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Artificial Senses

Measuring finance and the economy at the relevant speed and scale in the digital age

Vision: towards a digital infrastructure

Chapters

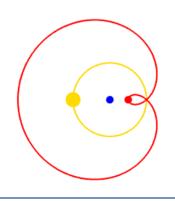
- 1. A systems vision of the economy and finance suited to measurement and analysis in the digital age
- 2. A conceptual architecture of the measurement system and its necessary infrastructures, including LEI and ACTUS
- 3. An attempt at generalising ACTUS to all types of contracts, beyond finance

Chapter

1. A systems vision of the economy and finance suited to measurement and analysis in the digital age

Vision: technical tool, not flight of fancy

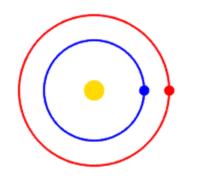
- A way we choose to see the world
- A representation we associate with our perception



The solar system heliocentric (right) vs.

Geocentric (left)

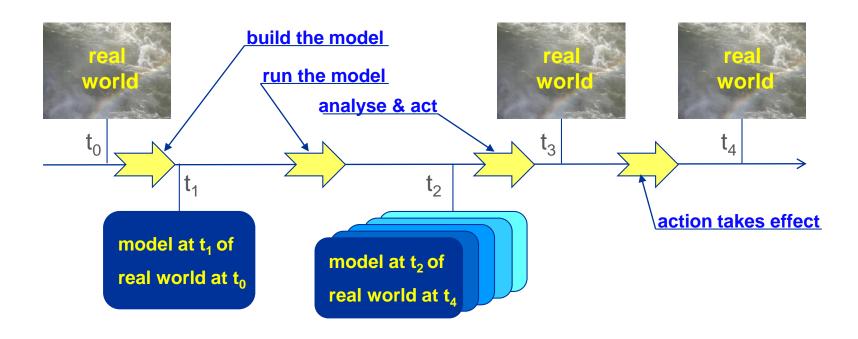
In red: orbit of Mars



- "All models are wrong; some models are useful" George E.P. Box, statistician
- "It is the theory that decides what we can observe" Albert Einstein

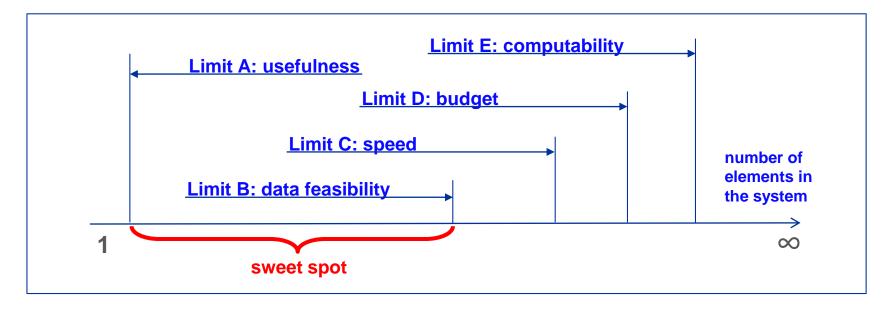
Model, simulation and prediction

- If simulation is fast enough, prediction is possible
- If prediction is possible, analysis and control are possible.



Model, simulation and prediction

- Design of a system / model selects detail / granularity that best serves the use
- There are limits to design re. number of elements in the system /model



- A system / model in the sweet spot can satisfy demand
- The sweet spot can be void if feasible size is lower than usefulness demands

Senses and Measurement

The San hunter shoots his arrow, kills the prey.

His senses are sufficient.

He doesn't need measurement.

The pilot of a night flight sees airport lights,

Yet he needs measurement of altitude, speed, etc. to land safely.

His senses need to be augmented through measurement.

Our senses don't perceive finance at all,

We need artificial senses.

We need measurement, i.e. statistics, and more.

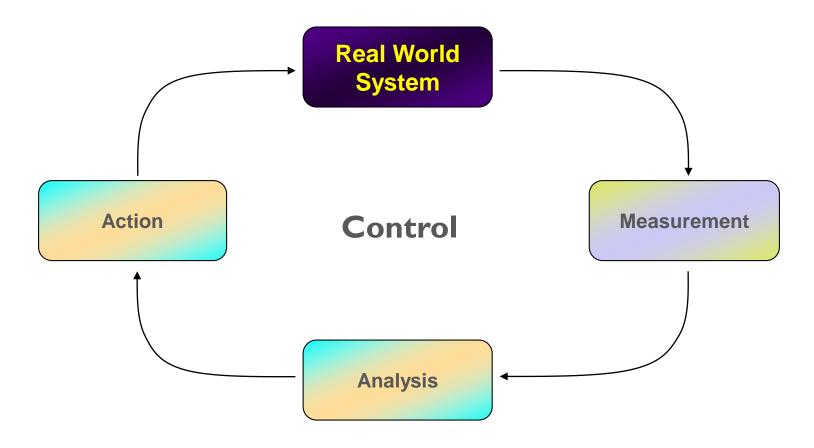
Measurement as augmentation of our senses

Measurement augments our senses where they don't suffice for the purpose

Measurement is the production of information that augments our senses

Simulation through a system / model is measurement of a more complex type

What do we measure for?



