

Analytical work by overseers using TARGET2 data

Matti Hellqvist

Helsinki, 29 August 2013

EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

|

ECB-UNRESTRICTED

DISCLAIMER

This presentation contains viewpoints of the presenter.

**It does not necessarily reflect the views of the European
Central Bank or the Euro system.**

EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

2

Motivation and definitions

What is “Analytical work” of oversight?

- **Methods for quantitative assessment**
- **Techniques and insights from research**
- **Data and model driven work**

Analyses can serve many users: overseers, operators, ...

Why special focus on TARGET2?

- **Backbone infrastructure for the euro**
- **Largest, complex and international LVPS**
- **Data is relatively little known**

Agenda

I. Analytical work of oversight

- Goals
- Tools
- Challenges

II. Studies of TARGET2

- Organisation of the work in the Eurosystem
- Focus of current work
- Next steps

III. Summary

I. Analytical work: Goals

- **Quantitative oversight of TARGET2**
 - Identify sources of risk and quantify its magnitude
 - Operational risk, liquidity risk, contagion risk,...
 - ...systemic risk?
 - Identify sources of inefficiencies
 - Obtain information on EU financial system
(for financial stability & other purposes)

I. Analytical work: Tools

- **Tools and approaches**

 - » Simulations
 - » Econometrics or statistics
 - » Network analysis
 - » Game theory
 - » Agent based models
 - » Literature from Economics, Finance, Operation research, ...

Use feasible (combination of) approaches with understanding of their strengths and weaknesses!

I. Tools: Simulations

Simulations:

- **Replication of real world in a model**
- **Allow tests which are otherwise unfeasible**
- **Well suited to study FMs**
 - **IT systems**
 - **Clear logical rules**
 - **Data available**

Example:

- **Liquidity effect of participants
operational failures**

Benefits

Challenges

Valuable as a learning exercise

Good for communicating possible outcomes

Running of large number of scenarios or severe what if – cases is possible

Replication of the complex mechanics

Real and massive data can be used

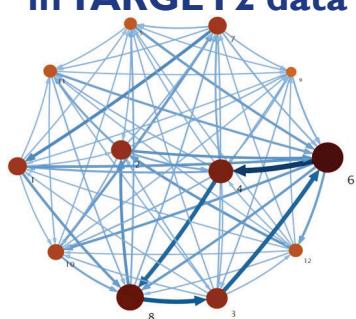
Model risk

Data excludes behavioral reactions – Lucas critique

I. Tools: Network models

Network models

- **Statistics which describe the “landscape” or “topology” of data**
- **Nodes, links and structure based indicators**
- **Example: Communities in TARGET2 data**



Benefits

Challenges

Also the analysed systems are networks

Can capture the structure and significance of relationships and interconnectedness

Strong visualisation tool

May provide only a static view

Gap from pictures to policy conclusions

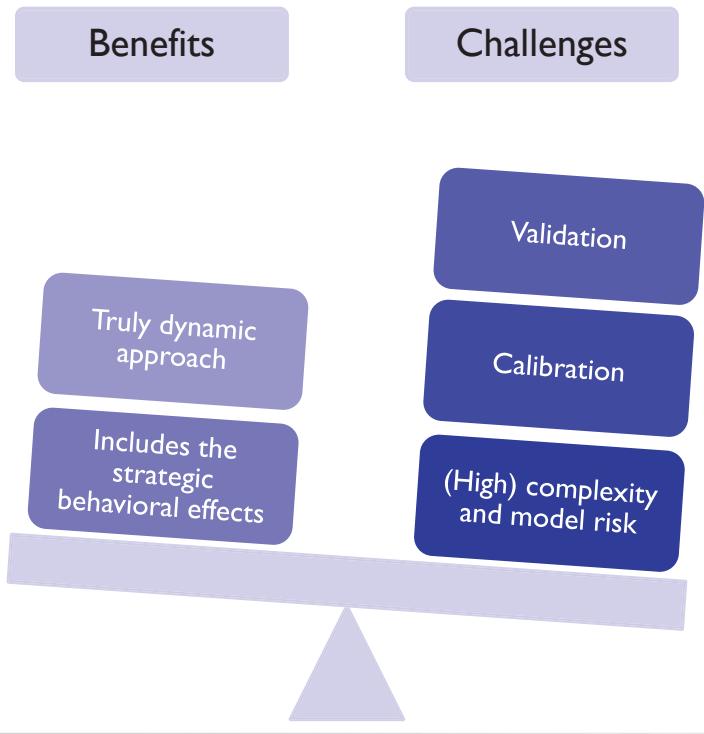
I. Tools: Agent based models

Agent based models

- Decision makers described as agents
- Interaction with each other and with environment
- Simplified rules in agents describe complex dynamics

