

Towards a PoC for BIRD and XBRL?

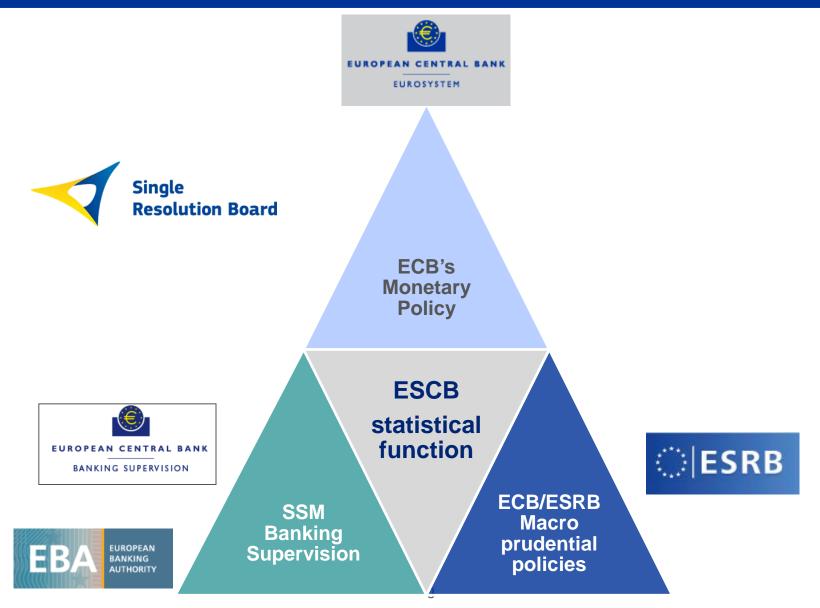
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Overview

1	Overall approach to statistical reporting
2	BIRD and IReF
3	AnaCredit
4	RIAD
5	Supervisory Statistics
6	Securities Issues and Holdings Statistics

Introduction: the ESCB Statistical Function



 In moving beyond the aggregates, the ESCB is targeting a holistic approach to data reporting

Integration

managing areas of statistical and supervision reporting as parts of a single system



Harmonisation

of practices, methodologies and processes followed for data production

= longer-term objective

• Goal:

extract the most out of existing data (high value for analysis) and minimise reporting burden

1. Envisaged approach to statistical reporting (2/3)

- Approach to data collection from banks:
 - Standardise and integrate existing frameworks for banks' reporting across domains and across countries
 - Presented to the industry (EBF; EBIC) in the Dialogue meeting on 16.3.18

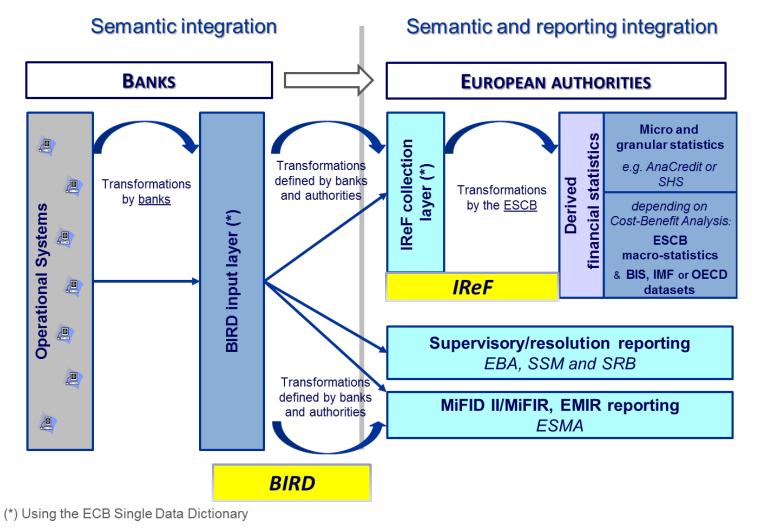
IReF Integrated Reporting Framework Collect the data only once, via an integrated reporting scheme Focus on ESCB statistical requirements

BIRD

Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary

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

The role of the BIRD in the reporting process



2.1. Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary (BIRD)

BIRD in a nutshell



BIRD

What is

• BIRD as set of definitions & transformation rules, jointly developed with and applied by banks to help the regulatory reporting



