

MIFID II THE IMPORTANCE OF DATA QUALITY AND LINEAGE

The Markets in Financial Instruments Directive, MiFID II, is one of the most talked about regulations in the financial services sector. Its impacts are far-reaching in terms of the macrostructure of the overall financial markets and the internal functional areas within the financial institutions themselves.

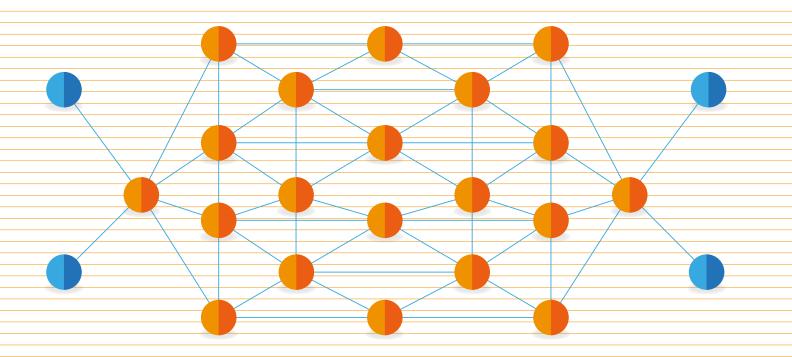
As discussed in our previous paper, entitled MiFID II Documenting a Target Operating Model (TOM), the main things to consider in order to achieve compliance are data quality, rigorous and efficient end-to-end testing, and the impact on existing processes and models across a firm's operating models.

In this paper, we look at why data quality is so important for MiFID II compliance.

The issues associated with data quality and lineage have become increasingly complicated in recent years thanks to a spate of organisational consolidation and increasing system complexity.

In order to comply with the MiFID II legislation by the deadline of January 2018, organisations must ensure all their data is clear and complete. To help this process, firms need:

- A globally consistent approach to managing data across all business units, acknowledging that transaction reporting data is gathered and used in many different parts of the organisation (European Economic Area (EEA) firms, non-EEA-based branches and firms).
- A strategic and holistic approach to sourcing and populating data that aligns the requirements of not just MiFID II but also a range of other regulations, including Dodd Frank, EMIR, FRTB and MiFID II, thus reducing future costs and aiding compliance.

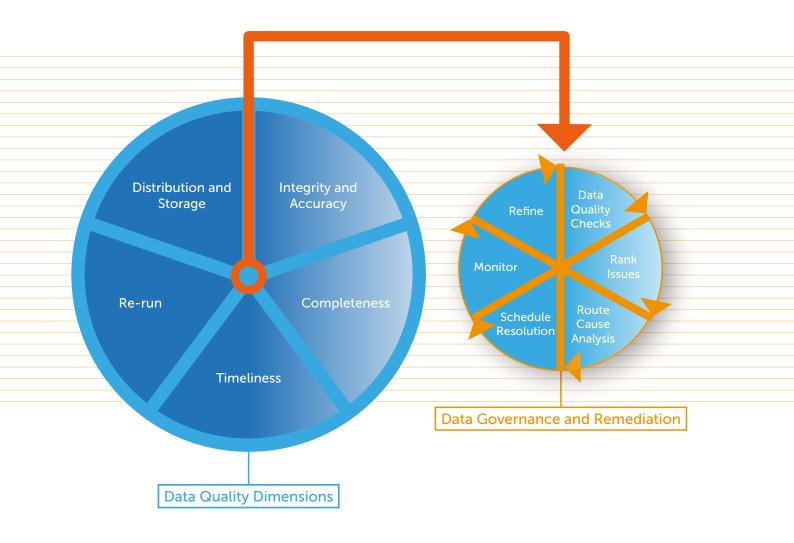


DEFINING DATA QUALITY

Data quality has multiple dimensions in MiFID II (see diagram below), with the overall sentiment that the better the quality at all stages, the more efficient the analytics process and in turn the smoother the path to compliance. Improving quality of these dimensions along

with meeting new MiFID II data requirements requires a systemic data governance and remediation process. The data governance and remediation ensures that the data is 'correct' and 'timely' throughout the whole lifecycle, from generation to consumption.

Fig. 1: Key focus areas for MiFID II compliance



The below table decomposes these data quality requirements and identifies, where appropriate, controls and tools that can be implemented to aid MiFID II regulatory compliance.

