



IFC-ISI Lunch time event at the WSC in Morocco

**Central Banks and Statistical Offices – Partnership in sharing data
for good statistics: Implementing the G20 recommendations on
sharing and accessibility of granular data**

Marrakech, Tuesday, 18 July 2017, Palais de Congrès, Room A.1.16

Panel structure:

Chairs: **Aurel Schubert**, Vice Chair IFC / Director General Statistics ECB

Mariana Kotzeva, Acting Director-General Eurostat

Speakers:

Robert Heath, former Deputy Director of the Statistics Department at the IMF

- Implementing the G20 recommendations on sharing and accessibility of granular data.

Bruno Tissot, Head of Statistics and Research Support, BIS & Head of IFC Secretariat

- Central bank micro-data sharing with external users: a focus on National Statistical Offices – *Key findings of the IFC 2016 Survey*

Pali Lehohla, Statistician-General, Statistics South Africa

- Current relationships between Stats SA and SARB

Julio Alfonso Santaella Castell, President INEGI Mexico

- Inter-Agency Data Exchange Groups: Mexico's experience

The IFC-ISI Lunch time event will discuss how statistical offices and central banks can progress in implementing the recommendations for sharing and accessibility of granular data. It will start with four short presentations dedicated to a specific topic, followed by a general exchange of views among participants drawing on their national experiences.

➤ **We kindly ask you to register for this event through this [link](#).**

Topic:

In 2009, the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCBG) endorsed 20 recommendations to address data gaps revealed by the global financial crisis. The first phase of the DGI was successfully concluded in September 2015 and the second phase of the initiative (DGI-2) was endorsed by the G20 FMCBG. The key objective of the DGI-2 is to implement the regular collection and dissemination of comparable, timely, integrated, high quality and standardized statistics for policy use. In the increasingly globalized economic and financial environment where entities are becoming more interconnected within and across borders, sharing of detailed information is becoming more important for better informed decision-making. Therefore, a new recommendation (Recommendation II.20 on promotion of data sharing) was included in the DGI-2 aiming at promoting the sharing and accessibility of economic and financial statistics:

“The Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics (IAG) and G20 economies [are called upon] to promote and encourage the exchange of data and metadata among and within G20 economies, and with international agencies, to improve the quality (e.g., consistency) of data, and availability for policy use. The G20 economies are also encouraged to increase the sharing and accessibility of granular data, if needed by revisiting existing confidentiality constraints.”¹

To facilitate the implementation of Recommendation II.20, a thematic workshop on data sharing was held during 31 January-1 February 2017 in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. The workshop benefited from the contributions of almost 90 participants, including central banks, statistical offices and finance ministries from G20 economies, international organizations, non G20 FSB member economies, and other non-G20 jurisdictions that have practical experience in data sharing. The key outcomes of the workshop included agreement on a common terminology and seven recommendations aiming to provide guidance to national and international authorities as well as to encourage increased accessibility and sharing of granular data (IAG Report: Update on the Data Gaps Initiative and the Outcome of the Workshop on Data Sharing-March 2017, available on <http://www.principalglobalindicators.org/?sk=E30FAADE-77D0-4F8E-953C-C48DD9D14735&ss=1433357451568>). These recommendations were also endorsed in the Communiqué of this year’s G20 FMCBG Meeting in Baden-Baden through the following statement, (item 15):

“We welcome the recommendations of the Inter Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics (IAG) for sharing and accessibility of granular data. We look forward to the joint report of the FSB and IMF on the overall progress of the Data Gaps Initiative by our meeting in Washington, D.C. in October 2017.”

G20 economies and international organizations are encouraged to implement these recommendations. Progress will be monitored in the framework of the annual progress reports of the G20 DGI-2 to the FMCBG.

¹ Source: G-20 DGI-2 First Progress Report (2016)

General questions for participants:

Where do you see the biggest advantages of data sharing? What are the main obstacles? How could they be overcome?

Concrete questions related to specific recommendations:

Promoting the use of common statistical identifiers

International agreed common identifiers (e.g., Legal Unit Identifier (LEI), Unique Transaction Identifier (UTI), Unique Product Identifier (UPI), International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) would help aggregating, linking and managing data. How could a wider use of the LEI be implemented (enabling a better coverage of the non-financial sector, too)?

Balancing confidentiality and users' needs

How could it be taken into account that confidentiality may diminish over time? Is it possible to broaden the use of existing passive confidentiality rules – i.e., applying confidentiality only when reporting entities ask for it? When assigning confidentiality levels to datasets, could the potential number of reporters be considered rather than their actual number (see presentations of Statistics Canada and the US at the workshop on data sharing for detailed information: <http://www.principalglobalindicators.org/?sk=E30FAADE-77D0-4F8E-953C-C48DD9D14735&ss=1433357451568>)

Collection of data only once

How could we facilitate data sharing at national level (among public institutions such as central banks, national statistical offices and supervisors)? How could we guarantee that every overhaul of existing, or introduction of new legislations (or legal texts to the extent possible) which may have implications for data collection (including for administrative uses) should address data sharing and accessibility at national and potentially regional levels to prevent duplicated information requests by different authorities?