



EIOPA DPM Documentation

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Contents

I	Abstract.....	3
II	Introduction	3
III	General building blocks and terminology of DPM methodology.....	5
	<i>III.1 DPM dictionary.....</i>	<i>5</i>
	<i>III.2 DPM framework</i>	<i>9</i>
	<i>III.3 Data point and fact.....</i>	<i>13</i>
IV	EIOPA Data Point Model	14
	<i>IV.1 Input materials: Reporting Templates and Business Logs</i>	<i>15</i>
	<i>IV.2 MD and HD versions of the DPM.....</i>	<i>15</i>
	<i>IV.3 Structure of the Solvency II, Pension Funds, PEPP KID, PEPP PR and FICOD</i>	
	<i>DPM</i>	<i>19</i>
	<i>IV.3.1 EIOPA DPM Dictionary</i>	<i>20</i>
	<i>IV.3.2 EIOPA Annotated Templates.....</i>	<i>26</i>
V	Particularities of the DPM technical implementation	33
	<i>V.1 Differences between Reporting Templates and Annotated Templates</i>	<i>34</i>
	<i>V.1.1 Introduction of “*artificial keys*”</i>	<i>34</i>
	<i>V.1.2 Using URIs, being combination of “code” and “type of code”</i>	<i>34</i>
	<i>V.1.3 Splitting templates.....</i>	<i>35</i>
	<i>V.1.4 Necessity to reorganize the columns in open tables.....</i>	<i>35</i>
	<i>V.1.5 Removing redundant and problematic information</i>	<i>36</i>
	<i>V.1.6 ‘Link’ metric.....</i>	<i>37</i>
	<i>V.1.7 Differences in columns meaning</i>	<i>37</i>
	<i>V.1.8 Technical rows in Basic information templates</i>	<i>38</i>
	<i>V.2 Differences between DPM Dictionary and Business logs.....</i>	<i>38</i>
	<i>V.2.1 Differences in enumerations.....</i>	<i>38</i>
	<i>V.3 Specific DPM-based solutions applied.....</i>	<i>38</i>
	<i>V.3.1 Addressing RFFs/MAPs/Remaining part reporting scenarios</i>	<i>38</i>
	<i>V.3.2 Application of Article 112</i>	<i>39</i>
	<i>V.3.3 Splitting of information between open and closed tables</i>	<i>40</i>
	<i>V.3.4 Introduction of T.99.01.01 technical template</i>	<i>41</i>

VI Differences introduced with adopting ATOME: Matter.....	42
VI.1.1 Changes in EIOPA DPM Dictionary	42
VI.1.2 General remarks to the Annotated Templates	46

I Abstract

This document described the Data Point Model [DPM] defined by EIOPA to support reporting of Solvency II, Pension Funds containing an integrated and standalone PEPP Prudential Reporting (PR), Pan-European Personal Pension Products KID data and Financial Conglomerates model. It introduces the DPM terminology, presents the resulting artefacts (DPM Dictionary and Annotated Templates) and explains in detail the approach applied for data modelling.

II Introduction

One of the aims of EIOPA is to improve harmonisation and support coherent application of rules applied for financial institutions and markets across the European Union. In order to achieve this goal a set of common legal acts has been published: the Framework Directive, the Implementing Technical Standards and the Public Guidelines. These acts define among others a set of data to be reported by the undertakings (in particular in the Reporting Templates and supporting Business Logs).

In order to facilitate the data exchange process, EIOPA decided to use an XBRL standard as a mean for technical definition of information requirements (in form of XBRL taxonomies) and as a technical data submission format (XBRL instance documents).

The Data Point Modelling methodology has emerged in the evolution process of application of the XBRL standard for financial and prudential reporting¹. In the beginning and for the first few years XBRL taxonomies have been developed by the IT experts who basically translated the tabular representation of information requirements to the technical format. At some point though the maintenance and updates started to require increasing business input and the business domain experts had been more and more

¹ <http://eurofiling.info/portal/data-point-model/>

involved in the process. This caused the need for definition of a formal model for description of requested data which could be provided by the data users and translated to technical format by the IT without any loss of information or space for interpretation. The resulting methodology has been called the Data Point Modelling to emphasise the shift in the approach from the form centric representation of information requirements (based on tabular views) to the data centric definitions (detailing properties of each exchanged piece of information).

Currently DPM methodology is considered as an intermediary layer between the information requirements definition in legal acts and its technical representation. Following other European supervisors (such as EBA) and some National Competent Authorities (NCAs), EIOPA decided to use this methodology to properly reflect in XBRL all relevant properties of the exchanged data.

The result of the DPM modelling process is a structured description of the model in form of a dictionary (listing and naming all breakdowns and their components identified in the process of analysing the legal acts) and a set of annotated templates (tabular views of requested data with description from the dictionary). These two documents are subsequently used as the inputs for XBRL taxonomy generation process.

