



Data sharing: what, why and how? The BIS experience

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Overview

- **What** is meant with “data sharing”?
- **Why** is it important?
- **How** to proceed?
- Data sharing is **possible** – the BIS experience
- Challenges & **lessons**



1. What is meant with “data sharing”? *Sharing...*

- Different scopes
 - General sharing: (non-confidential) data is a **public good but is not made sufficiently available**
 - Rising public demand to publish more and revisit confidentiality rules: “**broad sharing**”
 - Increased demands to access non-public information by specific users eg other national/foreign data compilers, policy makers, academia: “**narrow sharing**”



1. What? *Sharing... with different users...*

- Make data available to a wider range of different users
 - Within **institutions**
 - Within **countries**
 - **Between** countries
 - **Globally**, ie including international organisations
 - With **specific groups** eg academic researchers, civil society



1. What? *Sharing with different users ... specific information...*

- Terminology agreed in the context of G20 work
 - **Aggregated data:** low likelihood of identification of individual reporting units eg traditional datasets
 - **Disaggregated data:** higher likelihood of identifying individual reporting units
 - **Micro data:** data on individual reporting units or specific transactions/instruments - confidential in most cases as the identification of individual entities is possible



1. What? *Sharing with different users specific information... for different purposes*

- Need to exchange different types of information – BIS experience
 - Full granular data, **non-anonymised**
 - Full granular data, **anonymised**
 - Aggregate data, but **restricted**
 - **Qualitative** information, confidential
 - **Non-confidential** data & information



2. Why is data sharing important? *To address new information needs...*

- Post-crisis **policies focus** more on institution-level information & distribution of indicators
 - *financial regulation, macro prudential tools, unconventional monetary policies*
- **Interconnections** between markets but authorities are segmented
- **Cross-border spillovers** but data are based on national frameworks
- Need for **global indicators** that are more than the aggregation of national data



2. Why? *To address new information needs... especially on the global financial system...*

- Role of **globally active financial institutions** during the crisis
 - Systemic nature & inter-related risk dimensions
 - Poor understanding of the financial network, hampering policy responses
 - Need for collecting global information and sharing it
- **Policy** focus
 - Identification of global systemically important financial institutions (G-SIFIs)
 - Regulation: specific capital requirements
 - Supervision: collection & sharing of data for systemic banks (G-SIBs)



2. Why? *To address new information needs especially on the global financial system and... make better use of available data...*

- Make more **data available** to a wider range of users
- Limit **reporting burden** in a post-crisis context marked by the launch of various data collections
- Take advantage of the richness of **existing** (administrative) datasets
- Mobilise **new private** sector datasets (internet data)



2. Why? *To address new information needs especially on the global financial system and make better use of available data... as recognised by the global community*

- Data Gaps Initiative Phase II- Rec.20: Promotion of Data Sharing
 - *To promote the **exchange** of data and metadata among and within G-20 economies, and with international agencies, to improve the **quality** of data, and availability for **policy use***
 - *To increase the **sharing and accessibility** of granular data, if needed by revisiting **confidentiality constraints***



3. How to improve data sharing? General direction...

- Recommendations developed in the DGI context
 1. Promoting the use of **common identifiers**
 2. Promote the **exchange of experience** on work with granular data and improve transparency
 3. **Balance** confidentiality and users' needs
 4. **Link** different datasets
 5. Provision of data at the **international** level
 6. Consider ways of improved data **sharing of granular data**
 7. **Collection** of data only once



3. How? *General direction... to be complemented by focussed approaches...*

- The 2015 IFC report on data sharing between central banks and supervisors
 - Aimed at improving data sharing between statistical organisations at the national level
 - **Focus** on central banks statistical units and supervisory bodies
 - **Stock-taking** of existing practices
 - Use of **case studies** to gain understanding
 - Provided **practical guidance** on improving data sharing



3. How? *General direction to be complemented by focussed approaches... with key action points*

- IFC Report recommendations for central banks:
 - **Argue** more strongly and in public the case of data sharing
 - Raise issues at the **highest level** to gain institutional endorsement
 - **Propose** services to supervisors to facilitate data sharing
 - **Persevere**: data sharing not always work from the first time, and second-best solutions have merits, at least initially
 - **Benchmark** national situations
 - **Tailor-made** solutions needed, no single best practice



4. Data sharing is possible – the BIS experience (IBS)

- BIS International Banking Statistics (IBS)
 - Worldwide positions of internationally active **banking groups**
 - On a **residency and on consolidated** basis
 - **Aggregate** (banking system) level, not individual bank level
 - Depending on confidentiality level, **shared** publicly or among data reporters
 - **Home-host** reconciliation: the banking list exercise



4. Data sharing is possible – the BIS experience (QIS)

- **Quantitative Impact Studies/Analyses (QIS/QIA)** by Basel groups
- Data collection exercises to assess whether standard-setters have met their goals in **setting regulation** ie by:
 - Gauging the impact of the proposed rules
 - Assessing differences across entities with differing risk profiles
- QIS and international **data sharing**
 - Sharing of anonymized/aggregated results
 - Shared among the members of Standard Setting Bodies
 - Some form of (aggregated) publication



4. Data sharing is possible – the BIS experience (IDH)

- G-SIB data collected by BIS-hosted **International Data Hub** (IDH)
- Includes funding/credit exposures data:
 - On a **bilateral basis** (institution to institution (I-I)): shared among data reporting jurisdictions
 - **Aggregated on the counterparty level** (institution to aggregate (I-A)): to be shared more widely, including with IFIs with financial stability mandate, on an anonymised/aggregated level
- **Harmonised collection** of data
 - Multilateral Framework (collection & sharing arrangements)
 - Governance Group oversees information pooling and sharing



5. Challenges & lessons

- **Confidentiality**

- Market sensitive information
- Third parties
- Different rules across countries

- Issues related to **practical arrangements**

- Statistical templates
- Operational (IT, security, communication)
- Legal infrastructure



5. Challenges & lessons

- **Use** of the data
- Information arrangements are **data-dependant**
- Sharing is a **trust-building** exercise



Thank you!!

Questions?

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