



24th XBRL International Conference

“Transparency: with Available, Reliable, Comparable and Re-usable Data”

**March 20-22, 2012
Abu Dhabi, UAE**

**Taxonomy Summit, Modeling taxonomies using DPM,
Andreas Weller/EBA and 3/22/2012**

Agenda

Recap

The process of building the DPM

The optimisation in the DPM

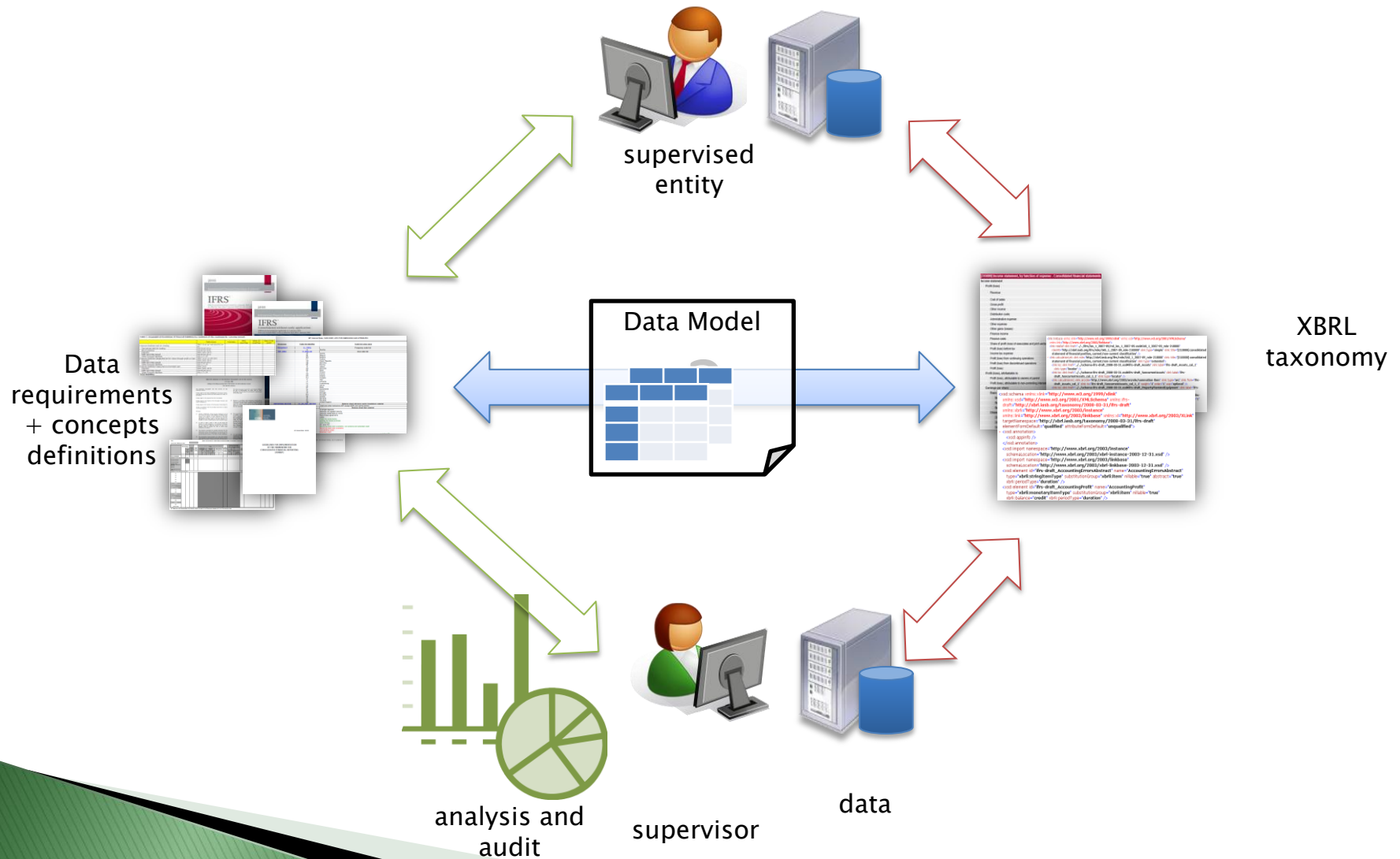
The end-user, DPM and XBRL

What's next for FINREP and COREP?

