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Item II.1The Integrated Reporting Framework

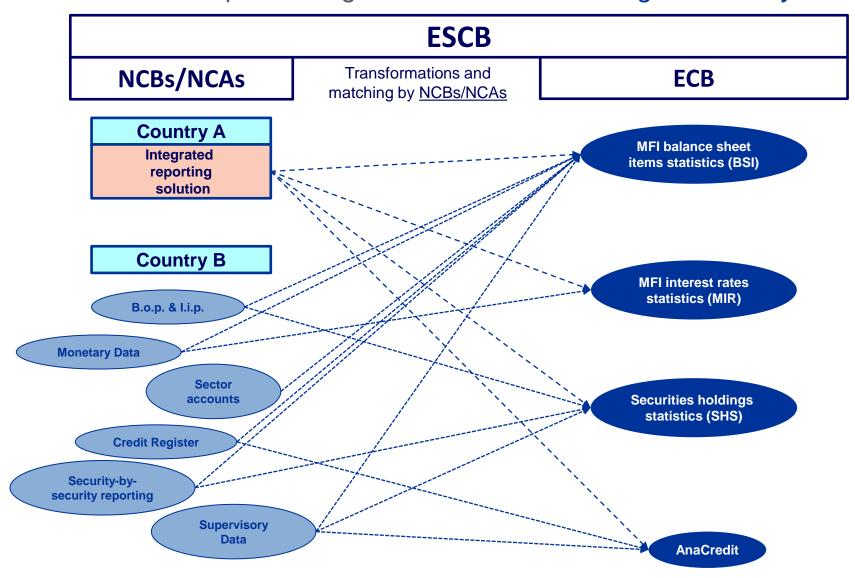
Statistics Committee

Dialogue meeting with the banking industry on ESCB statistics

Frankfurt am Main, 16 March 2018

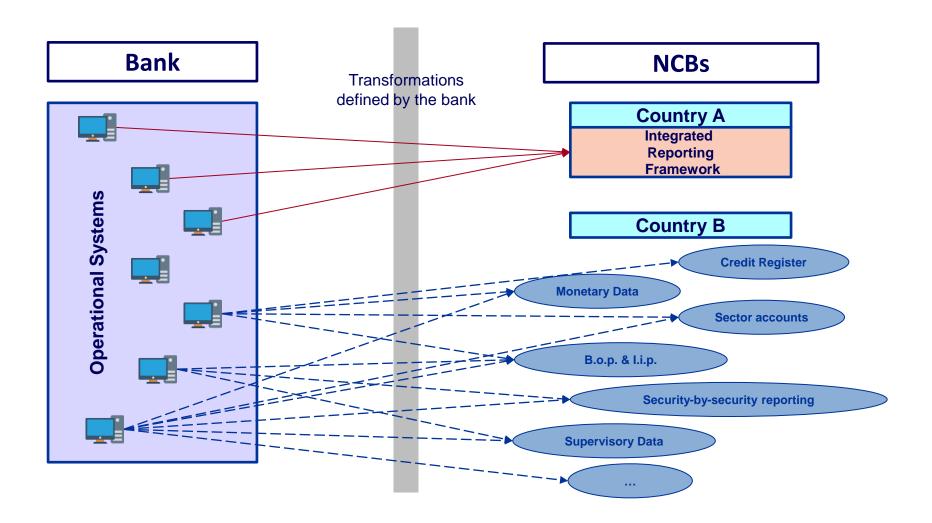
1. Current ESCB approach to data collection from banks (1/3)

Countries are implementing ECB datasets in heterogeneous ways:



1. Current ESCB approach to data collection from banks (2/3)

The same bank faces different requirements across euro area countries:



1. Current ESCB approach to data collection from banks (3/3)

- Banks face different reporting requirements across European countries
 - ✓ Particularly challenging for cross-border banks
- Statistical reporting by banks is *often not integrated*:
 - ✓ Large number of reports, with different transmission frequencies and timelines, and different levels of aggregation
 - ✓ Duplications and overlaps, complex reporting schedules and processes
 - ✓ Many ad hoc requests to fill information gaps
- Thus data often extracted from internal systems in an unstructured way

2. What? The ESCB longer term strategy (1/2)

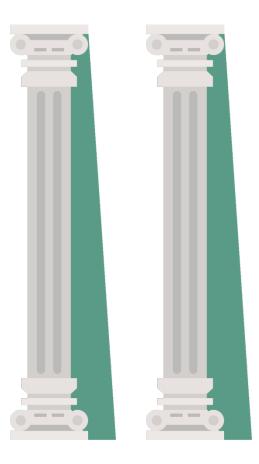
- Approach to data collection from banks:
 - Standardise and integrate existing frameworks for banks' reporting across domains and across countries

