

Optimal reporting regimes

Chile's TR experience



Alexander Hynes | Senior Economist | Statistics and Data Division

Presentation to the OTC Derivative Regulators' Forum | Toronto

An optimal trade reporting framework should balance data quality, reconciliation, and reporting burden

Double-sided reporting

Both counterparties report the same transaction

Benefits

- Reconciliation and natural validation
- ↑ DQ
- Detection of anomalies and inconsistencies unforeseen

Costs

- ↑ Compliance burden
- ↑ operational complexity
- ↑ counterparty coordination required

Single-sided reporting

One counterparty reports the transaction
(from the TRs perspective)

Benefits

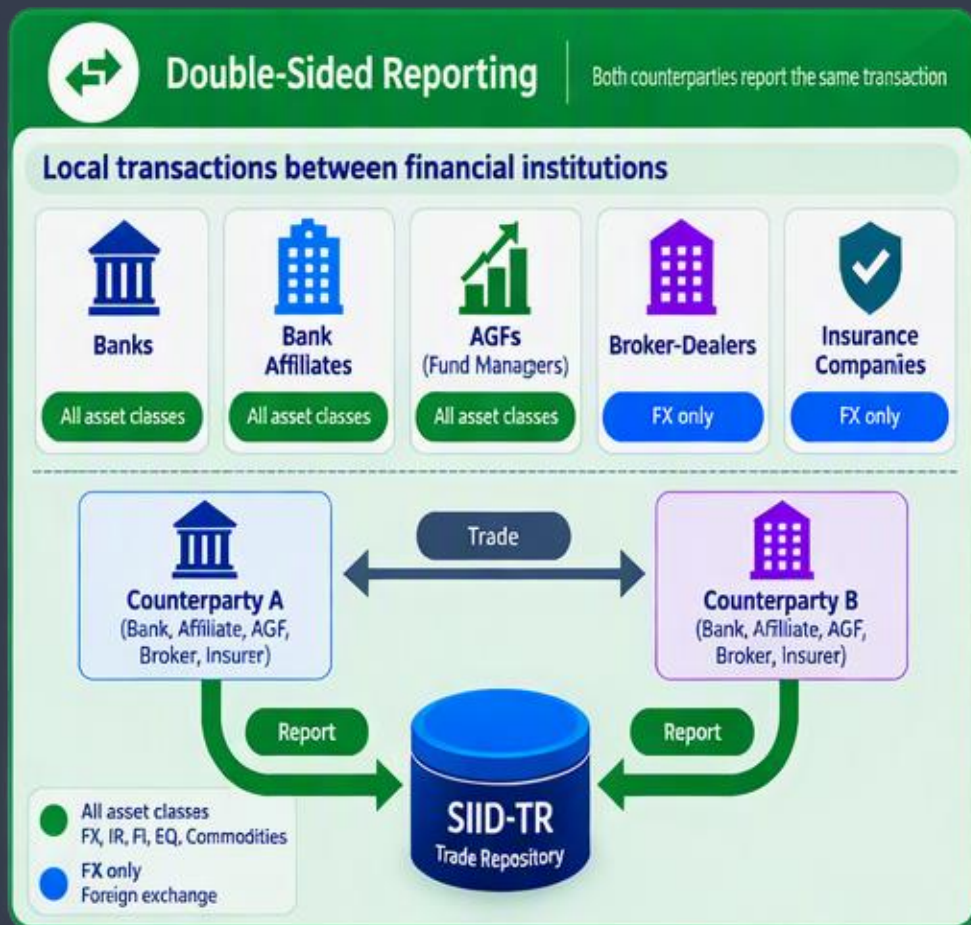
- ↓ local reporting burden
- More cost effective implementation
- Clear reporting responsibility

Costs

- Higher reliance on reporting entity
- Reduced reconciliation ability



Chile's central bank-operated trade repository (SIID-TR) combines hybrid reporting with comprehensive OTC derivatives coverage