Supervising reporting



Role of Datapoint Model DPM



Data Exchange FINREP COREP

TAXONOMY
Catalogue of concepts,
definition of exchanged
information

```

===== Income statement, by function of expense ===== Consolidated financial statements
Income statement
Profit (loss)
Revenue
Cost of sales
Gross profit
Other income
Distribution costs
Administrative expense
Other expense
Other gains (losses)
Finance income
Finance costs
Share of profits (losses) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method
Profit/(loss) before tax
Income tax expense
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations

operations

of parent
subsidiary interests

earn from continuing operations
earn from discontinued operations
earn from continuing operations
earn from discontinued operations
earn from discontinued operations
share

```

[illegible]

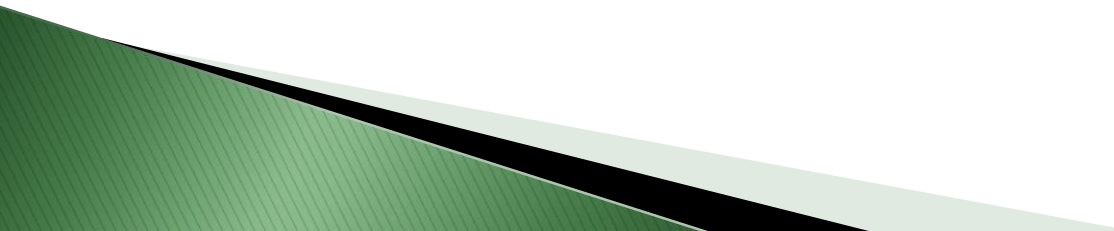
INSTANCE
DOCUMENT
Report containing
facts (business data)



DPM
Catalogue of
concepts, definition
of meta and
business related
information

[illegible]

Data Exchange FINREP COREP

- ▶ **data centric** format: consistent and explicit identification of every piece of reportable information that can be interpreted by its own (e.g. without the context of how it is presented in templates)
 - ▶ each concept in taxonomy is described using **XBRL syntax** which results in a set of **semantics** about a concept (data type, period type, applicable breakdowns, ...)
 - ▶ semantics comes from a **data model** that describes the meta data with the business context
- 

Challenges and issues in analysis of regulatory reporting

- ▶ Different scope and purpose of the data
 - Capital Adequacy
 - Market risk
 - Balance Sheet Statement
 - Financial liabilities by product and by counterparty
 - Loans
 - Fair value hierarchy
 - Gains and losses from hedge accounting
 -
 - Defined benefit plans and employee benefits

A simple template

CR SETT

SETTLEMENT/DELIVERY RISK

		UNSETTLED TRANSACTIONS AT SETTLEMENT PRICE	PRICE DIFFERENCE EXPOSURE DUE TO UNSETTLED TRANSACTIONS	OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL SETTLEMENT RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT
		010	020	030	040
010	Total unsettled transactions in the Non-trading Book	1000			Cell linked to CA
020	Transactions unsettled up to 4 days (Factor 0%)				
030	Transactions unsettled between 5 and 15 days (Factor 8%)				
040	Transactions unsettled between 16 and 30 days (Factor 50%)				
050	Transactions unsettled between 31 and 45 days (Factor 75%)				
060	Transactions unsettled for 46 days or more (Factor 100%)				
070	Total unsettled transactions in the Trading Book				Cell linked to CA
080	Transactions unsettled up to 4 days (Factor 0%)				
090	Transactions unsettled between 5 and 15 days (Factor 8%)				
100	Transactions unsettled between 16 and 30 days (Factor 50%)				
110	Transactions unsettled between 31 and 45 days (Factor 75%)				
120	Transactions unsettled for 46 days or more (Factor 100%)				