- Measurement is a necessary condition for control
- Effective measurement must be at a scale relevant to the system measured
- For modern finance, the relevant scale is global, relevant speed is real time.
- Control and Risk are sides of the same coin. Control suits engineering better.

Additional specifications for economic and financial statistics

Artificial senses should work at the speed and scale of the system observed

Ultimately, for critical ones in finance: global scale, real time. And flexible

Traditional goals and specifications of statistics remain valid

Adequate information for analysis and decision

Four additional specifications for statistics, for reflection:

- Global integration of measurement
- Speed of measurement near real time
- Flexibility, to remain effective when surprises happen
- Drill-down to specifics, fast, to enable fine diagnostics and surgical intervention

Existing means might not be able to stretch far enough.

Radical departure from some statistical practices might be needed.

The new specifications could have collateral benefits

 E.g. businesses gain operational efficiency, reduce their operational risk and, indirectly, systemic risk

What systems

to

represent finance and the economy

for

measurement and analysis

?

Design challenge for the architecture of a measurement system

Real-world

Heterogeneity

in

Languages

Data practices

Technical systems

Legal systems

Cultures

VS.

Technology-driven

Need for Homogeneity

in

Language

Data practices

Technical systems

Vision 1

A set of VS.

Closed Systems

(national economies)

with

Perturbations

(international trade and investment)

Vision 2

A Global Network

of

Contracts

among a

Global Population

of

Agents

Chapter

2. A conceptual architecture of the measurement system and its necessary infrastructures, including LEI and ACTUS

Vision 1

A set of

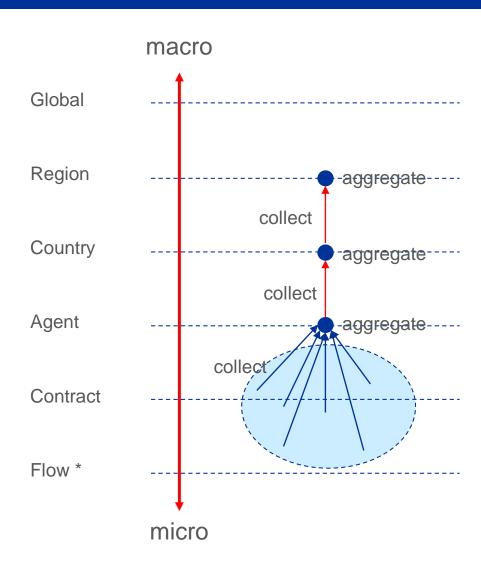
Closed Systems

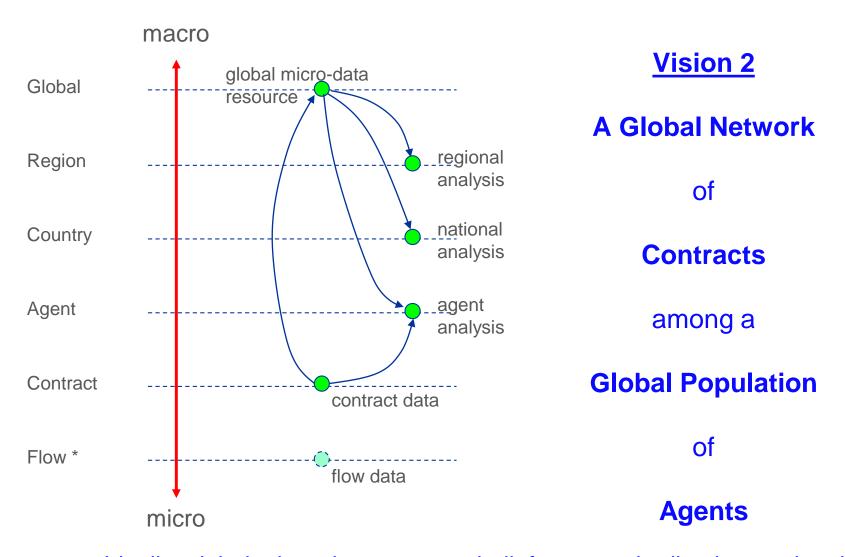
(national economies)

with

Perturbations

(international trade and investment)