The result of application of the DPM methodology shall support fulfilment of the following requirements:

- remove redundancy of metadata definitions (no duplicated data points),
- increase consistency of metadata definitions (clarity and explicitness of definitions),
- increase efficiency of data tagging and mapping (accuracy of assigning tags to data points for generation to/from existing systems),
- advance metadata maintenance procedures (change management and communication),
- facilitate non-IT technical experts' involvement (data modelling is performed by the business users),
- support data mapping procedures (manual and automatic).

With the version 2.8.0, EIOPA has introduced changes to the generation of XBRL/DPM models. As part of these modifications, the generation of the database, the XBRL taxonomy as well as the excel files has been amended. Although the DPM metamodel did not change, it was decided to modify the DPM documentation file in order to familiarise users with the new format of some files, as well as publish excel files in both versions. Differences between new and previous layout have been described in a dedicated section at the end of this document.

III General building blocks and terminology of DPM methodology

An important impact on the organization of the DPM has the process of its definition. The starting point is a set of legal acts composed of the text of regulations, guidelines, international standards and the tabular representation of the information requirements. These input materials are analysed in order to define consistent classifications (breakdowns with enumerated properties) used to categorise the content of the tables². The main division of in the DPM is therefore a clear separation of a **dictionary** (definition of breakdowns in general) and the tabular representation of current information requirements gathered in **frameworks** (which in case of the EIOPA DPM takes form of the Annotated Templates). This is particularly important from the standpoint of maintenance. While dictionary is expected to steadily grow in time and assure backward compatibility (i.e. to support all previous versions), frameworks can change more drastically and dynamically depending on actual information requirements.

III.1 DPM dictionary

Dictionary defines the classifications used in data description. It does it by identifying elements: metrics (that may be arranged in relationship sets), domains and their value constraints or members (plus relationships between them) and dimension as presented on Figure 1 and explained in the next paragraphs.

² Ideally though, the process should be reversed, i.e. start with the definition of breakdowns that would subsequently be applied in description of information requirements presented in the tabular format.

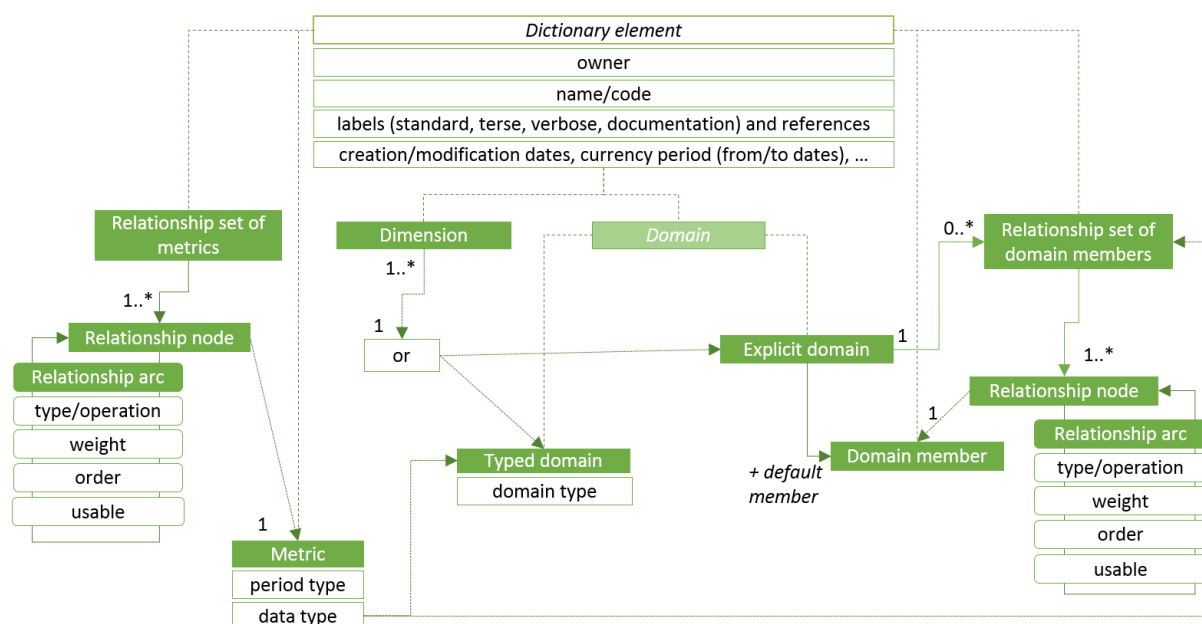


Figure 1. DPM dictionary

Each dictionary element must have a unique (in scope of its definition³) name/code and identify an owner (authority who defined it/is responsible for its maintenance). Additionally, it should have a human readable label (in one – usually English – or more languages and optionally serving different roles/purposes) and may contain other documentary properties (e.g. references to underlying legislation or guidelines, more verbose explanations, etc.). For maintenance purposes declaration of each element must contain a creation date, may include a date of last modification as well as a currency period (from and to dates) when the element is considered to be in application.