Main characteristics



Work done



 Use of BIRD is free & voluntary for reporting agents AnaCredit
Manual

• SHS Group reporting

 Integrate FinRep

Implement a governance

 Define a work plan



steps

next

and

Current

 Integrate CoRep

 Integrate new/other supervisory templates



Aim

Assess jointly with the banking industry

the possible use of BIRD to help implement XBRL

- Various scenarios will be evaluated
 - combining *production* and *reporting* aspects
- Two main steps are envisaged
 - starting with a *identifying candidates for a prototype, and*
 - continuing with a concrete attempt to implement XBRL reporting
- PoC is expected to run over 2019 H2 and 2020 H1

2.2. The cost-benefit analysis for IReF



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

2.2. Main features of the IReF

- The draft scheme
 - Integrated set of reports
 - Actual number and structure depend on outcome of the cost-benefit analysis
 - *Higher granularity* only if required for the multipurpose use of data
 - *Combination* of different granularity levels, plus anchor values
 - *Minimise reporting burden*, through
 - Less redundancy in reporting
 - More stability over time
 - *Proportionality* to be ensured via a suitable derogation scheme
- No single taxonomy or standard for reporting, left to NCBs to assess

3. AnaCredit: why did we go for it?

Aggregated statistics no longer sufficient

to serve policy needs, as they don't shade light on the underlying distribution

Available granular data inadequate

for a meaningful crosscountry comparison: different concepts & definitions

Financial crisis

triggered a massive increase in fragmentation across countries, sectors, markets, etc.

Policy makers

need to zoom in the data to design appropriate (unconventional) policy measures

AnaCredit

to provide policy makers with more complete, timely, high-quality and fully comparable granular information on credit and credit risk

- AnaCredit = Analytical Credit Datasets
- Loan-by-loan information on (euro area) banks' credit exposures to all legal entities – including Small and Medium size Enterprises
- All euro area (19) and (27) *EU countries*

Reporting from Credit institutions

- Basic features:
 - 88 data attributes per loan (e.g. credit and credit risk, interest rate), plus 7 identifiers (→ link to business register)
 - □ Reporting frequency: *monthly* (quarterly for some attributes)
 - Proportionality with possibility for NCBs to grant (full or partial) derogations to smaller institutions and €25,000 reporting threshold
 - □ First reporting in November $2018 \rightarrow 1^{st}$ reference period Sept. 18

3. A magnifying glass for several Central Banks' tasks

AnaCredit will support several key functions of the **ECB** \rightarrow multi-purpose dataset for many potential uses

Monetary policy

Demand & supply in credit markets and access to finance of SMEs

Monetary policy implementation

Collateral and leverage of financial intermediaries

Risk management

Sectoral risk analysis/monitoring for macro stress testing

Financial stability / Macro-prudential policies

Risk exposures, interconnectedness and potential contagion

Developing new / enhanced statistics

Micro-macro data comparison, derivation of aggregates

3. AnaCredit also beneficial for reporting agents

After the initial investment, *reporting agents* will also get a return and benefit from AnaCredit

Lower reporting burden more stable reporting requirements and less ad-hoc surveys

Easier compliance with regulatory requirements

- definitions and transformation rules in the BIRD
- requirements *closer to data as available* in the banks' systems

Better assessment of credit-worthiness

with feedback information (possibly) provided by NCBs

Benchmarking

meaningful comparison with clusters of banks

Increased standardisation

allows more *automation* and banks to 'speak a common language' between themselves



Comprehensive data model

reference data on individual units plus relationships among them

- A. Identification
- **B.** Stratification
- C. Demographic developments
- D. Relationships between units

- e.g. *identifiers*, address
- e.g. industrial activity, geographical allocation
- e.g. birth/closure date, corporate actions
- e.g. ownership, control, (fund) management