IReF

ESCB Integrated
Reporting Framework

Collect the data only once, via an integrated reporting scheme

Focus on ESCB statistical requirements



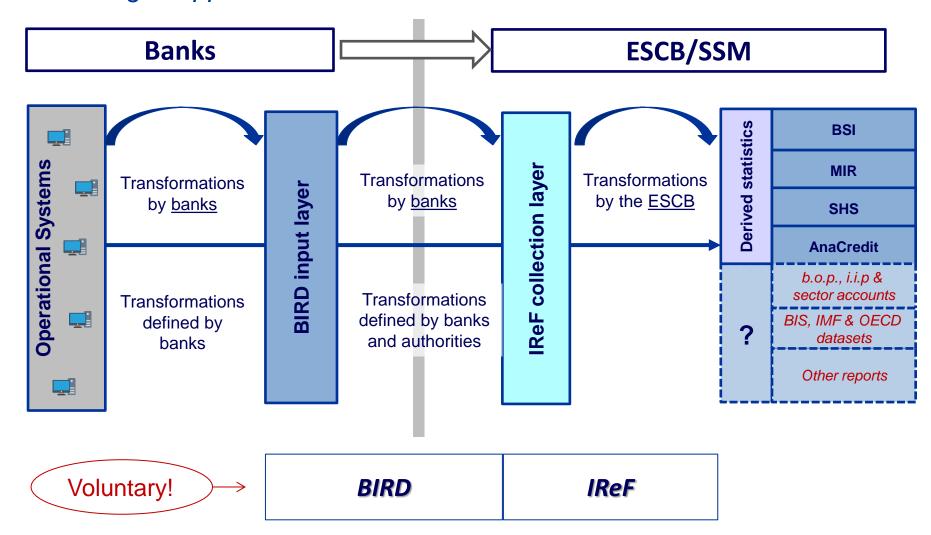
BIRD

Banks' Integrated
Reporting Dictionary

Support reporting agents to optimally organise the information available in their internal systems

2. What? The ESCB longer term strategy (2/2)

Envisaged approach to data collection from banks:



3. Where to go? The Integrated Reporting Framework (1/3)

 Integrated reporting scheme for banks across countries & across domains with a focus on ECB statistical requirements



Main objectives:

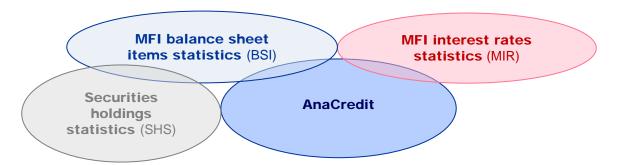
- ✓ Consolidation of existing ESCB requirements into one integrated set of reports
- ✓ Simplification of the reporting
- ✓ Ensure proportionality
- The compilation system to significantly rely on ESCB master data
 - covered in the Register of Institutions and Affiliates Data (RIAD), and
 - the Centralised Securities Database (CSDB)
- Tentative timeline for implementation: 2024-2027

3. Where to go? The Integrated Reporting Framework (2/3)

- Expected advantages for reporters
 - Reduce redundancies => less consistency checks
 - Full benefit from the BIRD, as a unique reporting would be in place
 - based on a transparent set of common definitions and transformation rules
 - > Standard reporting scheme of variables & levels of breakdowns
 - Multi-national banking groups to benefit from cross-country standards
 - Reduced need for ad hoc requests
 - Enhanced stability of reports prone to automation
 - Unified data model to describe reporting
 - Less differences across datasets
 - Less partial aggregations for reporters due to increased granularity

3. Where to go? The Integrated Reporting Framework (3/3)

Datasets in the scope of the IReF



- Target population: *Deposit-taking corporations*
 - Possible flexibility on including reporting for money market funds in the national frameworks for investment funds
- Inclusion of reporting obligations not arising from ECB regulations (e.g. BIS, IMF, national user needs) is also being assessed
- Differences
 - Frequency: e.g. MFI balance sheet M & Q, SHS-S Q
 - > Timeliness: e.g. BSI reported to ECB 15 working days after end of ref. period, SHS 70 calendar days after end of ref. period

4. How to go? The cost-benefit analysis (1/2)



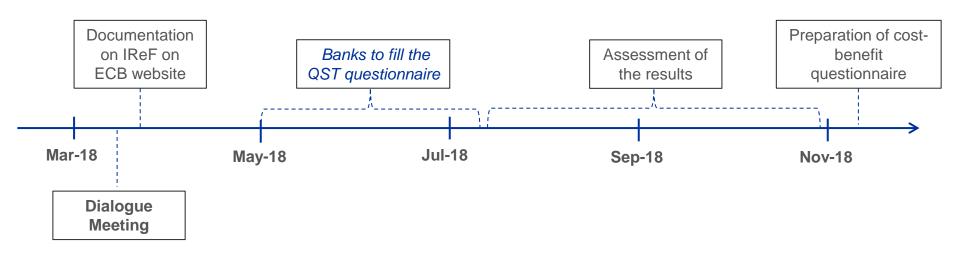
Aim

Assess jointly with the banking industry
the IReF impact prior to any decision on implementation

- Various scenarios will be evaluated, combining reporting, production and dissemination aspects
- Different from the ESCB procedure for establishing a legal act
- Two main steps are envisaged starting with a qualitative stock-taking exercise, and continuing with a (more quantitative) cost-benefit questionnaire
- Cost-benefit analysis is expected to run over 2018 and 2019

4. How to go? The cost-benefit analysis (2/2)

- Aim of the qualitative stock-taking (QST):
 - Assess the scenarios identified based on prevalent national practices to achieve the IReF objectives
 - Then, revisit the scenarios and submit the "cost-benefit questionnaire"
- NCBs will invite banks to participate:
 - Approach depends on structures and practices in the national banking sector



5. Issues for discussion

- Participants in the **Dialogue** meeting are kindly invited to:
 - Exchange views on the ESCB envisaged approach towards integrating banks' reporting requirements
 - 2. Comments on *objectives and procedure outlined* (of the I Re F)
 - 3. Discuss the possible *impact of digitalisation* on the banks' reporting and the future Integrated Reporting Framework