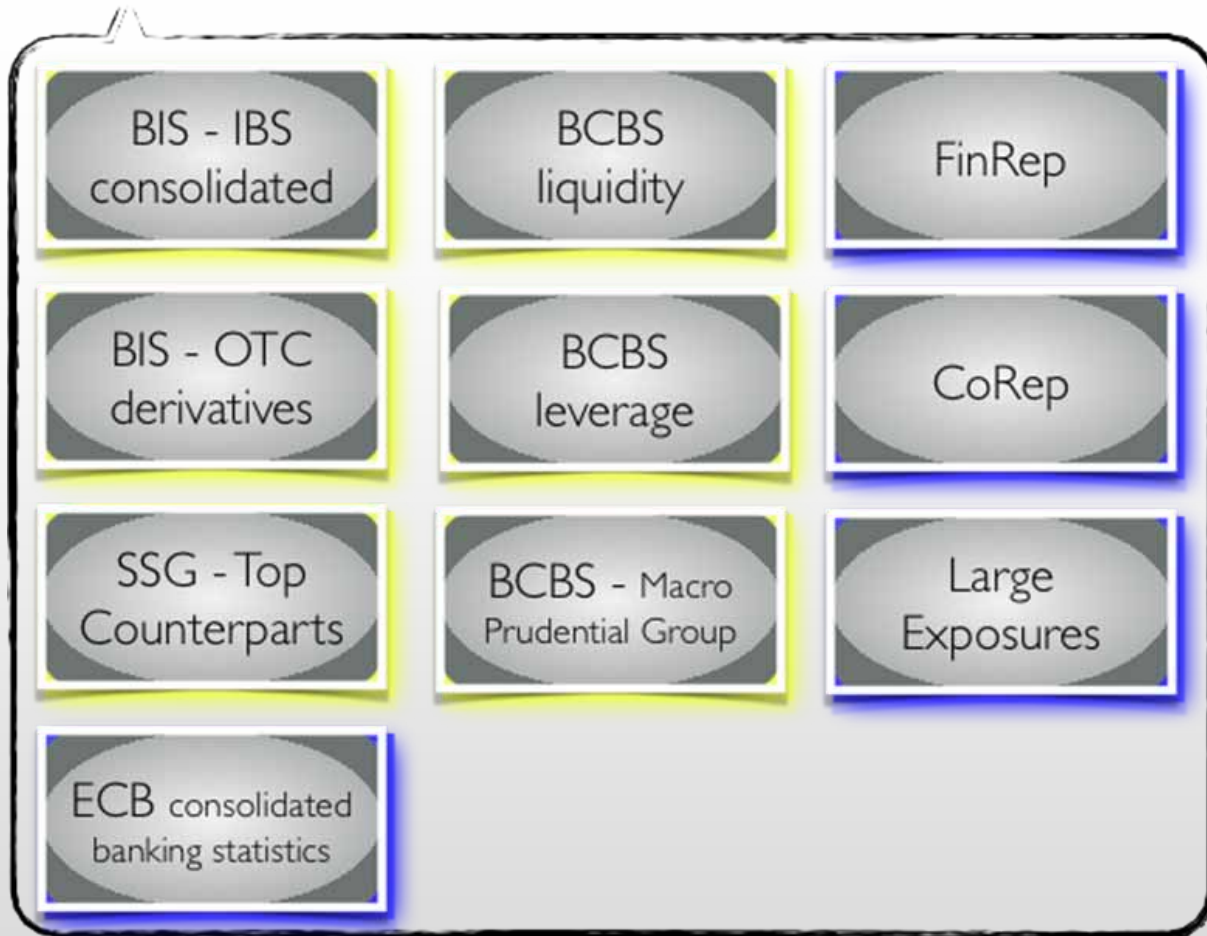


Structural data

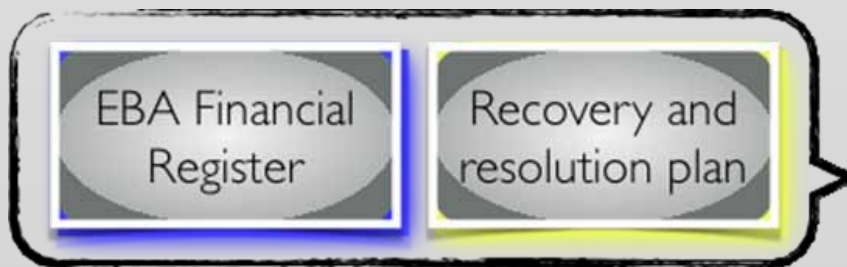
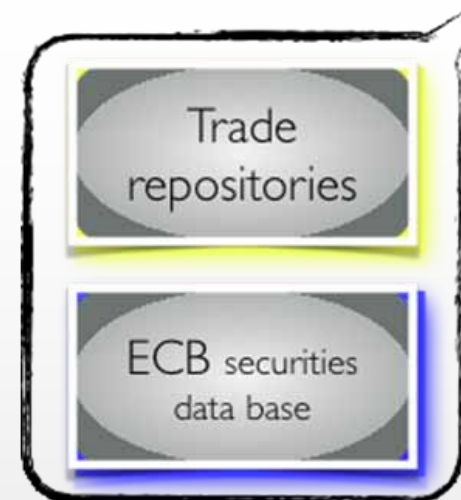