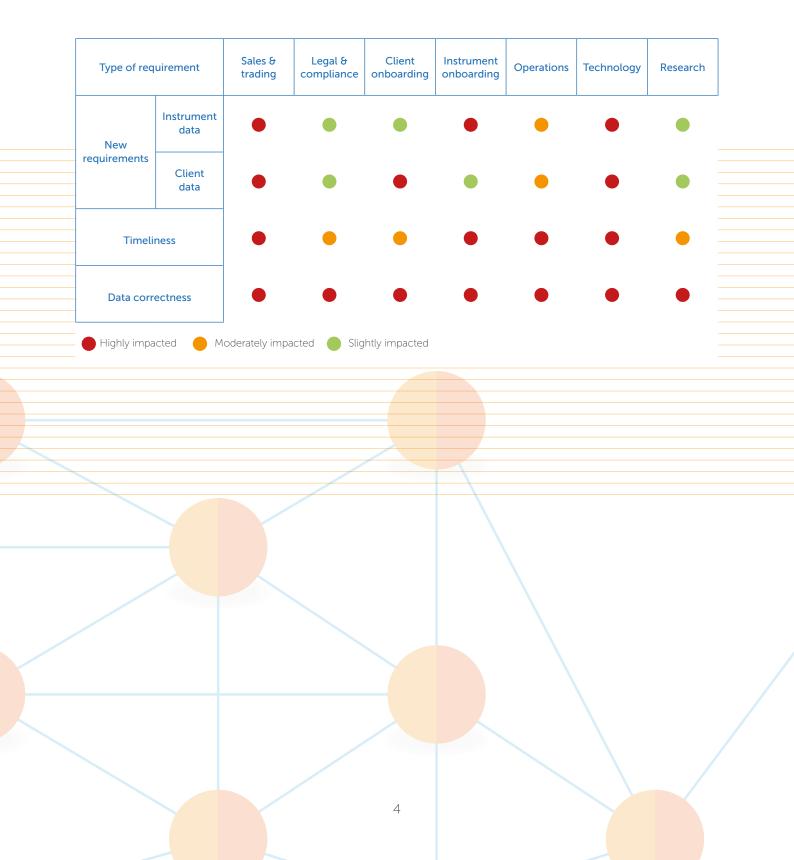
Data Quality Focus	Data Quality	Control(s)	Tool(s)/Analysis	Why is this required in MiFID II
Is data correct?	Integrity and Accuracy - Critical field population and accurate referencing - Attribute validation	Input/output data validationGolden source and copy validationFormat checksSystem synergy	 Front-to-back data flow analysis Access control analysis Data backup Database design Automated reconciliation Enterprise solutions Version control 	 Transaction and trade reporting Best execution Algo trading Transparency across reference data and lifecycle processing
	Completeness - Missing data resolution - Null/inconsistent values	Population countsLifecycle event checksAttribute coverageFormat checks	 Automated reconciliation System owner engagement Management Information (MI) reporting engine Checkpointing 	 Increased data points; quotes, orders, transactions for derivation Approved Regulatory Mechanisms (ARMs) and Approved Publication Arrangement (APA)-attribute requirements New APIs eg: ANNA DSB requiring enhanced and complete data sets
	Distribution and Storage - Ensuring successful receipt	Security on a "Need-to-Know" basisMI	 Access portal Consumer configurations Access control De-duplication Environment management MI reporting engine Encryption Data storage 	 Under-and-over reporting challenges (products/regions/ business units) Trading book disclosures APA/ARM Data records of all mediums; mails, faxes, emails, meetings, phone calls Retention periods
Is data timely?	Timeliness - Efficient generation and population	FrequencyPunctualityVersion management	 Environment analysis Environment monitoring Checkpoint gauge SLA definition Cloud-based solutioning 	 Trading venue; Near real-time reporting requirements Trade and transaction reporting Trade reporting diagnostics Time-stamping
	Re-run - Repopulation of data correction	Recreation of dataBack-loading	 Request management tooling Scheduling Test case and lifecycle management 	 12th Feb 2019 backloading requirement Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) population (LEI must be known prior to trading!) Data amendments following possible regulatory body rejection Bug fixing



KEY FOCUS AREAS OF DATA QUALITY IN MIFID II

MiFID will require significantly enhanced standards of data quality across all functions and processes. In order to aid compliance, organisations should adopt an holistic approach, looking at the underlying data across the institution, rather than focusing on one individual part of the regulation. This will help ensure an efficient and robust framework, which will in turn enhance cost savings and encourage future efficiency and growth.

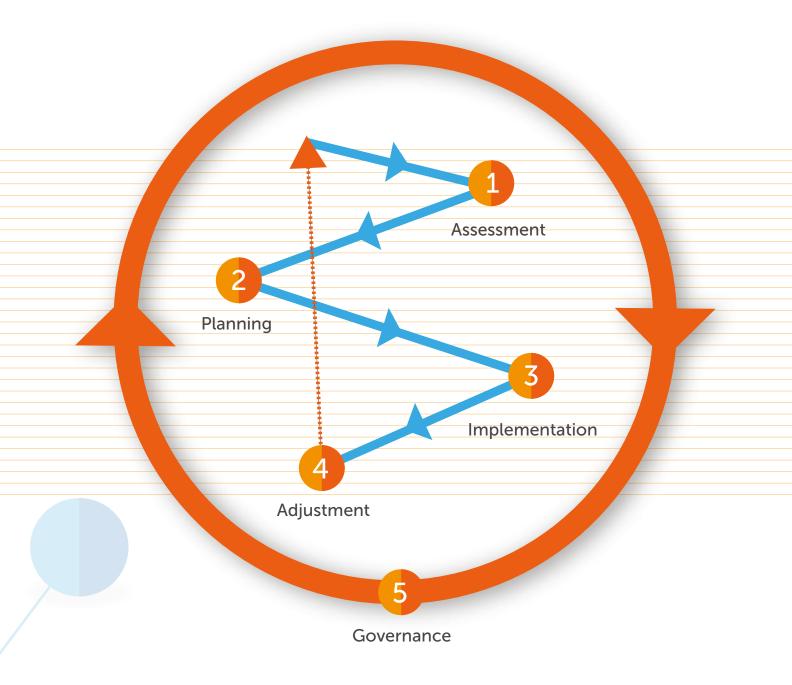
Fig 2: Areas impacted by data quality requirements



