A blueprint for a data sharing framework: the case of the Simplified Corporate Information

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Decoding two acronyms...





Portuguese acronym for **IES** Simplified Corporate Information (Informação Empresarial Simplificada)



IS IT SO IMPORTANT TO HAVE A CBSO?

Advantages and potential uses

Updating business registers

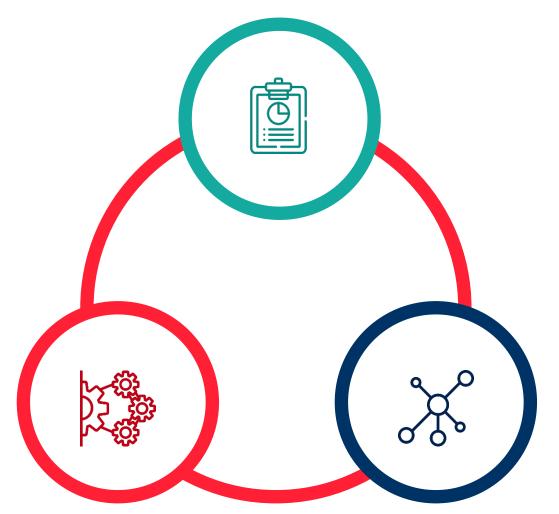
Producing a comprehensive set of statistics about nonfinancial corporations Measuring the nonfinancial corporations sector for national accounts (financial and non-financial)

Compiling some components of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Statistics Producing sector benchmarks and providing companies with valuable indicators for decision-making Supplying relevant information for several central bank functions – financial stability, economic research, risk management, ...





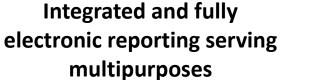
Annual census data on the corporations' financial statements



Ideally

how should CBSOs be implemented to fully reap these benefits?

Core characteristics



Data sharing among the relevant stakeholders

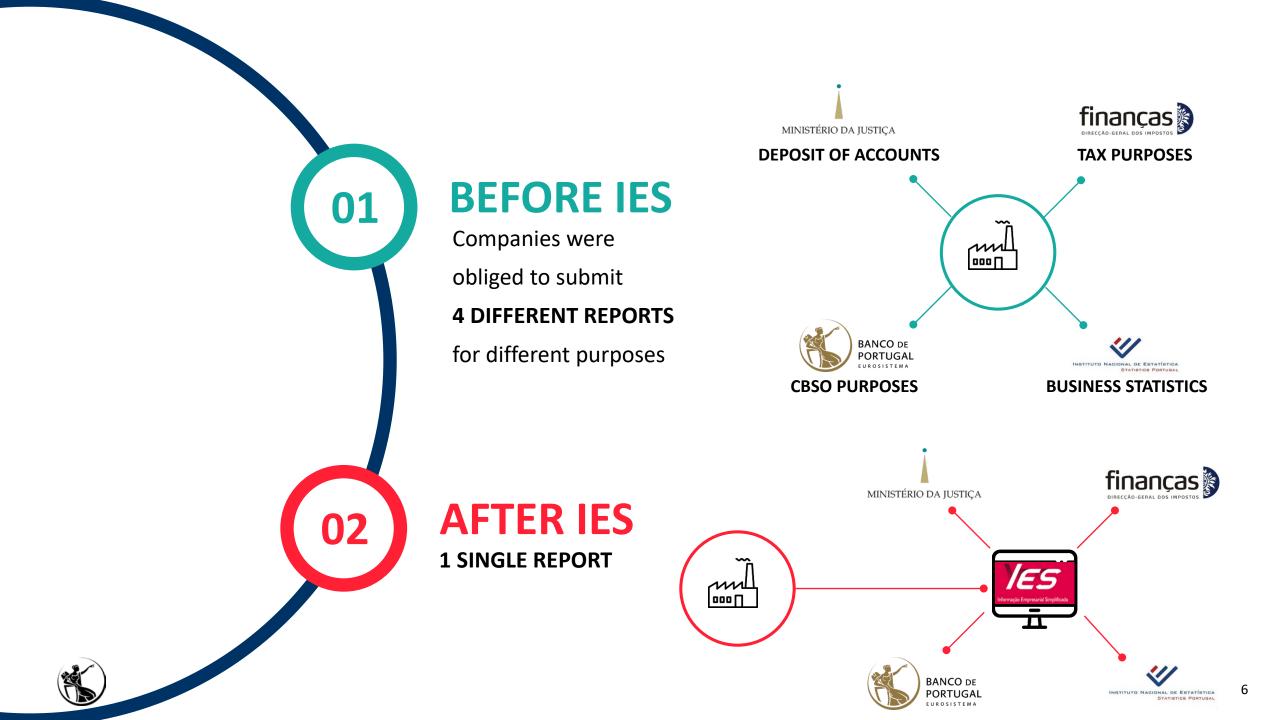


WHAT IS IES?