Consolidation

Consolidated



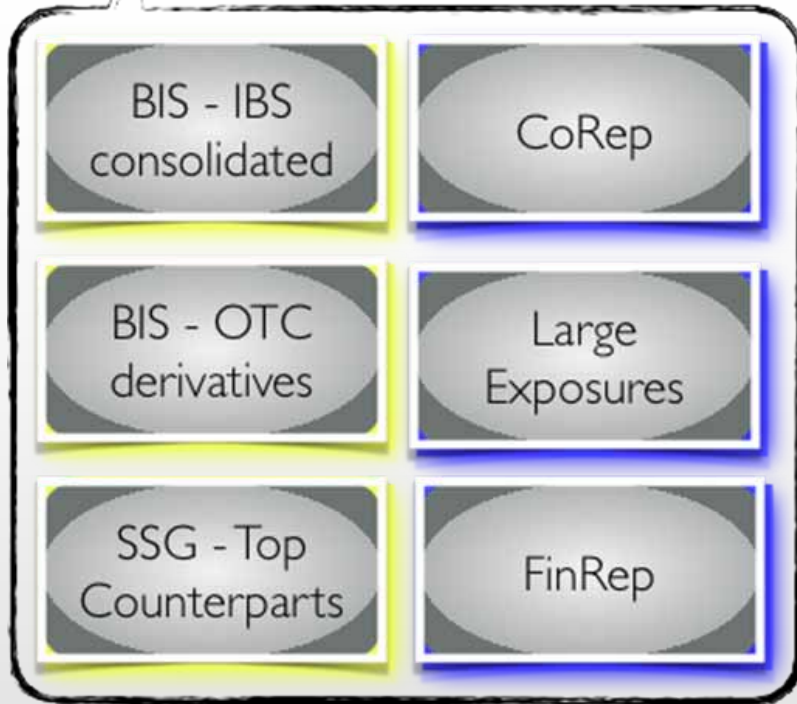
Unconsolidated



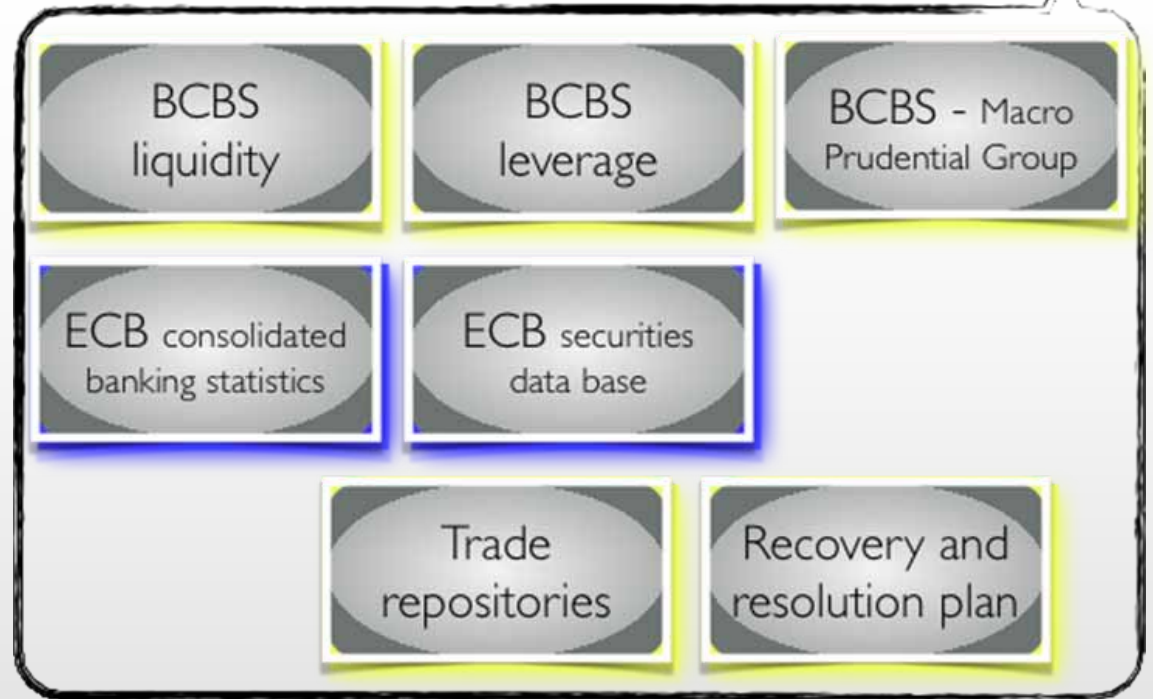
Consolidated
(in the future)

Risk Transfer

Yes



No



Comments

❖ Strengthen **consistency** and avoid duplication

- a certain degree of divergence cannot be avoided: each survey has its own focus and analytical requirements
- an effort to use harmonized definitions, methodologies and metrics is beneficial to both reporting G-SIBs and data users (e.g. consolidation)
- the FSB data gaps collection definitions are tailored to macro prudential analysis, with a view to build on existing collections
- where discrepancies are accepted, they should be explicit and clearly explained

❖ Improve breakdown **granularity** and data **quality**

- coordination among relevant international institutions to enhance the consistency of definitions, metrics and reporting methodologies
- an example: classification of instruments
- in the guidelines: impact of different accounting systems and risk management practices, with suggestions to enhance the data quality and comparability between reporting banks

Comments

- ❖ Ensure **flexibility** of the FSB common template
 - implementation in parallel with the on-going revisions for Basel III
 - setting up of national and regional macro prudential authorities
 - anticipate future evolutions as much as possible
- ❖ Reuse and refine data **collection channels**
 - improve the communication channels between banks and supervisors or central banks
 - the data hub should review national supervisors and reporting G-SIBs practices to trim down the costs of the collection and quality assessment processes
- ❖ Draw from **public or commercial sources** to cut reporting costs
 - CCPs and DTCC for market instruments and derivatives (see annex on Trade Repositories)
 - banks operations in the payment system from central banks
 - section on structural data from public or commercial sources

Issues for discussion

- ❖ Review existing surveys to define **timeliness** and **reporting lag**
 - G-SIBs could assess if there is room to collect more timely data, retaining a reasonable quality
- ❖ Gap between FSB template and G-SIBs **internal reports**
 - Efforts to aggregate from branches and subsidiaries all over the world maybe already paid out to implement MIS on interconnections, exposures and funding risks
- ❖ Different data **sources** and **flows** inside each reporting organisation can impact quality and timeliness
 - Risk management vs accounting data
- ❖ Assess additional costs from the FSB template considering **national initiatives**
 - In some cases banks report to national authorities more detailed data than those needed by international surveys; additional costs to produce the new FSB data could have already been (or will be) amortized