BRICKENDON APPROACH

In order to improve data quality and lineage to the required MiFID II-compliant levels, Brickendon advocates a structured approach deployed across five key stages:

Fig. 3: The Brickendon five-stage approach





Assessment: Understanding the current data enterprise

- Identify and prioritise data across asset classes and compliance requirements for both existing and required critical data elements (CDEs)
- Define data usage and user types, including developers, business intelligence analysts, data stewards, auditors etc.
- Identify the critical data paths, golden sources, data transformations and enrichment processes and provide the business with traceability
- Document both the current and future states based on the five Ws of data lineage (who, what, where, when, and why) to allow visibility on the data provenance, look at:
 - Inputs
 - Entities
 - Systems
 - Processes
 - Dependencies

4 Adjustment and Control

- Ensure refinements to the process are audited and electronic documentation and reports updated with scheduled dissemination to users and governance teams
- Ensure the full change process is auditable and linked to MI reports
- Make adjustments in parallel with the implementation
- Provide dashboards with warnings to highlight process issues
- Reconfigure business rules in parallel to analyse impact
- Use iterative upgrades to further reduce manual workarounds

Planning: Outline the critical path for data elements, both in terms of provision and remediation

- Coordinate system-upgrade, decommission and implementation plans
- Create roadmaps for business functions and stakeholders
- Provide a clear view on data availability at source and destination for both initial feeds and remediation

3 Implementation

- Ensure the right tools are used to extract data from
 the golden sources and transform systems so that
 reconciliations can be performed on the existing data.
 Once installed, these reconciliations can help identify
 gaps and inaccuracies when compared with the meta
 data and defined business principles
- Apply specialist knowledge to implement the business intelligence architecture
- Customise the tools used to process key data so they can focus on specific products and critical data sets
- Send automated reports to key functional areas, as well as the governance team, to highlight areas of concern as close to real-time as possible. This helps identify gaps and areas for remediation

5 Governance

- Ensure close involvement with the organisation's chief data officer to aid the effective rollout and acceptance of governance strategies that promote the required data standards and changes in culture
- Empower the organisation's data stewards, owners and custodians to embrace the importance of data quality and lineage
- Provide training to use the tools implemented and ensure full transparency on the processes and formats through the use of data quality dashboards
- Publish statistics and summary information to highlight both improvements and degradations to management

HOW DO OUR CLIENTS BENEFIT?

Implementing Brickendon's five-stage approach provides significant structural and compliance-related benefits to an organisation. The details are shown in the table below:

High Level benefits to the bank	Business benefits	l
Improved client servicing	 Big data view on clients Standardised data Across all asset classes Across all products Ease of metric collation Analysis of efficiency gains Target services Holistic view Costs and charges 	
Increased efficiencies	 Mapping data lineage Lean engineering Automation opportunities Redundant processes System consolidation Risk minimisation 	
Trade reporting	 Accuracy of data and collection Clients, regulation, internal functions and stakeholders Framework for identification of DQ issues and remediation Prioritisation of current and future regulation requirements Prior to deadline compliance 	
Golden sources/copy	Data repositories acting as single golden copy for all systemsConsolidation of regional golden sources	
Front-to-back coordination	 Full documentation Business and IT transparency Facilitate decision making Minimise data quality reversals and disruption Enterprise transparency 	
Implementation of governance teams	 Ensures and highlights ownership Full recordkeeping Auditable change history System upgrades Regulatory change 	

A structured approach to data quality is vital to regulatory compliance. Implementation of a remediation framework and governance team ensures that the organisation can respond to a variety of business and regulatory demands whilst continuing to enhance data quality.

And finally • • •

With the MiFID II deadline approaching fast – January 2018 – now is the time to address these issues and ensure your business is in the right position to ensure compliance. Approaching data challenges in a holistic way will enable not only regulatory compliance, but also help your business to thrive in what is becoming an increasingly data-orientated marketplace.





ABOUT US

Brickendon is an award-winning global transformational management and technology consultancy specialising in innovative solutions that save our clients time and money. Our aim is to deliver transformational change across our three key offerings of Advise, Change and Do, through our five practice areas: Data, Quality & Test, Risk & Regulation, Strategy and Digital. This helps ensure our clients see positive results in weeks, not months or years.

Employing domain experts with over 10 years' respective experience in specialist sectors, Brickendon is built on providing lasting, cutting-edge solutions designed to improve profitability, efficiency, competitiveness and innovation across the financial services sector. We are passionate about what we do and thrive on transforming companies to increase their competitive edge.

Started in London in 2010, the driving force behind Brickendon's global strategy is transforming the traditional consultancy model. We now have multiple offices across Europe and the US, including London and New York.

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