The steps to the DPM

- ▶ **divide and conquer** process (analysis of underlying financial standards/regulations):
 - purpose of a framework (what is this data used for?)
 - purpose of a table (usually expressed by its title, thus describing in general the type and character of information required by the content of a table),
 - intersection of a header of a row and a header of a column which names the required information in context of a table,
 - location in a hierarchy in headers of rows and headers of column (inheritance),
 - recursive: supporting documentation and content of other tables allowing identify implicit information that is not explicitly expressed in an analysed table
- ▶ **characteristics of dimensions (breakdowns):**
 - coherent (a set of items that have something in common – share a common semantic nature)
 - minimizing redundancy
- ▶ **result: consistent and explicit model**

A simple DPM

CR SETT

Settlement/Delivery risk

COMMON ELEMENTS

101	Base	114	Type of risk		103	Main category
Code	Name	Code	Name	Hier	Code	Name
2250	m_Exposures	1882	Settlement/delivery risk	10.1	1883	Total instruments for settlement/delivery

COLUMNS

	Code	102	Amount type
		Code	Name
Unsettled transactions at settlement price	010	1884	Unsettled transactions at settlement price
Price difference exposure due to unsettled transactions	020	1885	Price difference exposure due to unsettled transactions
Own funds requirements	030	1886	Own funds requirements
Total settlement risk exposure amount	040	1887	Total settlement risk exposure amount

A simple DPM

ROWS

	Code	129	Prudential portfolio	180	Time from the due time for settlement
		Code	Name	Code	Name
Total unsettled transactions in the Non-trading Book	010	1272	Banking book		
Transactions unsettled up to 4 days (Factor 0%)	020	1272	Banking book	1889	0-4 days
Transactions unsettled between 5 and 15 days (Factor 8%)	030	1272	Banking book	1890	5-15 days
Transactions unsettled between 16 and 30 days (Factor 50%)	040	1272	Banking book	1891	16-30 days
Transactions unsettled between 31 and 45 days (Factor 75%)	050	1272	Banking book	1892	31 to 45 days
Transactions unsettled for 46 days or more (Factor 100%)	060	1272	Banking book	1893	≥46 days
Total unsettled transactions in the Trading Book	070	1888	Trading book		
Transactions unsettled up to 4 days (Factor 0%)	080	1888	Trading book	1889	0-4 days
Transactions unsettled between 5 and 15 days (Factor 8%)	090	1888	Trading book	1890	5-15 days
Transactions unsettled between 16 and 30 days (Factor 50%)	100	1888	Trading book	1891	16-30 days
Transactions unsettled between 31 and 45 days (Factor 75%)	110	1888	Trading book	1892	31 to 45 days
Transactions unsettled for 46 days or more (Factor 100%)	120	1888	Trading book	1893	≥46 days

1	2	CREDIT RISK MITIGATION (CRM) TECHNIQUES WITH SUBSTITUTION EFFECTS ON THE EXPOSURE						3	CREDIT RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES AFFECTING THE AMOUNT OF THE EXPOSURE: FUNDED CREDIT PROTECTION, FINANCIAL			4	BREAKDOWN OF THE FULLY ADJUSTED EXPOSURE OF OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS BY				5	BREAKDOWN OF EXPOSURE																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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A complex DPM

CR SA Total a

Credit and counterparty credit risks and free deliveries: Standardised Approach to capital requirements - TOTAL

COMMON ELEMENTS

129 Prudential portfolio		159 Approach
Code	Name	Code Name
1272	Banking book	1742 SA for Credit Risk - Exposures other than securitisations

