

# Wiesbaden Group on Business Registers - International Roundtable on Business Survey Frames

## Country progress report 2015 and future plans

Country:

European Central Bank

Reporter:

Peter Neudorfer

Institution:

Directorate General Statistics

### I. Organisation, Population and Usage of the Statistical Business Register

1. Name of the register

RIAD ('Register of Institutions and Affiliates Database')

2. Name of the organisation responsible for holding the register

European Central Bank

3. Position of the register unit in the organisation

Directorate General Statistics (DG-S)

4. Number of employees in the register unit

~2.0 FTE

5. Primary goal and use of the register

- Based on Regulations (EC) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38), (EU) No 1075/2013 (ECB/2013/40) and (EU) No 1374/2014 (ECB/2014/50), maintain and publish lists of financial institutions (i.e. the reporting population for euro area financial statistics).
- Identifying and maintaining the list of banks and/or banking groups relevant for the 'Single Supervisory Mechanism' (SSM).
- Supporting monetary policy operations by identifying relevant intra-group relationships (according to the rule defined in the 'General Documentation' ).

6. Year of establishment of the register

1998

7. Year(s) of the main re-engineering(s) of the register

2013 (May)

8. Number of active units in the register at the end of 2015

~220,000

### II. Progress and Developments in the Past Year

Please list main achievements (maximum 3) in the past year (2015) or the problems you have tackled.

1. Short title of work which was done

Increase the number of (lists of) entities relevant in the context of ESCB statistics.

Description of work (max 4-5 sentences)

As of end 2015 RIAD also includes European insurance corporations and payment Institutions.  
In parallel RIAD now also comprises European Holding Companies (HC) and Head offices (HO) (populated by a majority of EU NCBs and NSIs on a voluntary basis).

2. Short title of work which was done

Further develop the functionality and usage of RIAD.

Description of work (max 4-5 sentences)

The system was further enhanced with respect to its usage for Market Operations and for Banking Supervision purposes. Concerning the first aspect, RIAD has become a standard component in the day-to-day management of collateral counterparties. The second implied a further enlargement of the data model to cover numerous new and detailed supervisory relevant reference data.

3. Short title of work which was done

Deepen the ESCB wide data quality management.

Description of work (max 4-5 sentences)

Much attention was given to strengthen the ESCB wide data quality management. In order to deepening the communication between all stakeholders a dedicated network of experts from NCBs and NCAs ('RIAD Hub Network') has been set-up.

### III. Future plans

Please list themes/projects (maximum 3) which you plan to tackle in the current (2016) and following year(s).

1. Short title of work planned

Banking Supervision add one challenge (to set up)/potential future benefit (in terms of update and timeliness):  
the governance due to several stakeholders.

Description of work (max 4-5 sentences)

Since the ECB has been assigned with important competences in banking supervision, RIAD will continuously increase the support of this area, for instance enhancing the data model wherever needed to process supervisory relevant data.

2. Short title of work planned

Capacity expansion to cater for managing counterparties for a pan-European Credit Register

Description of work (max 4-5 sentences)

In order to support the forthcoming euro area wide 'AnaCredit' dataset on credit and credit risk information a project has been launched to ensure that RIAD will - as of 2018 - be ready to manage all necessary reference data describing the relevant counterparties (i.e. lenders and borrowers). The expected effect is that RIAD will see a significant boost in the number of entities processed (up to a factor of 100) and at the same time dramatically increase the coverage of non-financial entities.

3. Short title of work planned

Closer link with Eurostat's 'EuroGroups Register' (EGR) and  
the 'European System of Business Registers' (ESBRs)

Description of work (max 4-5 sentences)

To the extent feasible within the current European legal framework, work is under way to enable that RIAD will retrieve (basic) reference data from the EGR and in turn feed information on financial corporations back to the EGR.

### IV. Main challenges

Please list main challenges (maximum 3) with respect to development, maintenance and use of your statistical business register.

1. Main challenge 1

Legal obstacles to exchange information between (supra-national) registers

Description of the challenge

A recurrent bottleneck are legal constraints to retrieve information from other (statistical) registers and use them for purpose not explicitly characterised as "statistical". (Not to speak about making the data freely accessible or even publish them.)

2. Main challenge 2

Unique identification of units in a cross-border context

Description of the challenge

While RIAD allows to build-up list(s) of 'alias' codes, i.e. store multiple identifiers of different origins and formats describing the same unit, the number of commonly used IDs among users and producers is neither standardised nor legally enforced. The biggest problems are in this context caused in the field of cross-border relations, in particular to entities outside the EU, tax heavens etc...

3. Main challenge 3

Design and conclude on a comprehensive 'Governance' structure among all stakeholder of RIAD

Description of the challenge

Due to the fact that RIAD on the one hand accepts input from more than one source per unit or attribute and on the other hand serves the needs for various business process or clients coordination among stakeholders (e.g. in terms of update or timeliness) is key.  
Just to take few examples, the exact recording of specific corporate actions, the correct update of the status of an unit (e.g. 'under liquidation' or already 'closed') or the recording of an unit under the private or government sector, can require complex governance procedures among multiple stakeholders.