

DATA-SHARING AT BANCO DE PORTUGAL (because sharing starts at home...)



BANCO DE PORTUGAL
EUROSYSTEM

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AGENDA

- 01** Data-sharing is on the agenda
- 02** Main principles of data-sharing at Banco de Portugal
- 03** Banco de Portugal's New Central Credit Register: a case-study on data-sharing
- 04** Concluding remarks



DATA-SHARING IS ON THE AGENDA

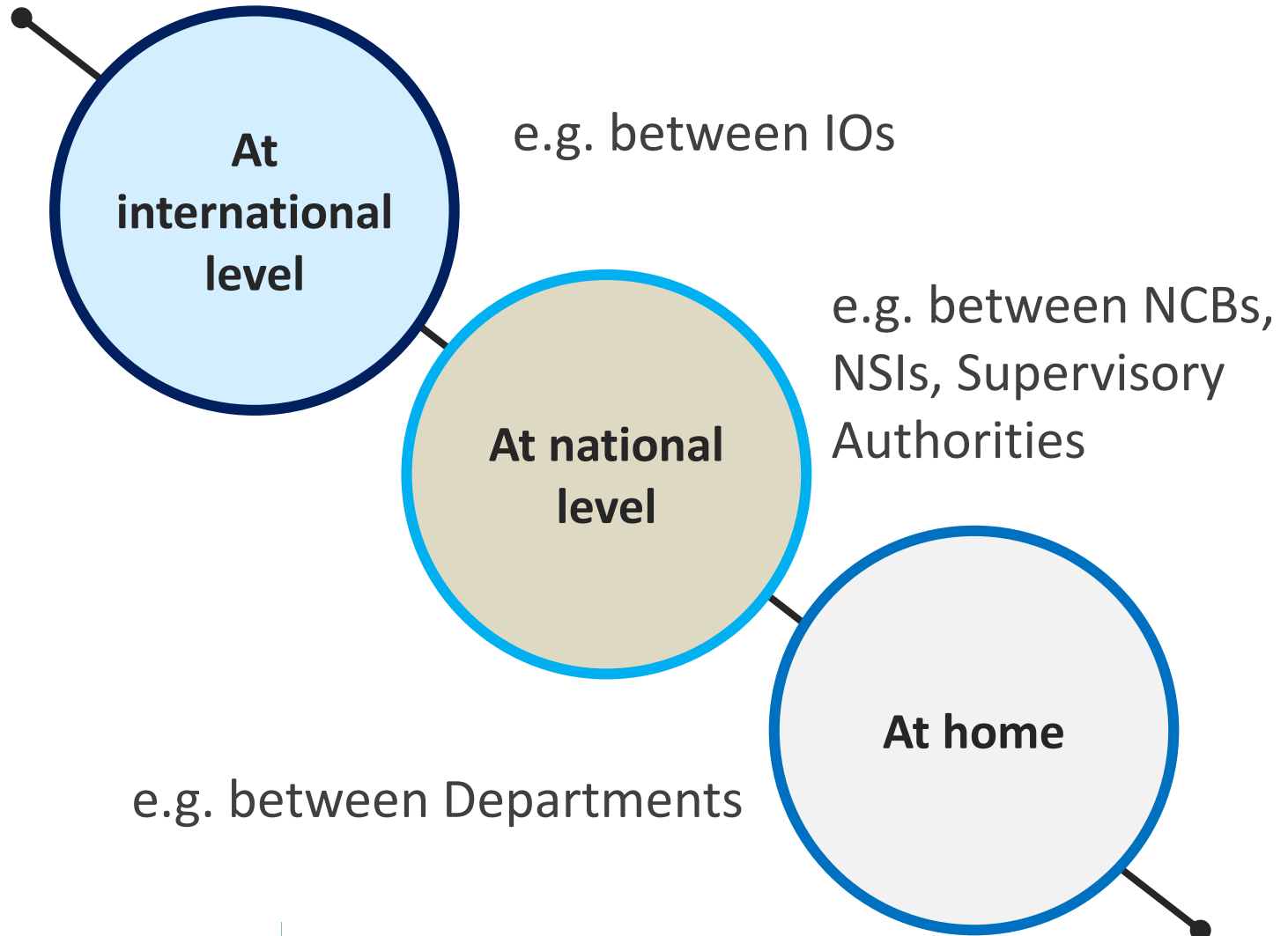
The **Great Financial Crisis** underscored **GAPS IN THE AVAILABILITY OF KEY INFORMATION** for policy making and assessment of risks

G20 DATA GAPS INITIATIVE
Several recommendations focused on improving the data available on the financial sector and financial institutions

But **G20 DATA GAPS INITIATIVE II** recognized the importance of **DATA-SHARING**

- facilitate **sharing the experiences** with exchanges of granular data
- identify ways to **overcome existing barriers**
- strengthen the **linkages** and consistencies between datasets from various recommendations

THREE LEVELS OF DATA-SHARING



MAIN PRINCIPLES OF DATA-SHARING AT BANCO DE PORTUGAL

**ESSENTIAL
TO
SHARE
DATA...**

**BUT
SHARING
STARTS
AT HOME!**

Many Central Banks (and other institutions) suffer from the **silos syndrome**.