COLUMNS

	Code	101 Base		102 Amount type	118 Counterparty	166 CRM Effects/Collateral	167 Conversion factors for off-balance sheet items	168 Risk weights
		Code Name		Code Name	Code Name	Code Name	Code Name	Code Name
Original exposure pre conversion factors	010	2250 m_Exposures		1744 Original exposure pre conversion factors [CR SA]				
Of which: arising from default fund contributions	020	2250 m_Exposures		1744 Original exposure pre conversion factors [CR SA]	1756 Default funds [CR SA]			
(-) Value adjustments and provision associated with the original exposure	030	2250 m_Exposures		1745 Value adjustments and provision associated with the original exposure [CR SA]				
Exposure net of value adjustments and provisions	040	2250 m_Exposures		1746 Exposure net of value adjustments and provisions [CR SA]				
CREDIT RISK MITIGATION (CRM) TECHNIQUES WITH SUBSTITUTION EFFECTS ON THE EXPOSURE								
Unfunded credit protection: adjusted values (Ga)	NA							
Guarantees	050	2250 m_Exposures		1747 CRM substitution effects Outflows [CR SA]		1757 Guarantees - Substitution effect		
Credit derivatives	060	2250 m_Exposures		1747 CRM substitution effects Outflows [CR SA]		1758 Credit derivatives - Substitution effect		

A complex DPM

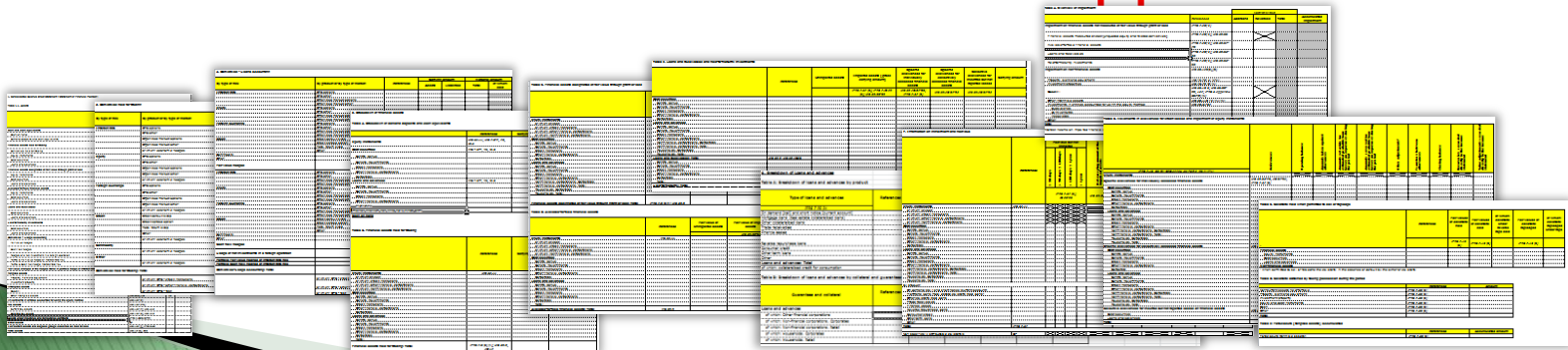
Table name	Table Code	Data Cells	Grey Cells	Dimensions
Credit and counterparty credit risks and free deliveries: Standardised approach to capital requirements – TOTAL	CR SA Total	1515	2250	15

The image displays a complex DPM (Data Presentation Model) table structure. It consists of multiple rows and columns, with various data points, including table codes, dimensions, and cell counts. The table is organized into several sections, each with its own header and data rows. The data is presented in a structured format, with columns for table name, table code, data cells, grey cells, and dimensions. The table is divided into several sections, each with its own header and data rows. The data is presented in a structured format, with columns for table name, table code, data cells, grey cells, and dimensions. The table is divided into several sections, each with its own header and data rows. The data is presented in a structured format, with columns for table name, table code, data cells, grey cells, and dimensions.

The background for FINREP and COREP

- ▶ Significant higher amount of data and tables
 - Direct relations between tables
 - Aggregated relations between tables
 - Counterpart relations between tables
 - Merger relations between tables
 - Referencing relations between tables
 - Referencing to aggregates
 - Movements

Solution is to use a data centric approach

A collage of various financial reporting tables, including balance sheets, income statements, and regulatory forms, illustrating the complexity of data in FINREP and COREP. The tables are overlapping and show different sections of financial data, with some tables having yellow headers and others having white headers. The tables are arranged in a way that suggests a large volume of data and complex relationships between different financial metrics.