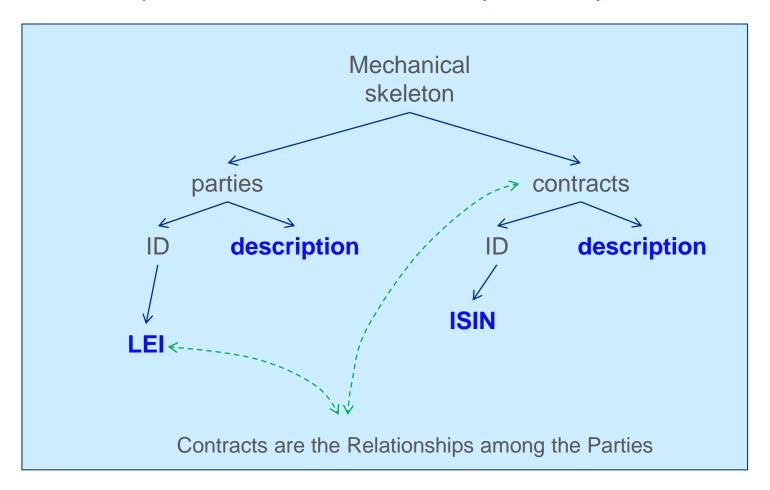




- Ideally, global micro-data resource built from standardised operational data
- All macro data derived from same global micro-data resource gives consistency

Core system: the "mechanical skeleton"

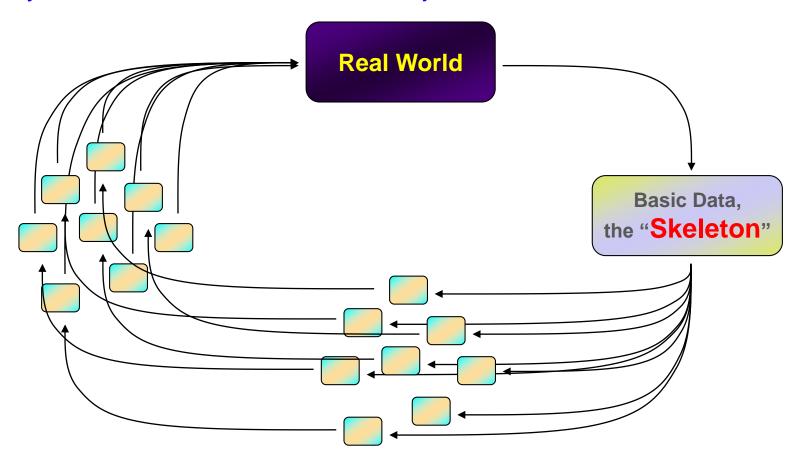
Formal social consensus is established by law: Abstract objects anchored in law are socially real. They are facts.



G20-backed, publicly governed, privately operated Global LEI System is a start.

All control cycles share the same real world

They should share the same basic object-level data



Goal should be that the same basic "skeleton" of object-level data is used by all, be it in operations, administration or measurement.

First successful, concrete steps have been taken

LEI

- The Global Legal Entity Identifier System is a reality
- Over 500.000 entities registered worldwide
- Registers entities and, soon, relationships among them

ACTUS

- Algorithmic Contract Types Unified Standard
- Describes financial contracts in a rigorous language
- Computes contract cash flows, driven by event scenarios

Where next? "Every contract is a relationship among parties"

- LEI has potential to picture the "mechanical skeleton"
- ACTUS has potential to extend it a level deeper: to flows
- Both LEI and ACTUS must find their way into mainstream

"The current situation is very costly for market participants. The many different proprietary identifiers and local identifiers cause difficulties as they are incomplete, overlapping, and insufficiently accurate and do not guarantee a level playing field. While the drawbacks of the current situation are known and undisputed, resistance to change by the markets is due to the fact that unique identifiers are a public good. They need to be introduced and maintained by legislation. The mandatory requirement to use the LEI should be extended to all financial instruments and not only to specific market segments."

Keynote by Vítor Constâncio, Vice-President of the ECB, at the joint conference of the EU Commission and ECB on European Financial Integration, Brussels, 19 May 2017

http://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/key/date/2017/html/ecb.sp170519_1.en.html

Infrastructures such as

LEI and ACTUS

could unfold

TRANSFORMATIONAL POWER

A possible strategy for measurement (1)

Improve measurement by:

- Moving data reduction closer to the measurement output
- Using micro-data in much larger volumes and
- Using large-scale IT and increasing automation

A possible strategy for measurement (2)

As immediate enabling steps, move upstream to better basic data by:

- Forging alliances across stakeholder groups to
- Create standards for reference and other basic data and to
- Build a globally shared data infrastructure
- Backed by a public sector digital infrastructure strategy
- Including legislation for a digital infrastructure

A new positioning for measurement?

From "HUNTER-GATHERERS" of data To interdisciplinary "DATA FARMERS"

Make the world more measurable and

Help it to work better!

