Integrated data collection and reporting in the European System of Central Banks and the Single Supervisory Mechanism –

The role of the “Register of Institutions and Affiliates Database” (RIAD)

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However a data collection, processing and/or publication process is organised (at local level) – e.g. more ‘micro’ or ‘aggregated’ – reference data play a key role.

On a supra-national level the ESCB so far maintains two databases of reference data, the “Centralised Securities Database” (CSDB) for securities and the “Register of Institutions and Affiliates” (RIAD) for organisational units.

Both reference databases (RDBs) are to a large extent replica of or highly inter-connected with analogous local databases.

Reference data on organisational units, e.g. “statistical information”, are prerequisite to any organised data collection (census or sampling).
A ‘stove pipe’ approach in data collection / analysis has fostered the maintenance of “island” RDBs within the different business areas.

Cost-effectiveness and a higher degree of integrity in information sets lead RDBs to stepwise be joint and aligned across business areas.

Marco-economic and financial stability statistics have experienced the need for aligning reference data, also to ensure consistency and appropriately analyse and interpret developments.

RDBs also bridge information sets collected for different purposes, including for/via the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM).
Efforts for sharing and aligning RDBs may have huge benefits:

- Optimal data quality through sourcing and depth of data quality management expertise
- Full harmonisation of various business areas and business processes ensuring high degree of consistency (and support to briefings)
- Timeliness and consistency as updates are available to all user groups
RIAD Main features (1/2)

- RIAD ("Register of Institutions and Affiliates Database") collects business information from individual ESCB members to disseminate the combined data to the full ESCB and make combined data available to other users.

- Focus is on comprehensive and consistent euro area financial statistics by ensuring that the information on statistical reporting population is:
  - complete,
  - timely,
  - accurate, and
  - homogenously defined.
RIAD Main features (2/2)

- **Comprehensive data model**, incl. reference data on units plus relationships among them
  
  A. *Identification* – such as identifiers, address, etc.
  
  B. *Stratification* – such as industrial activity, geographical allocation, etc.
  
  C. *Demographic developments* – such as birth/closure date, split, merger, etc.
  
  D. *Relationships between units* – such as ownership, control, management, etc.

- Strict separation of the *transactional* and *reporting* aspect

- **Multiple source** management

- **Historisation** of data

- Elaborate *access management*
3.0 Current & future stakeholders

**Statistics**
- Publishing official lists (MFI, IFs, FVCs, etc.)
- Providing input for reporting agents
- Updating CSDB
- Linkage with SUBA
- Linkage with AnaCredit
- ...

**Market Operations**
- Basis for MPECs
- EADB/UCDB and collateral management
- Identification of ‘close links’
- Liquidity Management
- ...

**SSM / Financial Stability**
- ‘Mapping’ of supervised banks
- Construction of LBIGs
- Administrative data

**Risk Management**
- List of rated debtors

**Accounting**
- Invoicing supervised banks

**Payment Systems**
- Network analysis
- ...

**links with / checks against registers in Eurostat, EBA, EIOPA etc.**
3.1 Generation and publication of reference lists

Updates on reference data relevant for maintaining the “lists

- List of MFIs
- EADB MPEC
- Lists of
  - Investment funds
  - FVCs
  - Payment Statistics relevant Institutions
  - Holding Companies / Head Offices
  - Insurance corporations

RIAD

NCA

NCB

Local NCB systems

NSI

Statist. reports

Statist. reports
3.2 Collateral management

Updates on entities relevant for collateral management

- EADB MPEC
- Other relationship information

Updates on relevant relationship data

- Statist. reports
- NCB
- Local NCB systems

RIAD

Reports on ‘Close links’
- Debtors behind non-marketable collateral
- All debtor behind loans relevant for risk management

Aligned reference data on
3.3 Identification of (less) significant banking groups
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Other initiatives – Eurostat’s ‘EuroGroups Register’ (EGR)

- The EGR initiative supports ‘globalisation statistics’, “FDI” and “FATS”

- Based on commercial sources and national input/quality checking the EGR is a “statistical” application sourced both by Statistical Offices and NCBs

- The restriction of the EGR exclusively “for statistical usage” limits options for (re)usage and interconnections to RDBs in the ESCB/SSM context

- Currently the connection ‘national reference data of financial corporations’ is unilaterally organised NCB → National Statistical Office → Eurostat

Note: The EGR and RIAD are at least in two ways connected:
  - The data model (as set out in EU 177/2008)
  - The fact that RIAD is allow to use data of commercial sources via the EGR
### Other initiatives – ‘Global Legal Entity Identifier’ (GLEI) system

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<th>RIAD</th>
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<td>Definition on the ‘relevant’ objects</td>
<td>(Financial) institutions relevant for various ESCB business processes – defined in respective legal frameworks</td>
<td>Universal (&quot;all entities involved in financial transactions&quot;)</td>
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<td>Standard defining the rules of assigning IDs and relevant reference data</td>
<td>Organised centrally in RIAD, driven by the business cases covered</td>
<td>ISO 17442 / GLEI data catalogue or operational rules</td>
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<td>Responsible actors</td>
<td>NCBs (in cooperation of NCAs)</td>
<td>Organisational units themselves in cooperation with third parties (LOUs)</td>
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When Reference Databases help link and align multiple inputs to serve many users, **governance** issues need to be fixed; comprising the following aspects:

- identification of relevant **sources**
- **legal basis** for collection and (licensing for) subsequent usage of data
- **data quality management** competences and responsibilities

**Note:** While of importance across the euro area (e.g. cross-border relationships) optimal interplay between registers is also relevant at national level

In addition to the points discussed above the operator of RIAD is faced with numerous questions concerning the adequate technical **channels for data acquisition**, **backflow** or the choice of optimal **reporting tools** etc.
Thank you for your attention …
Data processing in the ‘Enhanced RIAD’ System

- "Source specific" data ('Candidates')
  - Transactional System
    - Creation of single "Authoritative" Records of reference data
      - Record / Attribute of Source S1
      - Record / Attribute of Source S2
      - Record / Attribute of Source SZ
  - "Authoritative" Record
- "Authoritative" data ('Official')
  - Data Warehouse