Approach for FINREP and COREP

A. Data Point Modelling

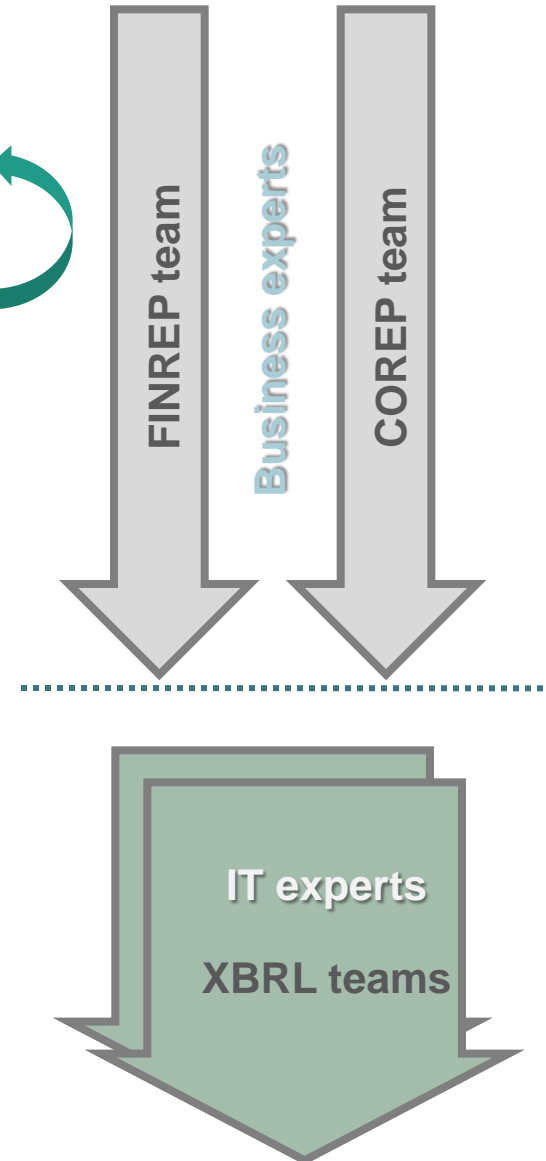
1. DPM concepts and method overview
2. Business templates analysis
3. DPM specification
4. DPM consistency checks
5. DPM structure checks
6. DPM documentation