**Covered
Asset Classes**



**Foreign
Exchange
(FX)**



**Interest
Rates
(IR)**



**Fixed
Income
(FI)**



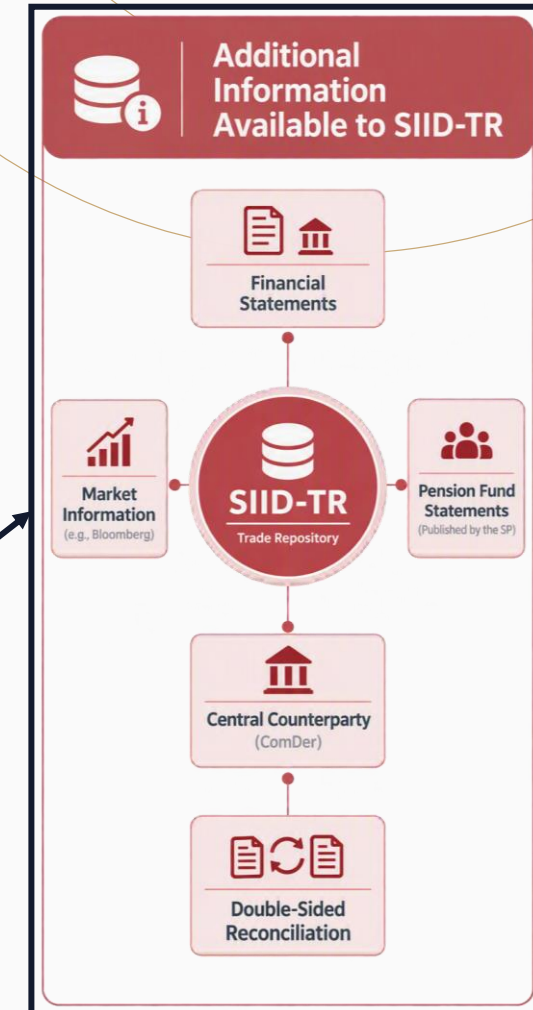
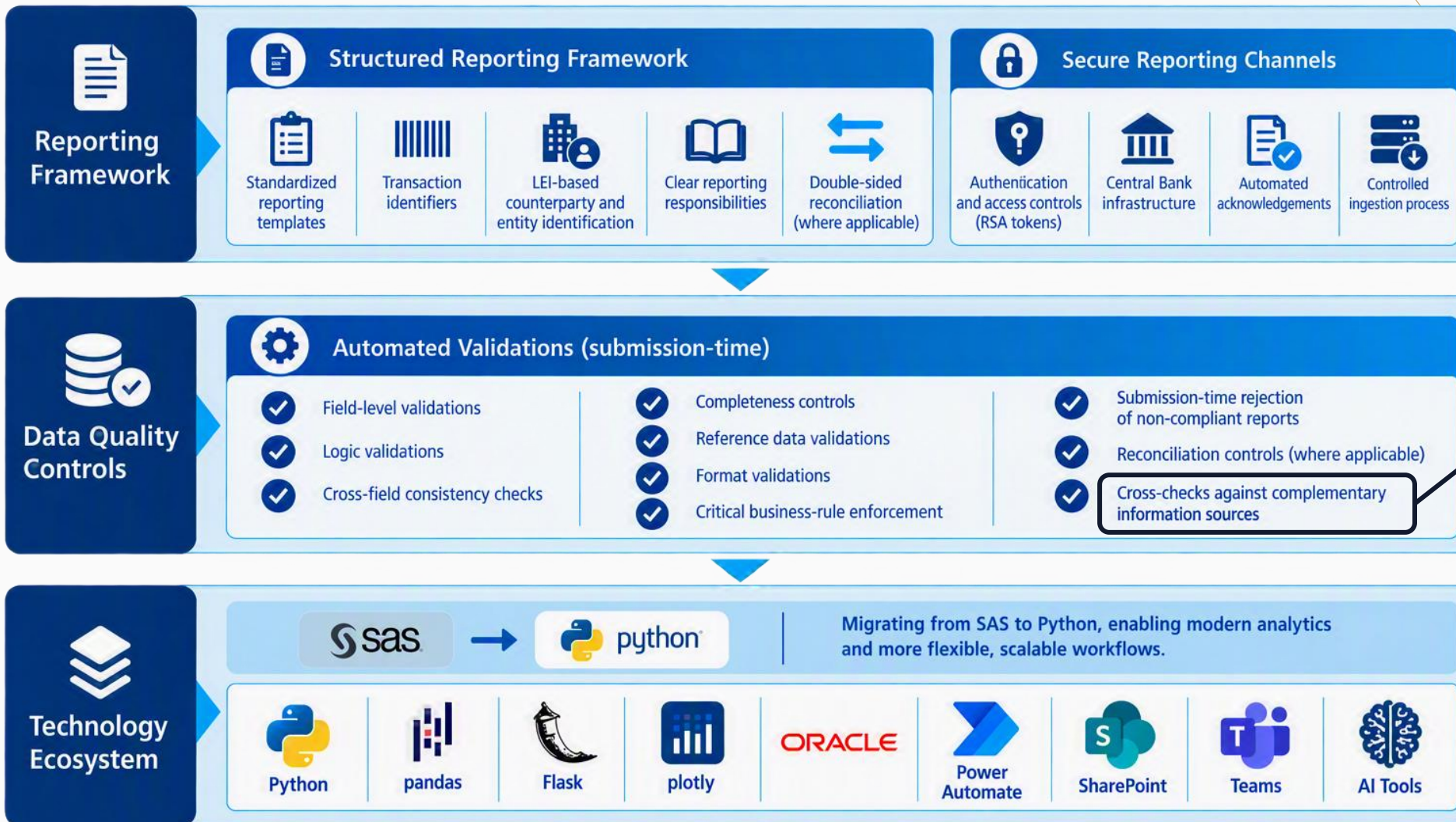
**Equities
(EQ)**