The Portuguese simplified reporting system for corporate information, launched in 2007. An innovative reporting scheme that allows companies to fulfil four different reporting obligations, to four distinct public entities, through one single electronic submission and at one moment in time.

An **entirely paper-free** submission of information of accounting, fiscal and statistical natures that companies have to remit to the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance, the National Statistical Institute and the *Banco de Portugal*.





MAIN DRIVERS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE IES SYSTEM

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF STATISTICS AS A PUBLIC GOOD

• Complete coverage of

the NFC population

(census information)

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE REPORTING PROCESS

- Reducing the reporting burden for companies
- Simplifying various statutory obligations
- Contributing to better evidence based decision-making by all economic agents and Authorities
- MINIMIZING THE COSTS FOR THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
- Optimizing the use of public resources by following a true approach of shared solutions between Authorities

MINIMIZING THE COST OF CHANGE

- Reducing the impact to users
- Ensuring a smooth transition from the previous system





DID WE GET THERE?

STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5	STEP 6	STEP 7

IDENTIFICATION OF PARTNERS

Establish partnership agreements with relevant institutions to promote the project (e.g. Central Bank, National Statistics Institute and Ministry of Finance)



Seek the feedback of companies on the project's plans

(e.g. through Business Associations or Professional Groups)



Create a Project Team with all the relevant stakeholders and a high-level Steering Group



STEP 1 STEP 2 STEP 3 STEP 4	STEP 5	STEP 6	STEP 7
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SETTING OBJECTIVES ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION'S PURPOSE

IN OUR CASE...



- Building a Central Balance Sheet Data Office
- Compiling Financial Accounts
- Supporting the compilation of Balance of Payments



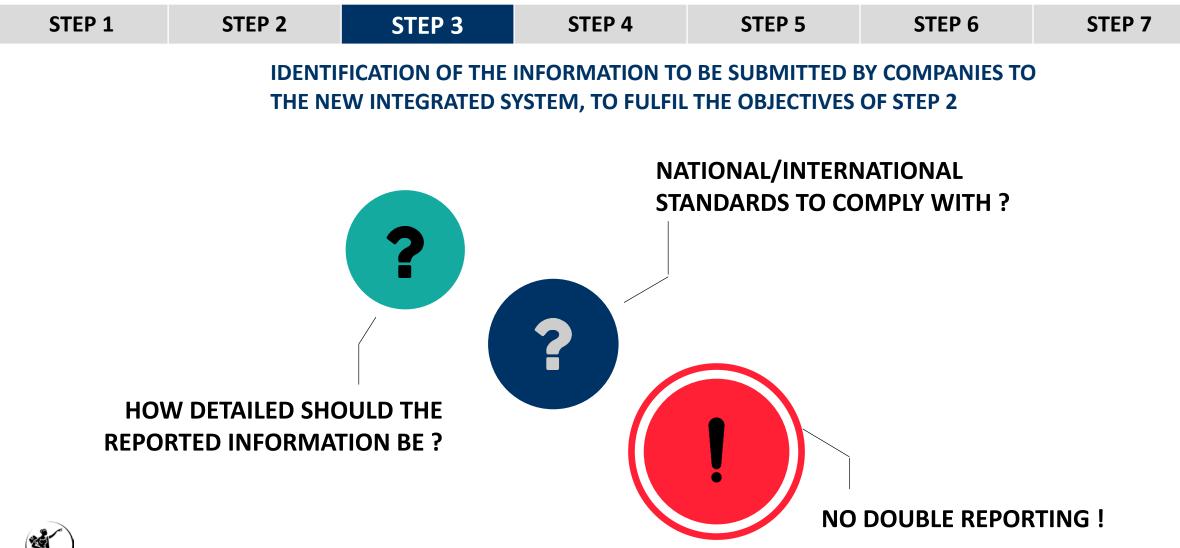
- Compiling Non-Financial Accounts
- Producing Business Statistics



Tax enforcement



• Shared business register for different public purposes (e.g. date of creation, social object, sector of economic activity, mergers & acquisitions, economic groups)



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STEP 1STEP 2STEP 3STEP 4STEP 5STEP 6STEP 7OPERATION OF THE TANSMISSION CHANNEL AND THE ENTITY IN CHARGE OF THE
CENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT OF THE DATABASE

Define which reporting mechanism should be favoured (best practices recommend an exclusively electronic system)



Define the workflow and responsibilities for the reporting process: Who receives the data? Who is responsible for the management of the data? Who is responsible for sharing the data?