A **metric** is the minimum description of each data point (each data point in the model must include in its definition one, and only one, metric). It carries the information on the expected value (data type) and the time context (period type)⁴. It may include other semantics (business properties) depending on the approach taken by the author of the model.

³ In general name/code must be unique for a given owner for metrics, domains and dimensions. Relationship set and members' names/codes must be unique for an owner and a domain that they belong to.

⁴ Time context could be also carried by dimensional attributes.

Other classifications are represented by domains. A **domain** is a set of elements/values sharing a specified semantic nature. Domain can be of one of two kinds: explicit and typed. An **explicit domain** has its elements enumerated in the model while a **typed domain** values are assigned in the reports based on a specified format (data type).

Elements of an explicit domain are called domain members. A **domain member** (or simply a member) is enumerated element of an explicit domain. All members from a domain share a certain common nature defined subjectively but applied consistently by the model's author. A typical example of a domain is "Geographical areas". Members of this domain could be different areas of the Earth, classified according to the physical geography ("Europe", "Pacific Ocean", "Himalayas", ...) and/or human geography ("France", "EU", "G-20 major economies", ...). Combining physical and human geography into one domain is already the author's subjective view of the classification. The number of members in explicit domains varies from two (e.g. "Yes" and "No") to hundreds (in case of countries or currencies). An example of a typed domain could be the ISIN identifier (used to identify uniquely financial instruments) which is restricted to a certain number of characters.

In order to document the relations between domain members or between metrics, they can be gathered in **relationship sets** (sometimes called subdomains or hierarchies). A **relationship** is constructed from nodes and arcs. A **node** refers to a metric (in relationship sets for metrics) or to a domain member (in relationship set of domain members). Nodes are arranged as directed graphs. An **arc** (edge) identifies the source node, the target node, and the order of the relation in a relationship set. It may also identify a node as used for organizational purposes only (with usable property). Arcs may also document the basic arithmetic relations by identifying the type of operation (" \geq ", " \leq " or " $=$ ") and weight by which the target node contributes to the value of a source node (in applications of the DPM so far constrained mainly to identification of a sign, i.e. "+1" and "-1"). In general, all members of explicit domains should participate in hierarchical relationships and whenever possible, these relationships shall reflect arithmetical dependencies as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Example of arithmetical dependencies between domain members expressed in the DPM as a hierarchy (subdomain)

Member	Comparison operator	Sign and weight
Calculated as a sum of best estimate and risk margin	=	
Best estimate	=	+1
Best estimate [before adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default]		+1
Adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default		-1
Risk margin		+1

In some cases, a hierarchy (subdomain) is defined as a flat list of members to be used in a certain scenario (e.g. applied to a particular dimension, driven by information requirements of a template or set of members referenced by an enumerated metric).

Usually, hierarchies include only some members of a domain, especially when there could be alternative classifications, e.g. "Poland"/"Other than Poland" and "EU"/"Other than EU" would never form a single hierarchy as "EU" includes "Poland" plus some other countries while "Other than EU" includes "Other than Poland" minus some countries.

Hierarchies are an important part of the model as they help to maintain coherence within a domain.

In order to be used in description of information requirements a domain member or a typed domain value requires a **dimension** that provides a context of its application. In other words, dimensions contextualise domain members when applied to a data point i.e. they contribute to the semantics of a member which, without a dimension, may be insufficient to represent the full meaning of a property. For instance, in case of "Geographical areas" domain, "Spain" as a member could represent "Location of an issuer" of a financial instrument, "Location of a stock exchange" where this instrument is traded, "Location of a broker" who participated as a middleman in the transaction or finally "Location of a buyer" who purchased this instrument. The same domain member "Spain" was contextualised in this example by four different dimensions. A similar situation may appear in case of a typed domain whose restriction could be different based on the dimension contextualising its value, e.g. code = 123-345-567-890 could be the "Identification number for tax purposes" or "Company registration number", where the kind/type of the number is given by the dimension.

Each dimension must be associated with a domain and may contextualize any member or value of this domain. A domain may have associated more than one

dimension, in such a case a member of a domain can be contextualized with many dimensions when representing a reportable piece of information.

Explicit domain should specify a **default member** that is assumed to be applied to all dimensions referring to this domain in case they are not explicitly used in description of the required data, i.e. these default members are implicitly applied to every data point that is not explicitly characterised by a particular dimension. For example, a dimension “Original currency” may be associated with a default member “All currencies”. This means that when a data point does not explicitly mention the “Original currency” dimension, it is assumed that it takes the “All currencies” member for this dimension.