A layered view of data for standardisation and harmonisation treatment

Sophisticated Data

high-level concepts

Skeleton-derived Data

Skeleton Data

socially agreed "facts"

- Harmonised language
- Broad standards (e.g. accounting, statistical standards, dictionaries)

- Standardised language
- Standardised calculation formulae
- Embedded in regulatory reporting
- Objects anchored in law
- Globally standardised data
- Stored in a public-good Utility
- Mandated by law

Is it ethically acceptable to influence the system we measure to make it more measurable?

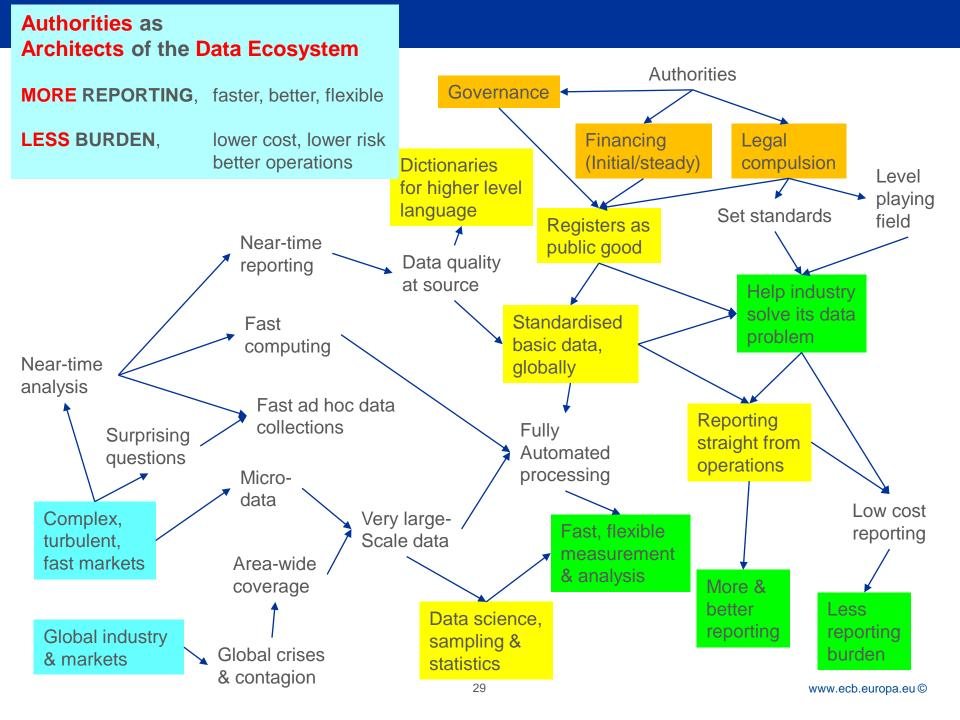
Classical wisdom says:

Measurement should not influence the phenomenon measured.

But in reality it always does:

- 'Observer effect' in physical systems.
- Measurement guides key decisions, shapes our world. For good or bad!

It seems perfectly legitimate to consider strategies that influence the system measured to make it more measurable.