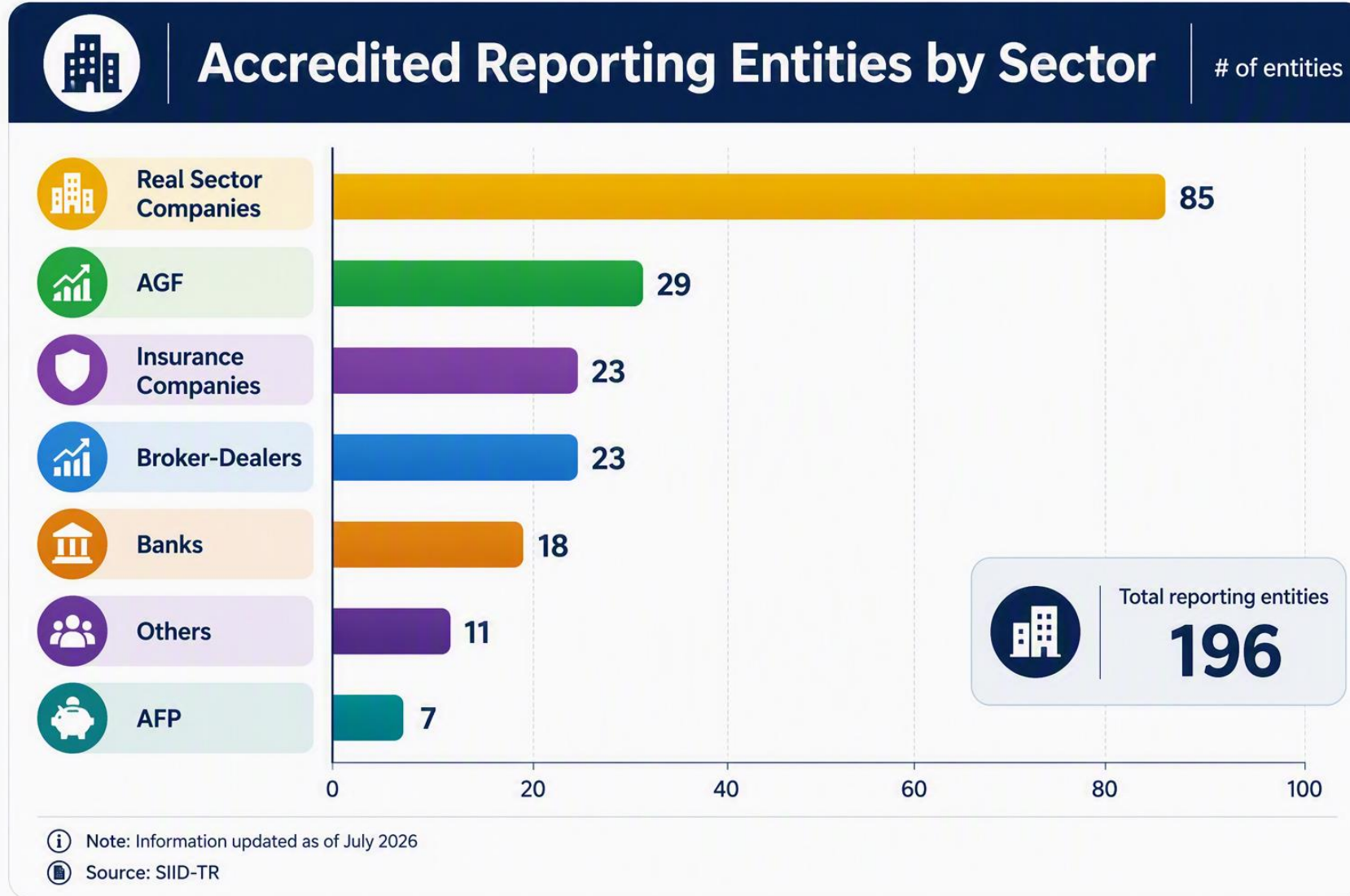
Commodities



SIID-TR combines structured reporting, embedded validations, expert review, and digital transformation to support financial stability monitoring, policy analysis, and high-quality statistics