Incorporate the feedback of ERP software companies, with a view to integrate the report in such software solutions



 STEP 1
 STEP 2
 STEP 3
 STEP 4
 STEP 5
 STEP 6
 STEP 7

 PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE LEGAL SUPPORT



Draft, approve and publish the legal basis for the new reporting system

The legal act should define the report's obligations, coverage, periodicity, deadlines and noncompliance framework



Establish a protocol for the sharing of information and costs between institutions



STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5	STEP 6	STEP 7
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Develop a common IT reporting tool



Each entity should create specific data exploration tools, in accordance with their own needs



STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5	STEP 6	STEP 7
						GO-LIVE

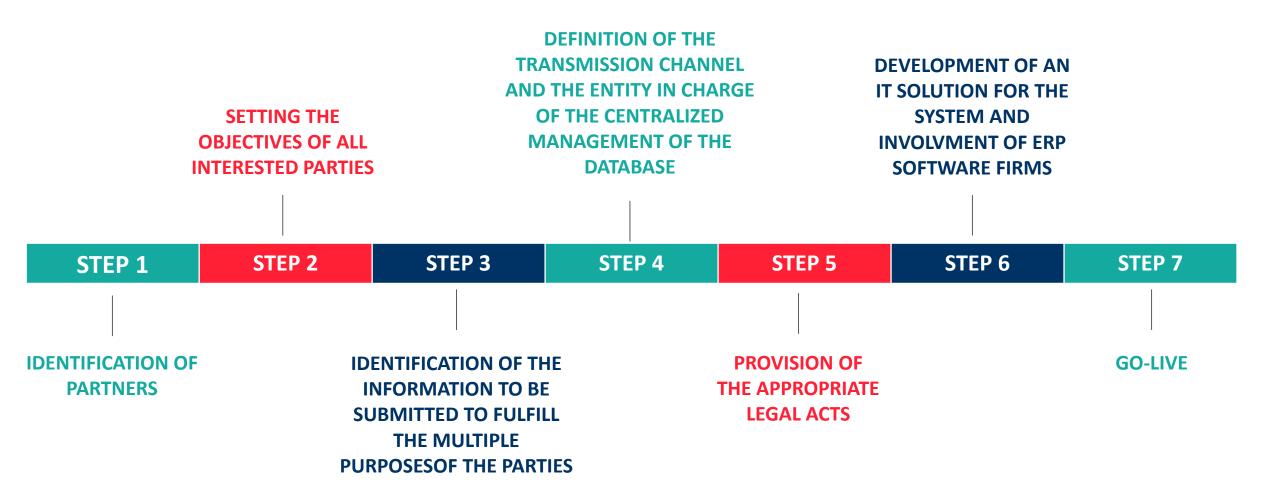


Decide, with all relevant stakeholders, the go-live date well in advance!



Baptize the new reporting system ⁽²⁾ It should be simple, appealing and catchy!







	AL FACTORS						
FOR TI	HE SUCCESS OF IES		INITIATIVE, PERSISTENCE AND		INVESTMENT IN ADVANCED EXPERTISE:		
	POLITICAL COMMITMENT FINANCIAL SUPPORT		FLEXIBILITY, TO CHANGE AND THINK GLOBALLY		INFORMATION WORKFLOWS, SKILLED HUMAN RESOURCES AND IT SYSTEMS		
			CTRONIC SUBMISSIO	N	EXTENSIVE USE OF		
	INCLUSION OF MULTIPLE NEEDS		EARLY INVOLVEMENT AND CLOSE		ADMINISTRATIVE DATA FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES		
			COOPERATION AMONG ALL PLAYERS		SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION OF THE COMPANIES' REPORTING BURDEN		



FINAL REMARKS

- IES was not possible without a strong political commitment as it challenged the traditional data-silos landscape among public Authorities
- It represented the triumph of a data-sharing approach to create an optimal solution for companies to fulfil a number of legal reporting obligations and saving public resources