B. Data Validations Specification

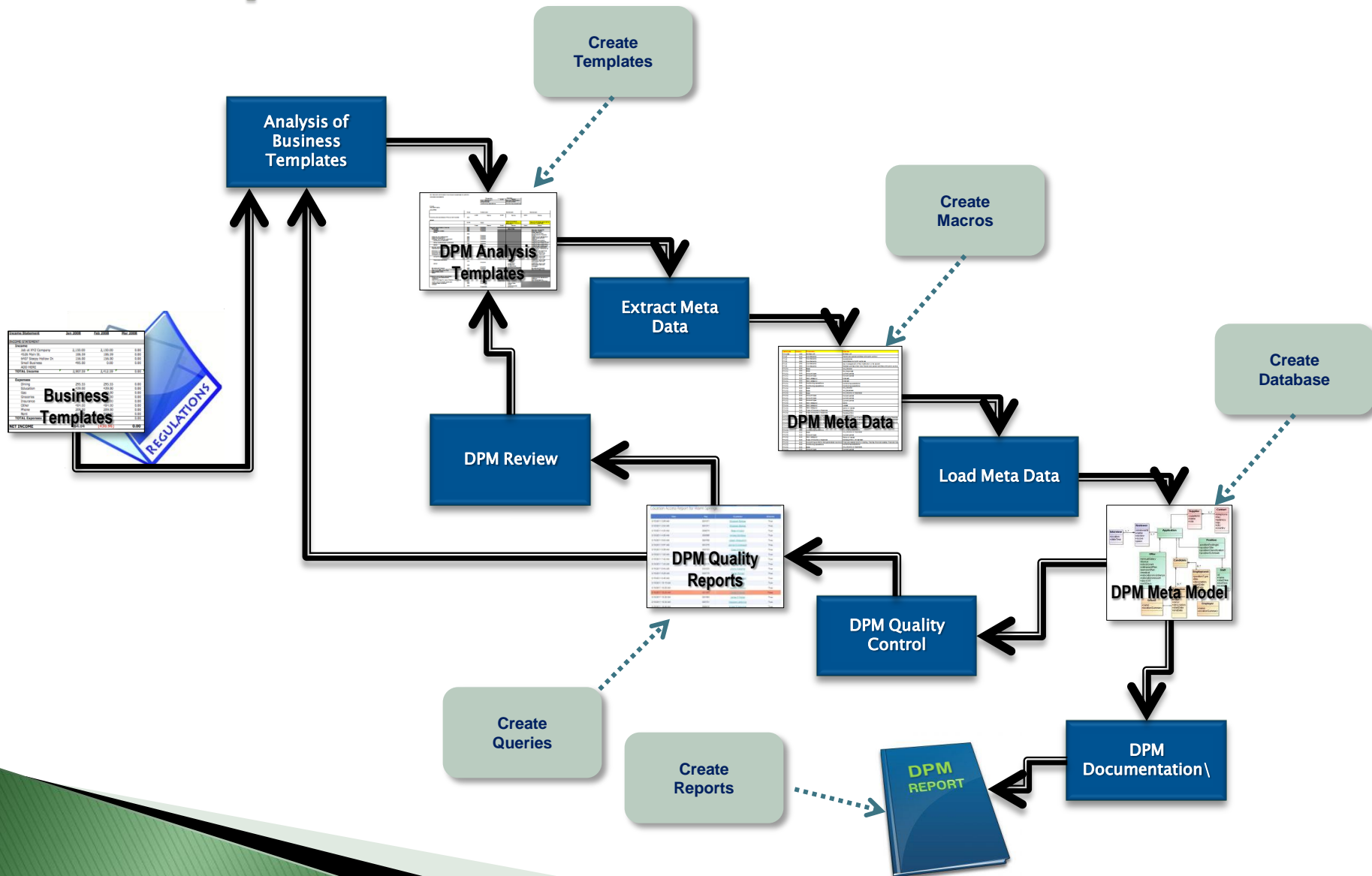
1. Template based formulas
2. DPM based formulas

C. XBRL Development

1. DPM translation into XBRL syntax
2. XBRL taxonomies tuning
3. XBRL validation formulas
4. **XBRL independent review**
5. XBRL taxonomies finalisation