Managing information using silo-based approaches leads to **redundancies, inefficiencies, inconsistencies** and a **underuse** of the available information.

Banco de Portugal main principles in managing and sharing data:

- ① Create single entry points for data
- ② Build a catalogue of corporate data
- ③ Develop one-stop-shops
- ④ Make granular data available to end-users



BANCO DE PORTUGAL'S NEW CENTRAL CREDIT REGISTER: A CASE-STUDY OF INTERNAL DATA-SHARING

CENTRAL BANKS “LOVE” CREDIT DATA! (for several core functions)



MONETARY POLICY



SUPERVISION



FINANCIAL STABILITY



STATISTICS



RESEARCH

BACKGROUND: THE ANACREDIT PROJECT



The financial crisis increased the need to **explore indebtedness** across the European Union.

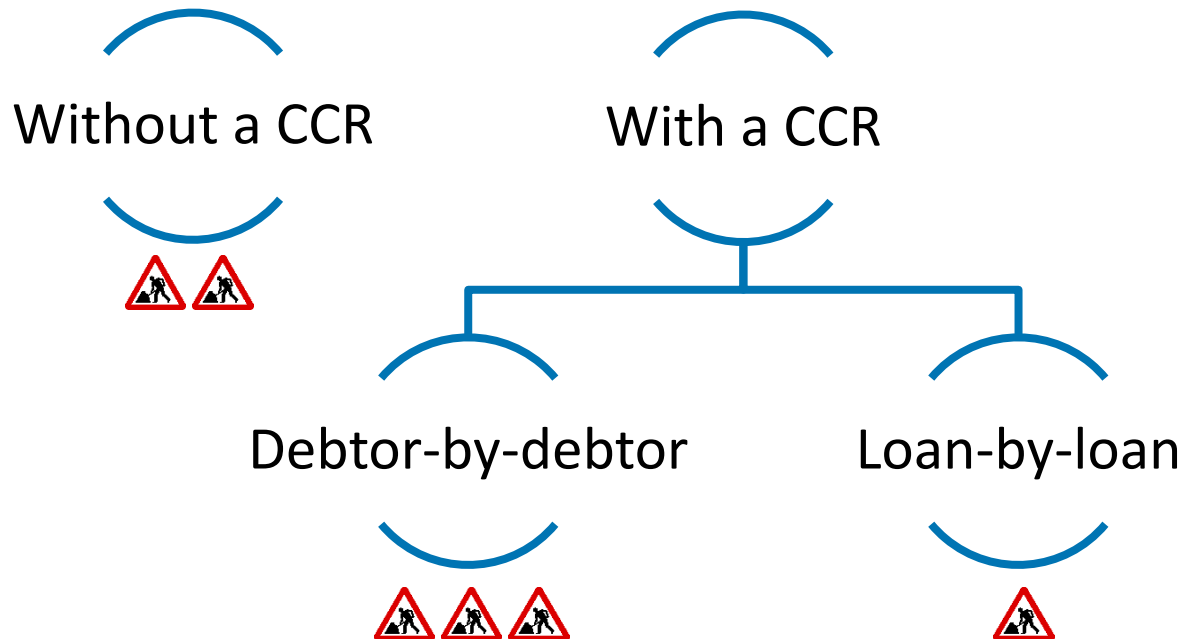
- In order to address this desideratum, the ECB and the euro area NCBs launched the **AnaCredit** project in 2011
- **Harmonized and highly granular credit data** was considered crucial to support several CB functions, such as decision-making in monetary policy and macroprudential supervision
- Go-live in 2018





A big challenge ahead for EU central banks !

The **impact** of the AnaCredit project varied among euro area NCBs



We decided to look at this challenge strategically

In order to comply with AnaCredit, Banco de Portugal was obliged to **develop a new CCR** (and not just simply revamp the current one)



Motto: “How could we profit from this event to become more efficient and, at the same time, to convey this efficiency to the reporting obligations of credit institutions?”



TRANSMISSION OF CREDIT DATA – CURRENTLY



Statistics Department

Financial Stability Department

Banking Conduct Supervision Department

Banking Prudential Supervision Department

Markets and Reserve Management
Department

- Each credit institution reports information to different Departments
- Each report is based on a different legal instruction/regulation
- Heterogeneity of concepts, nomenclatures, formats, timeliness, frequencies

➔ **Redundancies and inefficiencies** are the common denominator



And the result is...