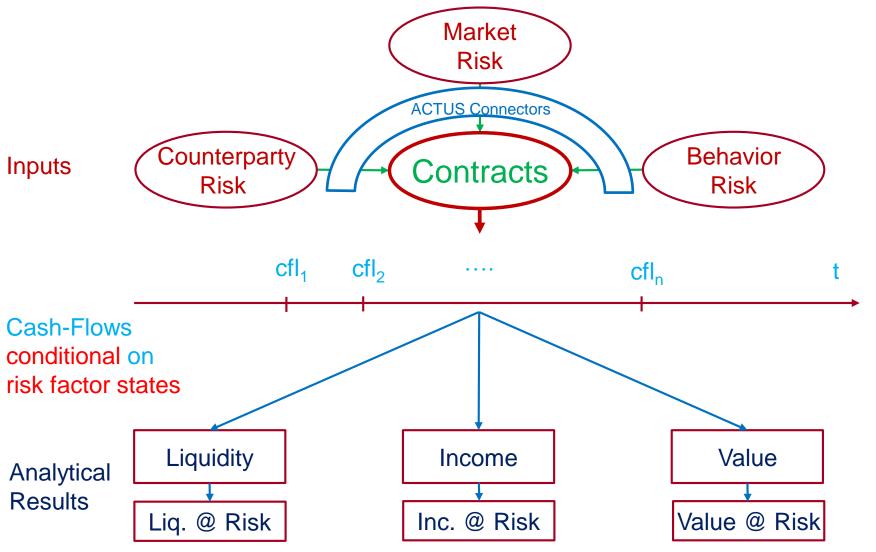


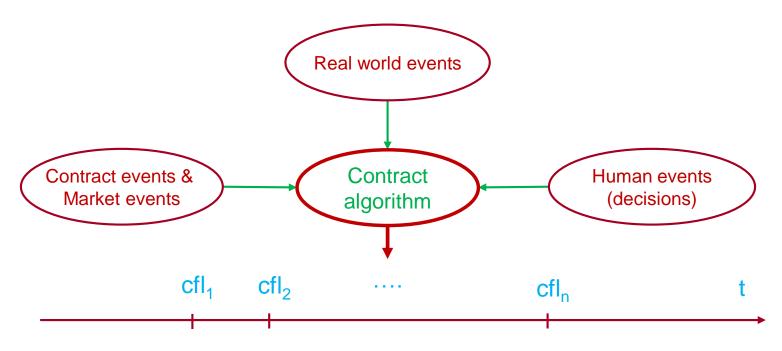
Chapters

3. An attempt at generalising ACTUS to all types of contracts, beyond finance

ACTUS Concept: Modeling Logic

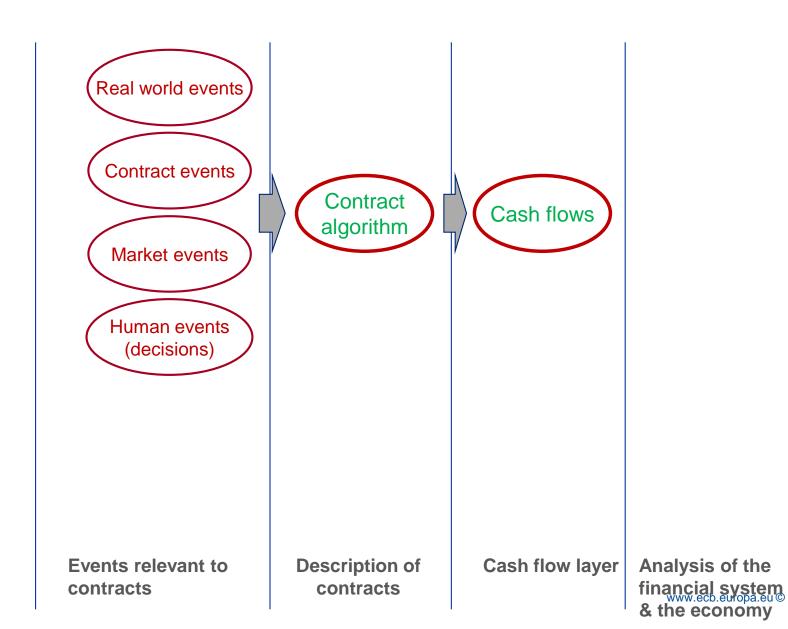
Brammertz, Akkizidis, Breymann, Entin, Rustmann, *Unified Financial Analysis*. Wiley, Chichester, 2009.