DPM process



DPM quality checks

► Consistency checks

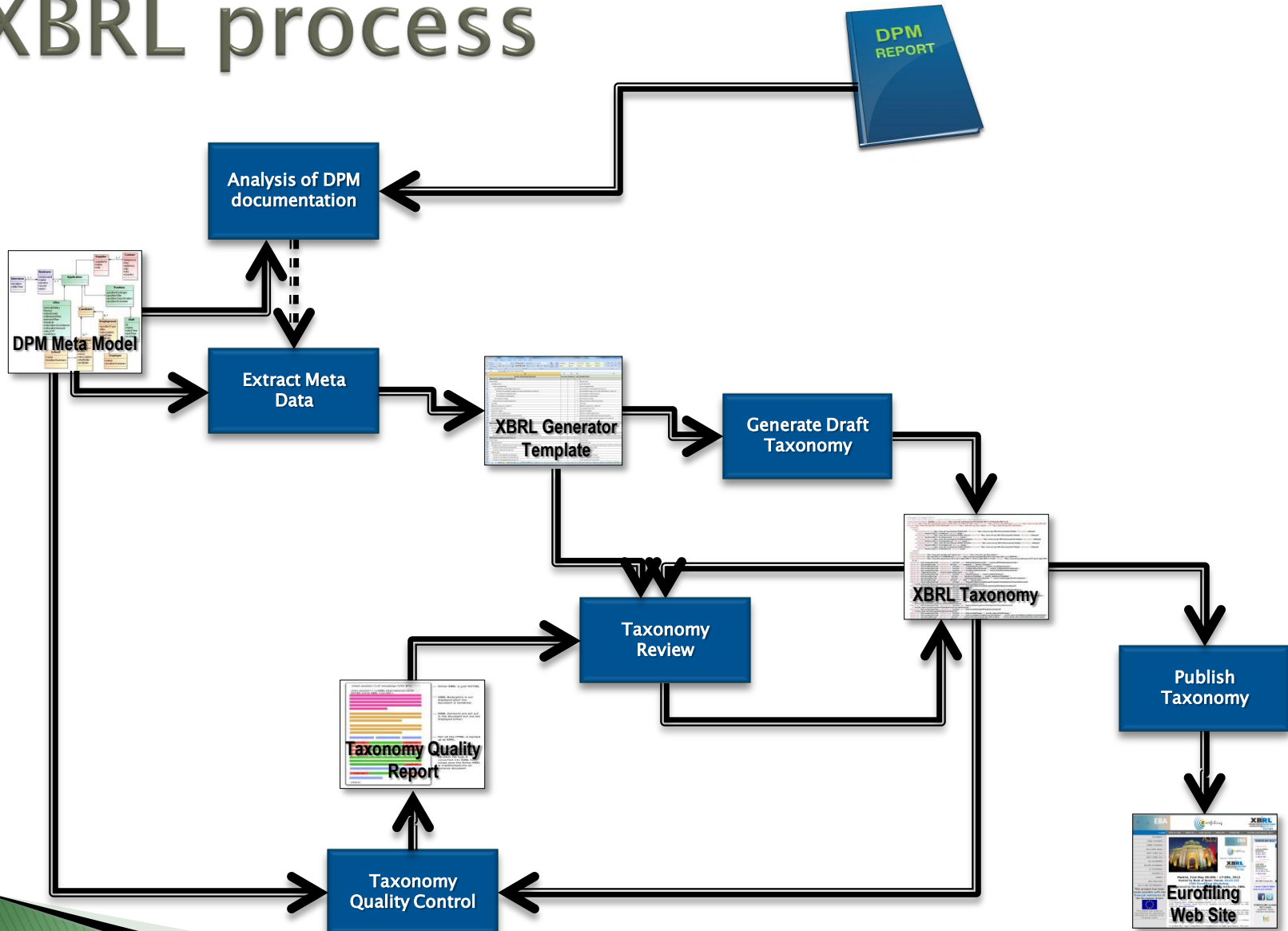
- ✓ Tables column.row matrix (structure including 'grey' cells, for visual control)
- ✓ Table cells missing mandatory dimensions
- ✓ Table cells with the same categorisation (detect same data point, or error)
- ✓ Same data point defined differently in different table cells
- ✓ Table cells with a repeated dimension
- ✓ Members associated with more than one domain

