

# Towards the banking union

*Opportunities and challenges for Statistics*  
*Session 4: Communicating Statistics*

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Goldman Sachs

*Seventh ECB Statistics conference*  
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# Objectives of banking union

- Create a more robust, more resilient and more efficient European banking system ...
  - Contain risks at both micro-prudential and macro-prudential levels
  - Support greater integration of the European financial sector
  - Create a level playing field across participating countries of high quality in terms of rules, regulations and supervision

# Role of communication / statistics

Helps to stabilise expectations and improve legitimacy and efficacy of policy actions ...

- Transparency
- Clarity
- Accountability
- Effectiveness

# Role of communication / statistics

- Transparency
- Clarity
- Accountability
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... and the greatest of these is effectiveness

# Effectiveness

- Effectiveness can only be assessed against the objective of the policy framework ...
- ... but objectives of banking union are difficult to define in a quantitative manner.

Financial stability = absence of financial instability

Financial instability: “you know it when you see it”

“An approximate answer to the right problem is worth a good deal more than an exact answer to an approximate problem.”

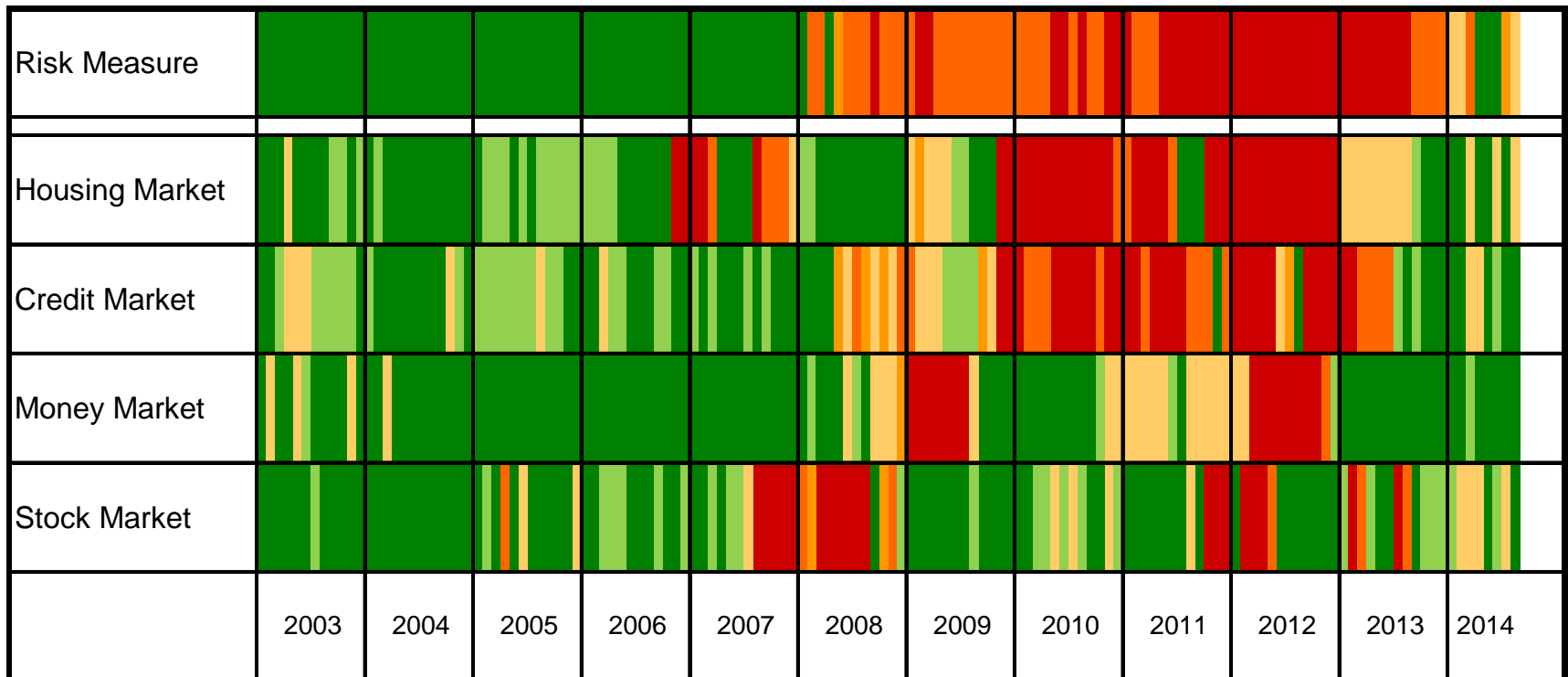


John Tukey

Professor of Statistics  
Princeton University

# Heat map for indicator of financial instability / macro-prudential risk in the Euro area

Derived from regime switching model of risk of multiple bank defaults derived from CDS prices



Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

# Role of communication / statistics

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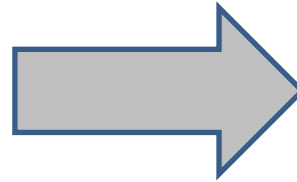
... but there are potential trade-offs amongst these different communication objectives



# Trade-off # 1

## Transparency vs. Clarity

Internal analysis  
and discussion of  
available data  
leading to policy  
decisions



Transparency reflects  
whether external  
presentation  
corresponds  
to internal analysis

Presentation of  
analysis and policy  
decisions to  
external audience  
(e.g. market  
participants)

*Internal analysis is inevitably  
complex and needs to embrace  
various points of view and debate  
among them*

*Clarity of message entails that  
complexity of internal analysis is  
simplified, which may compromise  
transparency*



“All models are wrong ...  
but some models are useful.”