**The integration of (all) credit data reports
within the scope of the new CCR**

A data-sharing
landscape
must be in
place at the
Bank

Yes, BUT...



EXPECTED BENEFITS OF THE NEW APPROACH

Rationalization of reports

Harmonization of concepts, granularity, frequency, timeliness, and reporting formats

Minimization of efforts to ensure the coherence of credit data used for different purposes

Establishment of a single moment and a single entry-point for reporting credit data

Contribution for reducing the context costs of the financial system



TRANSMISSION OF CREDIT DATA - NEW CCR (2018)



- One monthly report per credit institution
- A single-entry-point (Statistics Department)
- **A MULTIPURPOSE SYSTEM**

THE NEW CCR IN A NUTSHELL: DATA ATTRIBUTES



These existing reports are currently managed autonomously by the different departments involved. They will be discontinued in the future. New status quo: **the collective ownership of the new CCR data** (not the new CCR system)

For each individual loan granted to any natural or legal person by any resident credit institution (banks + non-banks) with an outstanding amount over 50€

(INTERNAL) DATA-SHARING MODEL FOR THE NEW CCR

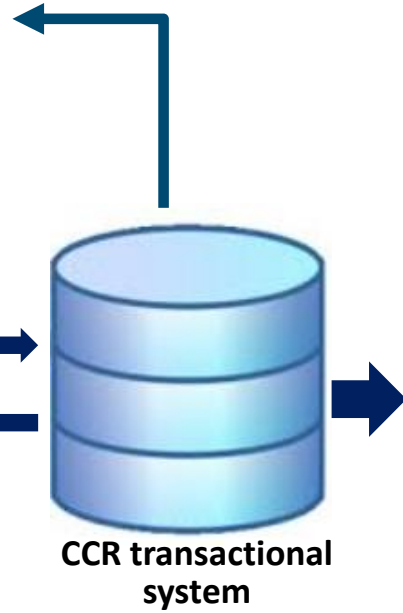
AnaCredit



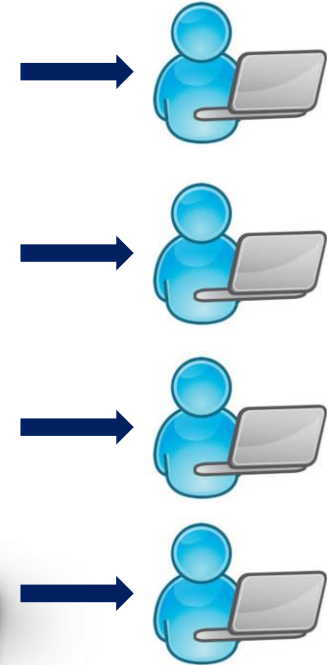
Banks



General public
(individual credit reports)



Multiple business
functions



Challenges Issues



What we have

Departments explore data from their own databases

Departments perform their own DQM within a specific reporting framework

Departments manage data autonomously

The ownership of data derives from the responsibility for its collection

Requests of additional credit data from other departments are frequent

What we want to have

Departments explore data from a corporate shared platform

A more extensive DQM is possible within a broader reporting framework

Data management is a shared responsibility. A relationship model needs to be established

The ownership of data is associated with the business functions

All credit data are available for an integrated exploration





What is a data catalogue?

- A data catalogue provides an enterprise-wide view of the available data and data sources within an organisation
- Constitutes a single source of intelligence (data definitions, structures, quality,...) for users, allowing for a quick and easy access to enterprise data

DATA CATALOGUES – A KEY PIECE IN DATA SHARING



- Less time searching for data and more time using it
Research points out that $\frac{2}{3}$ of the effort for a data-oriented project is spent just identifying which data it is that you actually need to execute the project due, to the lack of any real mechanism for organizing and tracking all of the corporate data.
- Operationalize access control to allow for safe access to data
- Reduce the cost of data redundancy and hoarding
Most organisations are data hoarders. They keep three to five times more data around than they need.
- Help users to understand what data are available and where it comes from
- Increase the value of existing data assets and help eliminating data silos



Organisations should make a better and more extensive use of the available data

Data gaps or unawareness of the data existence?



CONCLUDING REMARKS

The relevance of **data sharing among institutions and countries** is widely recognized and has been gaining international attention

[i.e., Recommendation 20 of the Second phase of the Data Gaps Initiative]

But... **DATA-SHARING STARTS AT HOME!**

The new Central Credit Register:

- The first system fully designed to meet the terms of an important priority of our Strategic Plan 17-20 – the **Integrated Management of Information**
- Will help to fight the data silos culture
- Its success is linked with how the **paradigm of data-sharing** will be internalized across the Bank



Thank you for your attention
Gracias por su atención

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