As of July 2026, 196 entities are accredited in the SIID-TR, including 85 non-financial corporations



Chile's trade repository experience

Simplicity

- Collect data that serves statistical and policy needs
- Standardization

Quality

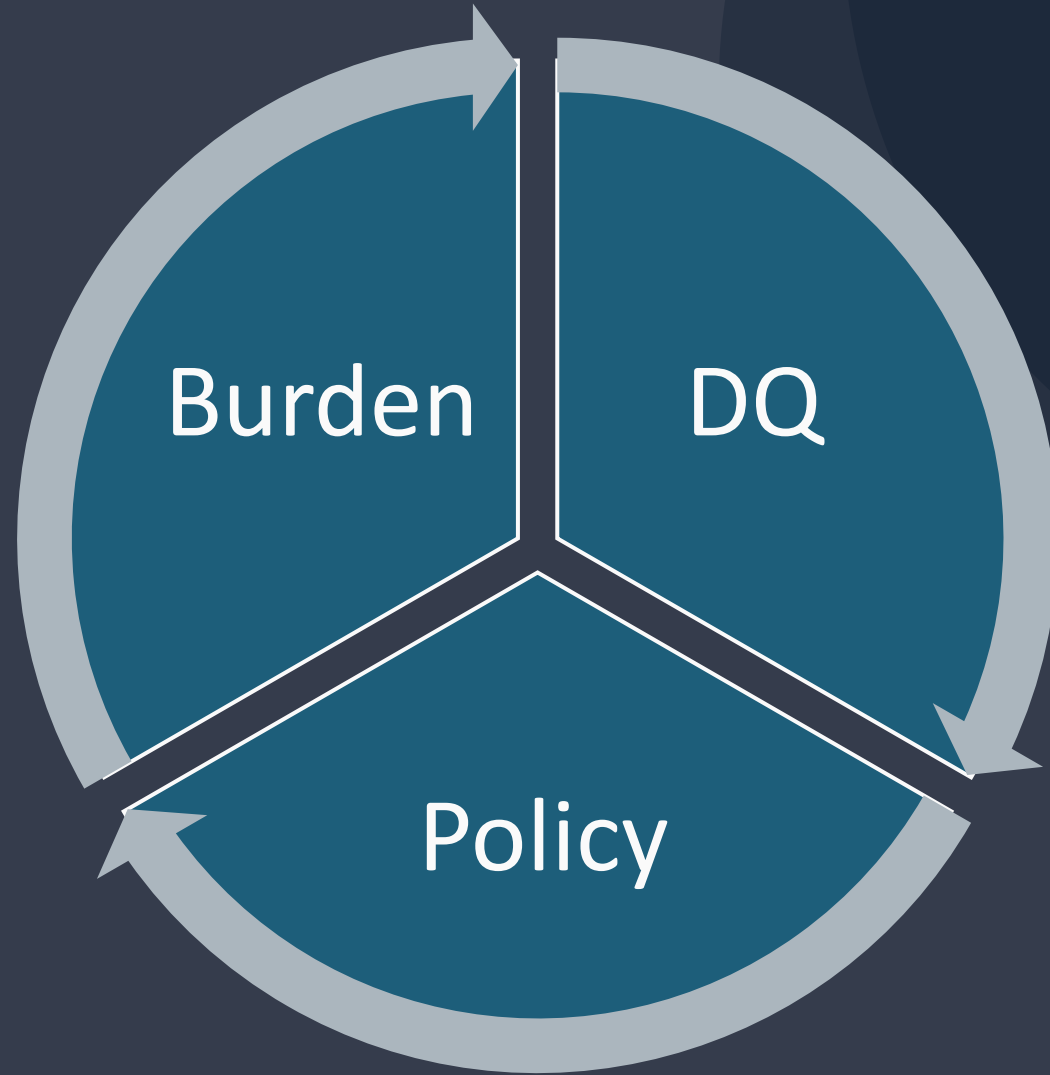
- Build DQ into the reporting process
- Combine automated validations with expert review
- Reconciliation available for key datasets

The future

- AI and automation enhancing validation, reporting and supervision
- Continued international alignment



The balance



How can we achieve higher-quality data with lower reporting burden?