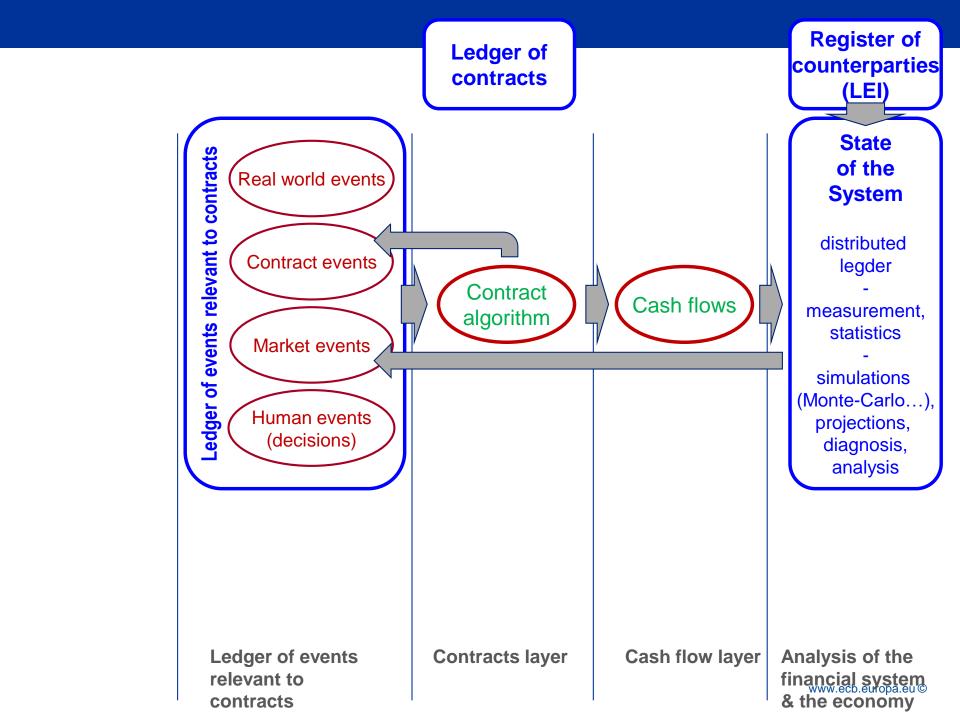


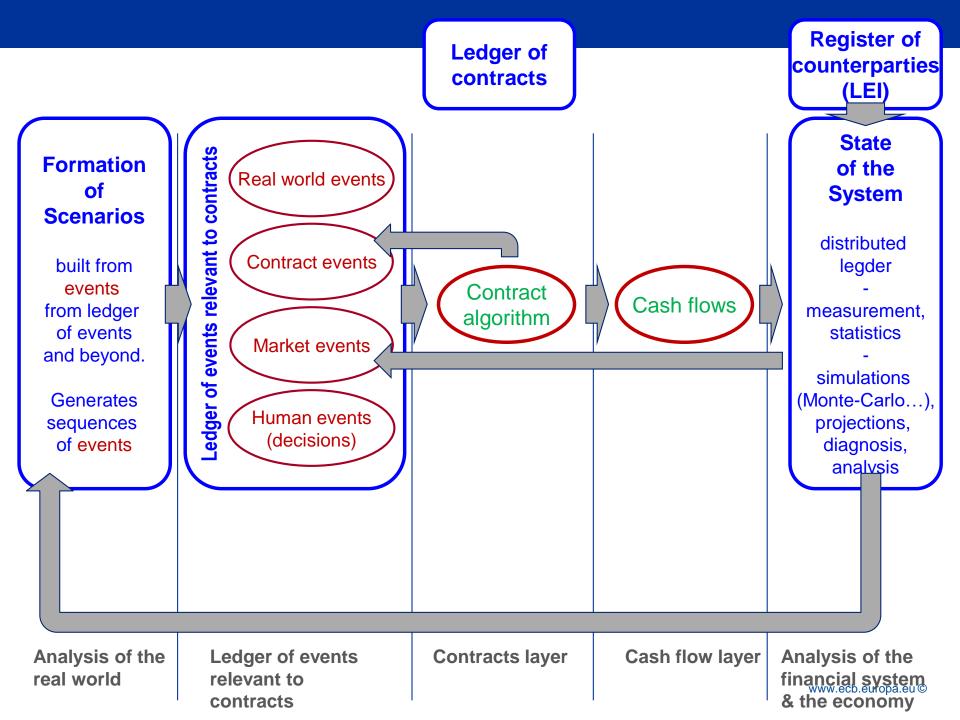


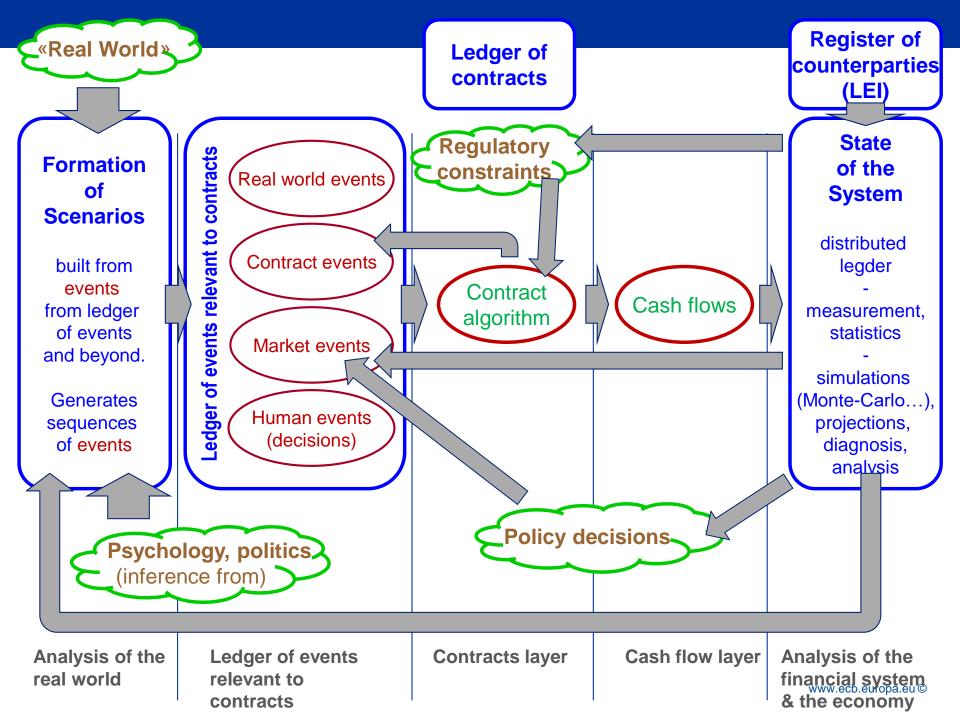
The contract algorithm is executed as a string of cash-flows, conditional on events

