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#### Discussion

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of a paper by Philip Lane, Trinity College Dublin and CEPR

Entitled

#### **Cross-Border Financial Linkages:** Identifying and Measuring Vulnerabilities

The views expressed in this paper represent the personal opinion of the author, not necessarily the positions of the ECB or the ESCB.

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## **Drivers of change**

### General context

- Globalisation of financial markets
- Technology de facto annihilated time and distance

### Financial markets

- Banks are now global networks of legal entities.
- Long-distance, real-time interactions. Automation. Speed.
- New entrants joined, new segments emerged.
- New instruments and practices.

## Fundamental shifts. Complexity shock?

### Complexity and speed; human senses and finance

# Human senses don't perceive finance. Statistics are our artificial senses.

Senses must work at the scale and speed relevant to our environment.

Relevant scale is global, relevant speed is real-time. Ideally.

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## Must the statistical community adjust?

- New world, slow changing methods: Measurement challenges
- The paper shows limitations in our data,
- Areas of concern and promising avenues for progress.
- A business in that situation would consider a strategic review.
- Supply chain from real world to user's brains: where to adjust?

### Who we are, what we do: time for a rethink?

- In 19th Century New York, icemen had a great business selling ice blocks.
- Came an innovative alternative: the fridge.
- A few icemen chose a new self-image: they sell "cold", rather than ice.
- Those few thrived in the fridge business; the others vanished.
- How do we perceive ourselves as statisticians?
- Should we ask ourselves what business we're in?

### The SSM drives change in European statistics

- GRISS: integrating supervisory and statistical data
- Statistical Data Dictionary
- Banking Data Dictionary
- Input approach for bank reporting (implemented in IT and AT)
- EIDM: Review of all data resources at the ECB

SSM: Single Supervisory Mechanism, the new European banking supervisor, at the ECB

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## Analysis and statistics: conflicting dynamics

Analytical needs change fast

#### to follow fast change in the real world

but

### Statistical processes are complex, slow to change,

especially global data collection

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## Conceptually, reconciliation seems possible

- Flexible processing layer, to serve new needs as they arise
  - Consolidate current processes, address silos
  - Classical statistics and innovative products, e.g. data feeds into models
  - Investment in technology and relevant skills
  - Constant dialogue with users
- Stable data layer, object level, interface with real world,
  - Stable, yet able to absorb new types of objects as they arise
  - Globally standardised and independent of usage
  - Objects: entities, instruments / contracts, transactions
  - Constant dialogue with markets and industry

### Needs we serve, products we deliver

- Our users need global, flexible, high speed analysis
  - address sudden, surprising, violent events (Lehman-style)
  - accommodate emerging categories (e.g. SPEs, OFIs, OTCs)
  - reflect changes in economic activity (e.g. FDI)

#### • What products?

- our usual time series and indicators, made faster and more detailed,
- new data products that feed models, enable drill-down and forensics
- overall, more content, more detail, faster, globally standardised

## A strategic opportunity, on a silver plate

- Data standardisation: also a major concern for the financial industry;
- Hence, a common interest; cooperation is welcome by industry.
- Our respective needs for object-level reference data are very close;
- Standards must be the operational data infrastructure of industry.
- Industry cannot solve its collective actions problems alone;
- The public sector can bring to the table the ability to make law.
- Legal compulsion can help:
- We can help !

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### Data standards in finance; what philosophy ?

- Each one of us needs it;
- No one can do it for themselves;
- There can only be one of it; hence
- We must do it together!

J.C. Trichet, 10 Sep 2010, speaking of the Reference Data Utility (now LEI)

## Statistics supply chain for the 21st Century

- Manage much larger data pools across countries and institutions;
- Build and run industrial-scale facilities for micro-data;
- Seek public-private, global cooperation where it helps;
- Collect data granular, standardised, at object level to
- Support flexible, multi-purpose use;
- Similar to the operational data needed by businesses in industry:
- Help build a clean global operational data infrastructure for markets.
- Engage in standardisation of data as a necessary condition.

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### The Legal Entity identifier (LEI): a concrete step

- A G20 Charter endorsed 4 November 2012
- Regulatory Oversight Committee, (80 members) as supreme governing body
- Private sector, non-profit Global LEI Foundation as operational core
- A global franchise of Local Operating Units competing to register entities and validate their data a federated system.
- LEI data is a public good and can be accessed by all, for free;
- The LEI system is financed through fees paid by entities registered.
- To date, over 310.000 entities registered in 189 countries.
- Relationship data is under development a key deliverable.

### A vested interest in industry data standards

"Data integration on the side of the ECB and the other authorities only comes at the end of a data production process the first input of which is in the internal systems of the banks.

<u>The ECB has every interest to facilitate and promote integration and</u> <u>standardisation also on the "input side", in the internal systems of the</u> <u>banks, for only this will ensure coherent information</u>. (...)

Also, integrating flows of micro-data from many sources across the world and analysing them effectively in a timely fashion must be enabled through the <u>broad adoption, at global level, of data standards such as</u> <u>the Global Legal Entity Identifier, which is now operational</u>."

Mario Draghi, 15 Oct 2014, keynote speech at the ECB Statistics Conference