Example:

- Liquidity management in LVPS - ABM for treasurer's activity in money market
(see Arciero & al 2012)



EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

9

II. Organisation, TARGET2 simulator?

The TARGET2 simulator service is based on three components:

1. a granular high-quality dataset of entire TARGET2
2. a simulator software that can closely approximate the TARGET2 settlement processes
3. an infrastructure that allows for secure remote access to the data and analysis software to authorized users

- Available since 2010, fully operational since 2012
- Analysis environment, not live monitoring
- Used by Eurosystem overseers and operators (now also for macro prudential research) See ECB 2010



II. Focus points of current work

- **Drivers and priorities**
 1. **Oversight relevance** e.g. based on the (new) requirements of the CPSS-IOSCO Principles for FMI's
 2. **Support for other Eurosystem tasks**
 3. **New approaches or development of oversight**

- **Work in four categories**
 - Stress testing of TARGET2
 - Payment patterns and behavioural indicators
 - Tiering and links
 - Money market database based studies

II. Focus point: Stress testing

- **Joint work by operators and overseers**
- **Replication of TARGET2 setup with simulations**
- **Multiple scenarios based on**
 - Data from different periods
 - Various scenarios for source or type of initial shock
 - Various levels of initial shock
- **Indicators for system wide impacts**
 - Number and value of unsettled payments, queues, additional liquidity needs
 - Ability of TARGET2 to operate in stress.

- **See e.g. IMF (2012) or BoF (2009) for methods or tools**

II. Focus point: Indicators and patterns

- **Indicators for**
 - volume and value of payments
 - timing of payments
 - liquidity efficiency
 - usage of institutional features
- **Spotting the patterns and changes in behaviour of participants**
- **Goal in improved monitoring tools or early warning indicators**
- **Example: Is there window dressing in the use of intraday liquidity as a result of the forthcoming BCBS monitoring?**
- **See e.g. R. Heijmans & al (2011), M. Diehl (2013)**

II. Focus point: Tiering and links

Data in TARGET2 simulator shows indirect participants

1. **Descriptive statistics and time series of tiering in T2 according to minimum monitoring requirements (PFMI 3.19.5)**
 - a) Proportion of indirect activity
 - b) Direct participants with many 2nd tier clients
 - c) Indirect participants with big value or volume
 - d) Indirect participants which are large compared to their access point
2. **Scenarios or research questions to analyse risks (future work)**

II. Focus point: Money market

- Database of Money market transactions allows answers on many (research) questions
 - What happened during the financial crisis in the money market?
 - Structure of interbank lending? How did that change?
 - What determines the price?
 - How is the liquidity from (non standard) monetary policy operations distributed?
- Strong interest and linkages e.g. to
 - financial stability and analysis of contagion
 - market operations

...but not so direct and strong oversight relevance

Next steps and the (ever)lasting challenges

1. From pioneering into operational tools
 - Signal quality of indicators
 - Confidentiality barriers
2. Balance of model details
3. Inclusion of relevant (!) dynamic behavioral elements
4. Mismatch of available data and real risks?

III. Summary

- **Analytical work provides**
 - In depth risk analyses and quantitative results
 - Cross system comparisons
 - Deepening and value added for the oversight
- **..but it requires**
 - Good data sources
 - Resources with strong data management and IT skills
 - Understanding of the systems and market
 - what stories are there in the data
- **Lots of interesting work based on TARGET2 is in the pipeline – stay tuned!**

References

- Arciero L, Picillo, C: Liquidity management in the Large Value Payment Systems: Need for ana Agent based models complex approach. In Alexandrova-Kabadjova & al (eds): Simulation in Computational Finance and Economics. IGI Global 2012
- IMF, Macrofinancial Stress Testing—Principles and Practices (2012)
- BoF, Simulation analyses and stress testing of Payment networks (2009)
- R. Heijmans – R. Heuver: “Is this bank ill? The diagnosis of doctor TARGET2”, (2011)
- M. Diehl: “Measuring free riding in large-value payment systems: the case of TARGET2”, (2013)
- ECB public decision from July 2010 on T2-simulator: “Access to and use of certain TARGET2 data”