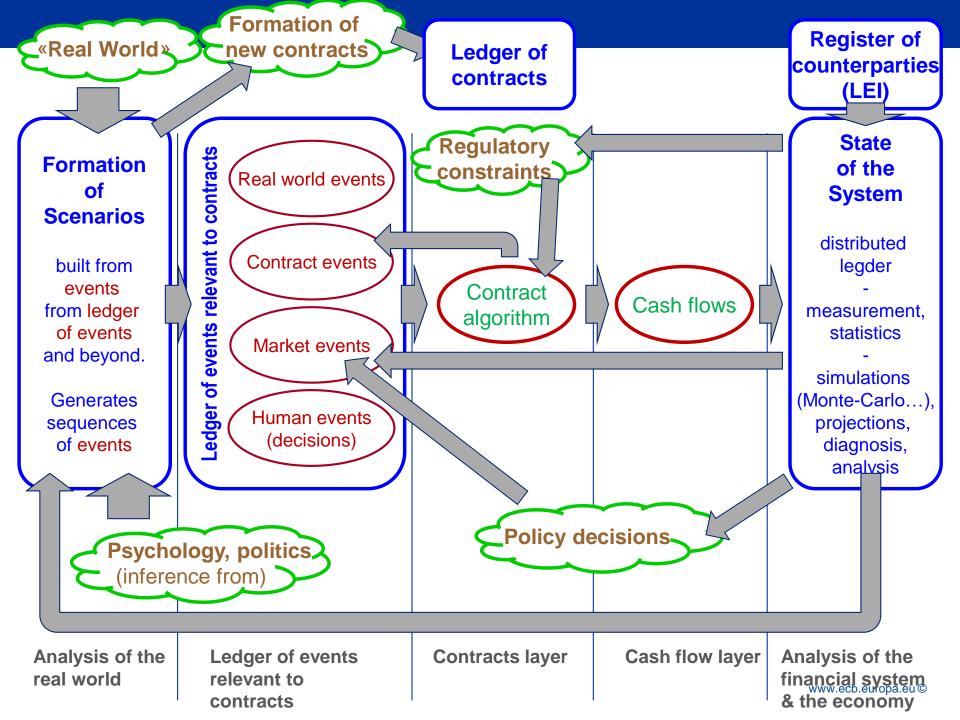
Inspired from: Brammertz, Akkizidis, Breymann, Entin, Rustmann, Unified Financial Analysis. Wiley, Chichester, 2009.