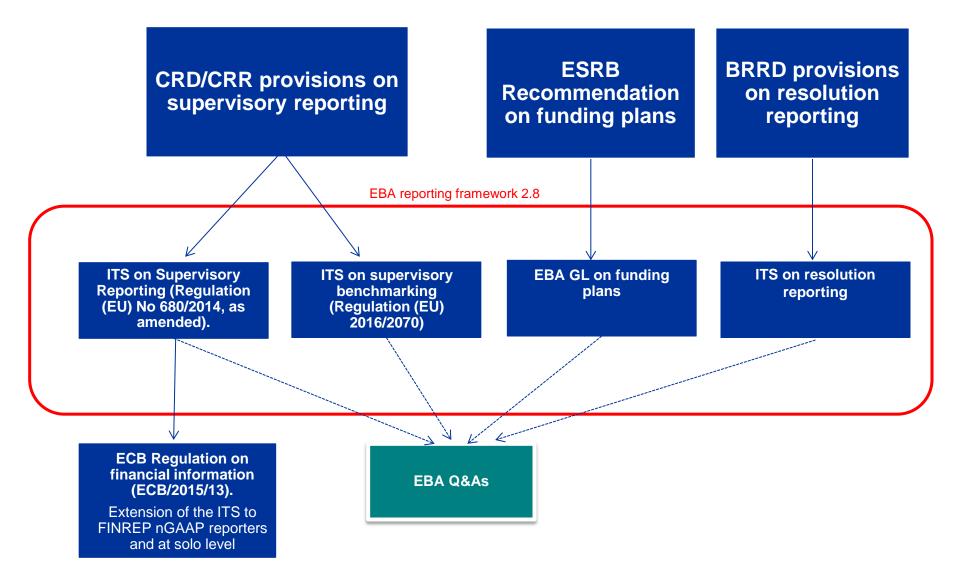
Linking different datasets: a key feature for data integration!

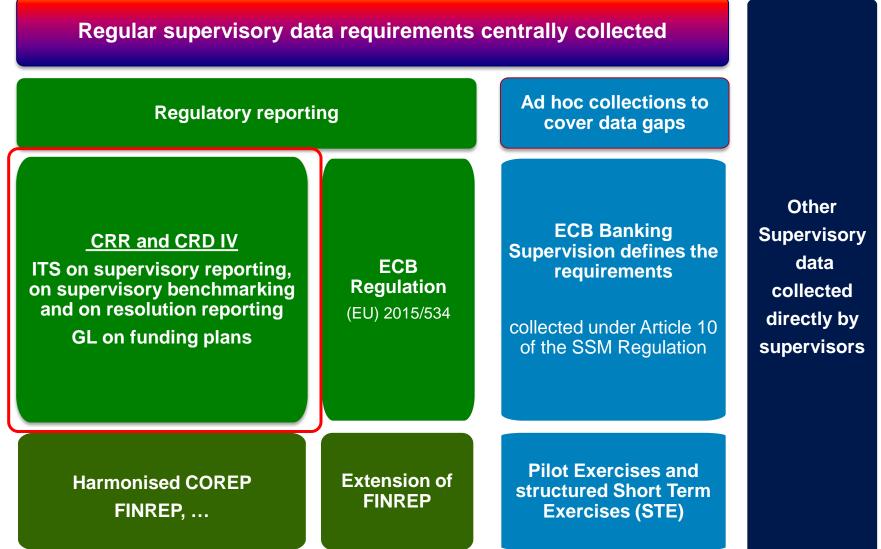


Full historisation of all data ...

9 million legal entities; 10,000 group structures

No direct access by the industry, but *facility envisaged* by some NCBs for supporting "Know your customer" and data quality on counterparts





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6. Securities Holdings Statistics Database (SHSDB) (1/2)

- Collecting data on holdings on a security-by-security basis
- ESCB/Eurosystem joint project by ECB and Deutsche Bundesbank
- As for most ESCB statistics, decentralised reporting with **NCBs** receiving input files from reporting agents (*input validation and contact to reporters*)
- Legal basis concerning statistics on holdings of securities
 - **Regulation** of the European Central Bank of 17 October 2012 concerning statistics on holdings of securities (amended by ECB/2015/18)
 - **Guideline** of the European Central Bank of 22 March 2013 concerning statistics on holdings of securities (amended by ECB/2015/19)

6. Securities Holdings Statistics Database (SHSDB) (2/2)

- **25** (EU) **countries** participate
- Reporting on a *quarterly or monthly frequency*
- Integrated into BIRD
- Holdings of debt securities, quoted shares and investment fund shares
- Positions and transactions
- At market value or nominal value/number of shares
- Classified by investors
 - institutional sector (sector data module)
 - banking groups (group data module)
- Direct reporting (financial sectors) or via custodians (non-financial sectors)



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