► Structure checks

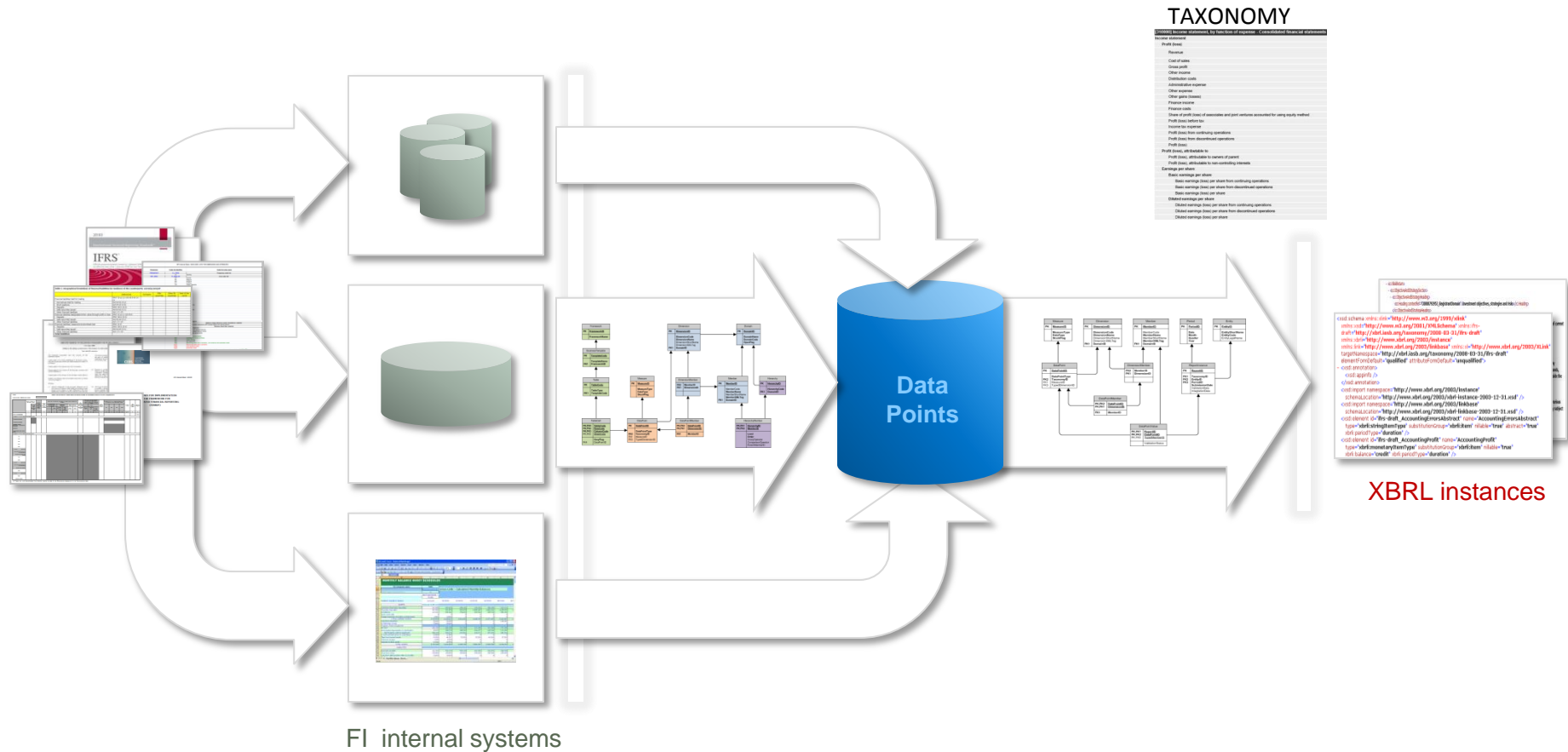
- ✓ Statistics on number of cells
- ✓ Statistics on categorisation (for DPM enhancement):
 - Unique combinations of dimensions and count of data points (aggregated matrix schema)
 - Frequency of dimensions in unique combinations
 - Count of dimensions per combination
 - Count of data points per dimension
- ✓ Count of dimension members /domain members /hierarchy members
- ✓ Dimensions interdependency

...

XBRL process



The end user and *report instance creation*



Some statistics from COREP and FINREP V2

	Defined Template Cells	Potencial data elements per instance, considering the open dimensions	
		<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>
COREP	17,500	21,000	115,000
FINREP	4,500	4,600	25,000
Total	22,000	25,600	140,000

Type of Table	COREP	FINREP	
Single Matrix (fixed number of columns and rows)	35	78	113
Multi Matrix (fixed number of sheets)	4		4
Multi Matrix Open (indeterminate number of sheets - typed)	3	4	7
Single Table (indeterminate number of rows - typed)	4	3	7
Multi Table (fixed number of sheets with indeterminate number of rows - typed)	2		2
	48	85	133

What's next?

- ▶ Summer 2012
 - Public Consultation on FINREP and COREP V2
 - EC should endorse CP50
- ▶ 1 Jan 2013
 - Credit institutions will deliver harmonised in EEA according to COREP and FINREP V2
- ▶ April 2013
 - EBA will collect data from National Supervising authorities in XBRL COREP and FINREP V2
- ▶

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EBA

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**European
Banking
Authority**

European System of Financial Supervision