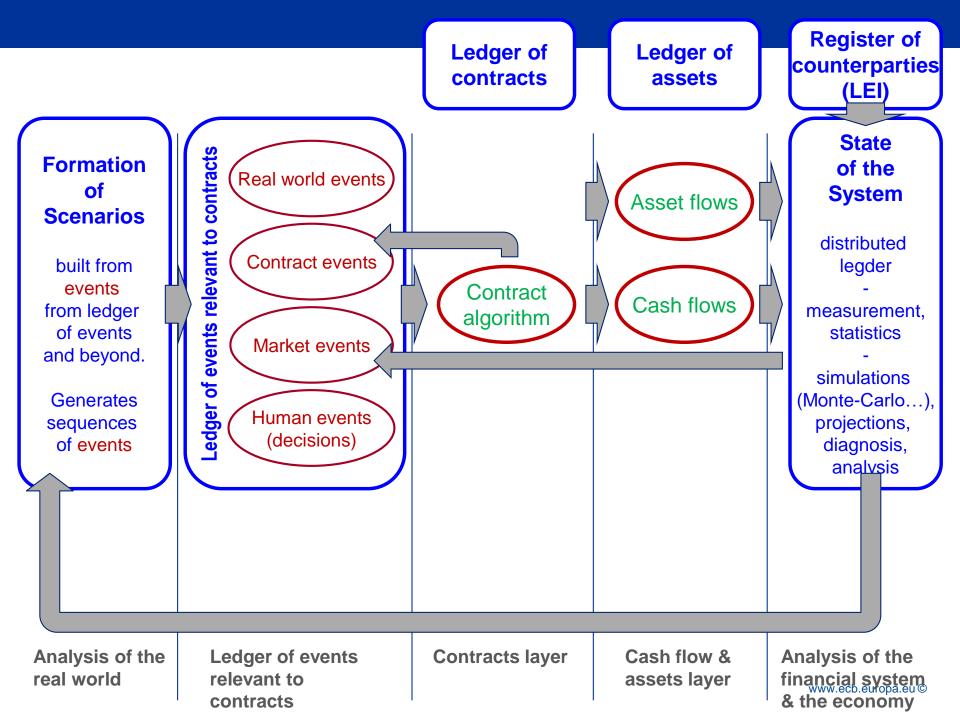


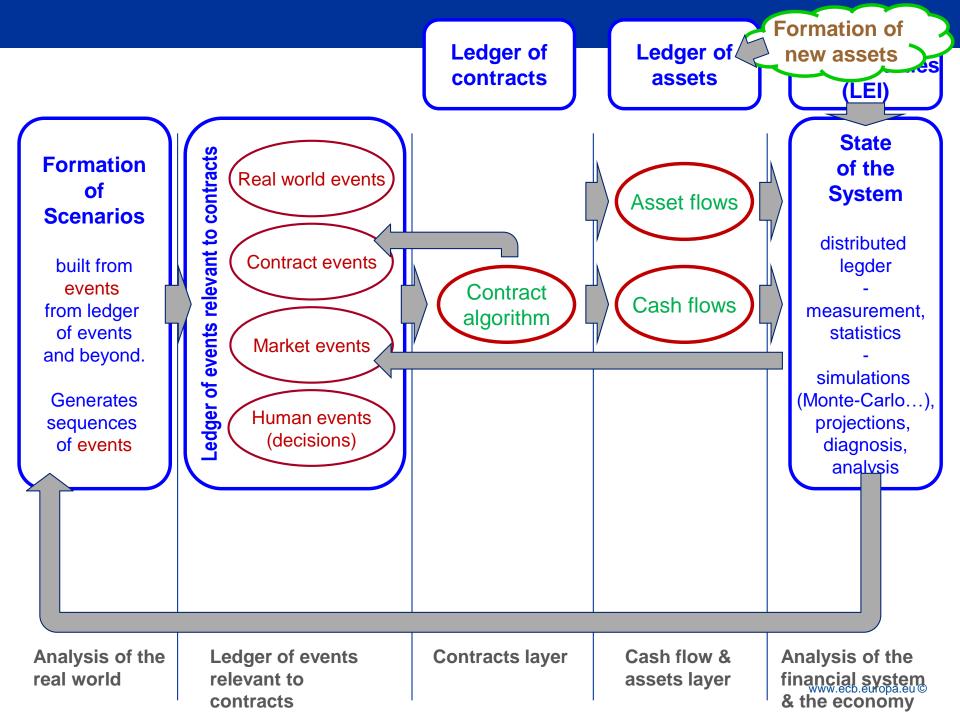


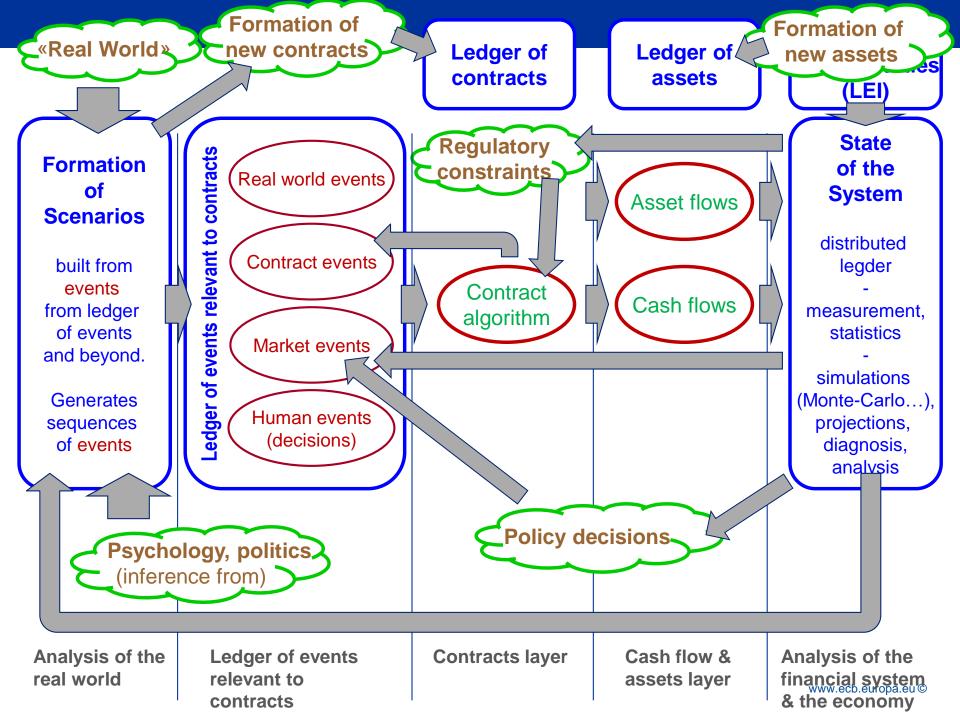














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