George E. P. Box

Professor  
University of Wisconsin

*Empirical model-building and response surfaces*  
Wiley

# Trade-off # 2

## Transparency / honesty vs. Effectiveness

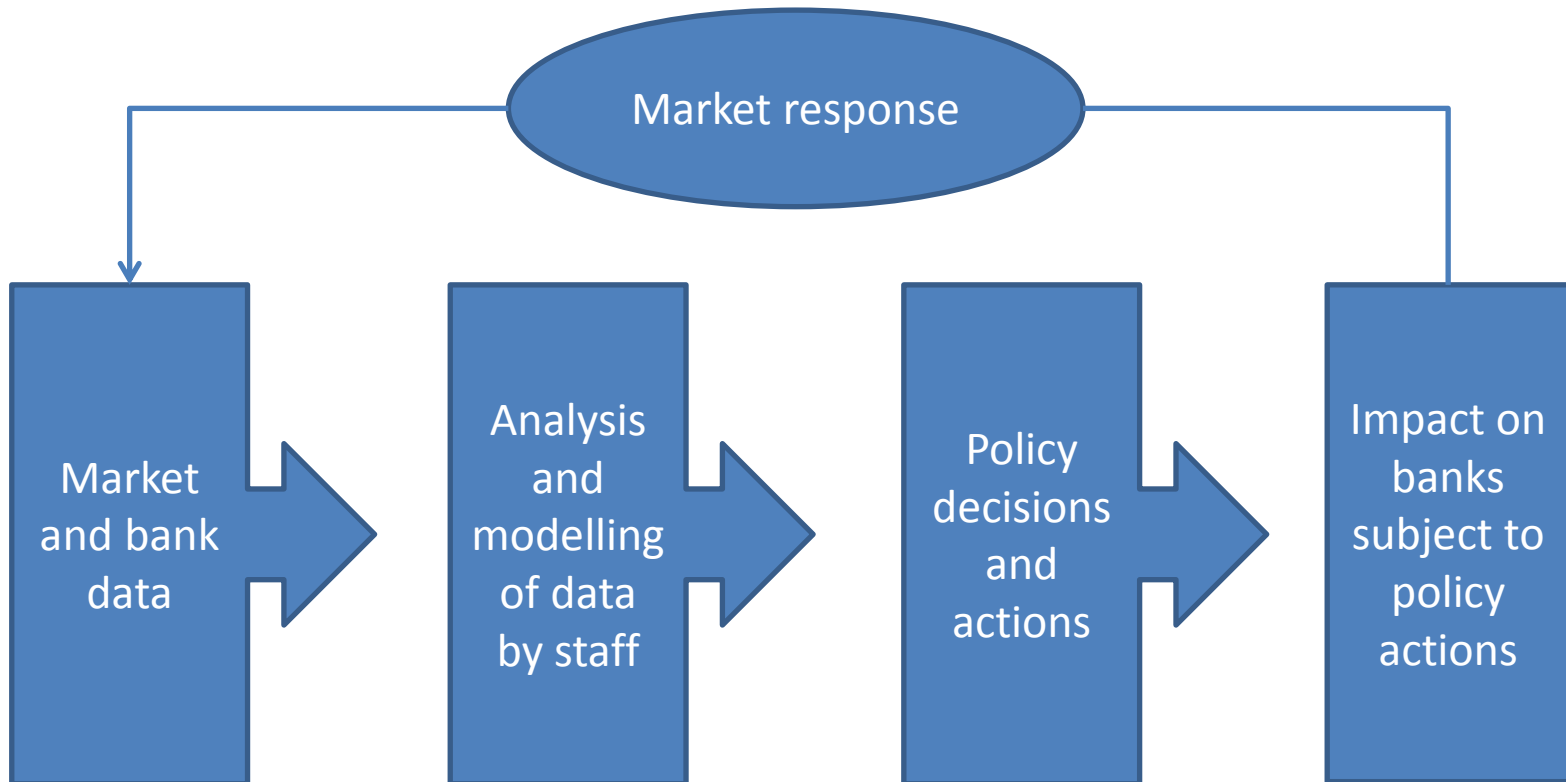
- In a market environment, there is a danger of feedback effects and thus instability and / or 'self-fulfilling prophecies' emerging ...
- Monetary policy:
  - “Convertibility risk” and the behaviour of sovereign and banking markets in 2011-12;
  - “Dragging anchor” of longer-term inflation expectations deviating from price stability objective

# Trade-off # 2

## Transparency / honesty vs. Effectiveness

- In a market environment, there is a danger of feedback effects and thus instability and / or 'self-fulfilling prophecies' emerging ...
- Banking union / prudential policies:
  - Bank run on individual institution
  - Systemic implications of price misalignments / liquidity hoarding, etc.

# Managing feedback effects



# Ensuring a convergent path

- Do the correct thing ...
- ... in a timely and pre-emptive manner
- Say what you do ...
  - Predictability helps markets interpret information and anticipate policy action, doing the ‘heavy lifting’ on behalf of policy makers
- ... and do what you say
  - Credibility is crucial, since this induces stabilising market responses

# Ensuring a convergent path

- Design and presentation of statistics (and communication more generally) needs to be fully embedded in the overall policy framework
- Sceptical of an *independent* “communication channel” for monetary or prudential policies
- Better seen as crucial to the design of and as an amplifier for correct policies

“I keep saying that the sexiest job in the next ten years will be that of statistician.  
And I’m not kidding.”



Hal Varian  
Google chief economist

*The New York Times,*  
5 August 2009