Default members are very useful when defining the model, as otherwise every data point would have to explicitly mention each dimension and the applicable member. With default members it is enough for a data point to name only the properties that are important to distinguish this data point from other data points. Although technically in XBRL the “default” is a property of a member with respect to a dimension, the DPM assumes that all dimensions referring to a certain domain would have the same default member. This means that only one member in a domain can be assigned as a default and shall apply to all dimensions referring to this domain.

There could be dimensions in the model that do not apply to some data points. For example, a data point representing “Equity instruments” is unlikely to be linked to the “Original maturity” dimension (shares and other ownership rights usually do not have maturity). Therefore, the default member is usually named “Total/Not-applicable”.

Data types of metrics and typed domains are in particular: monetary, decimal, percentage, integer, Boolean, date and URI but can be further extended (by defining new data types or restricting existing data types) if needed. A metric may also be restricted to a specific type of a typed domain or to an enumerated list of members. In the latter case it refers to a relationship set of members, identifies a starting member and whether it is included in the set of allowed values. In specific cases it may also inform how many generations (children, grandchildren, ...) of members form the list of allowed values and take into account also the usable property (that may characterise the use of a member in a hierarchy merely for grouping purposes).

III.2 DPM framework

Framework represents information requirements for a specified scope. Frameworks components and relations between them are presented schematically on Figure 2.

A **taxonomy** is a version of a framework, identified by a reference to the underlying legal acts (name and version of information requirements) plus a date stamp (taxonomy publication date). A taxonomy consists of one or more tables that are usually gathered in table groups and further referenced from modules. It is possible that a taxonomy refers to and reuses tables from previous versions of a framework.

A **module** represents a set of information requirements that are supposed to be submitted in a single report. Typical factors taken into account when defining the scope of a module include:

- data nature homogeneity,
- frequency of reporting (i.e. scope of data transmitted on monthly, quarterly, yearly basis),
- subject scope (e.g. solo and consolidated data),
- accounting or other regulations impacting definitions of data.

Reporting entity classifies a report for submission according to one of modules predefined in the taxonomy.

A **fixed axis** consists of nodes. Nodes can be concrete or referencing.

A **concrete node** is each header of a fixed axis. Nodes can be arranged in nested structures. In such a case, relationships between nodes identify ordering and the manner of presentation of child nodes before or after (for rows) or to the left or right (for columns) in relation to the parent node. Moreover, a concrete node can be classified as abstract if it is included in the table merely for the purpose of organization of headers rather than a resulting in a line containing data.

A **referencing node** points to a relationship set (of metrics or domain members) in a dictionary, specifies the starting node and informs if it included in the set of selected values. The resulting visualisation converts the hierarchy nodes into concrete nodes of an axis. Referencing node is basically an alternative to explicit enumeration of concrete nodes with the benefit of reusing already defined breakdowns and also several constraints (e.g. limited customization of header titles/labels, lack of possibility of inclusion of other codes or marking of unreportable cells and unambiguous treatment of unreported data).

An **open axis** refers to a dimension (usually typed) or other aspects of facts, in particular the temporal reference, entity or unit specific information (for more details see then next section in this document). Nodes (headers) are therefore dynamically constructed based on values contained in a report. In case when a table contains more than one axis of certain kind, the resulting visualisation is a Cartesian product of nodes or values of each axis. This is typically done in so called open tables (i.e. tables with undefined number of rows, when one or more columns are row keys provided in a report) or when there are several axes multiplying the table in sheets.

A concrete node may refer to a metric, dimension member pairs or specific typed dimension values and other aspects of a fact. This reference is inherited from parent nodes to child nodes unless prohibited or overridden by a different metric or member for a given dimension.

Content of a table is additionally defined by hypercubes. A **hypercube** links metrics to dimension member pairs or typed dimensions (and their specific values if applicable). They are constructed as defined in the XBRL Dimensions specification and are technical artefacts. In DPM model reflection of a framework, such as the Annotate Templates it is enough to reflect reportable and prohibited (non-reportable) cells.

Cells in tables appear on and are described by properties (including inheritance) from intersection of row and column headers and information from the sheet (i.e.

particular multiplication of a table). Non-reportable cells (usually marked graphically as criss-crossed or grey shaded and excluded from reporting as illogical or simply unrequested) are a result superposition of the hypercubes (that define only allowed combinations) on the table visualization (based on axes and their content).

Similarly to dictionary elements, framework elements such as frameworks itself, taxonomy, module, table group, table, axis and node are identified by a code/name, human readable label and owner. Axis nodes usually also contain a code (called "rc-code") that facilitates addressing of cells in a table.

III.3 Data point and fact

Relation between a data point and fact is schematically presented on Figure 3.

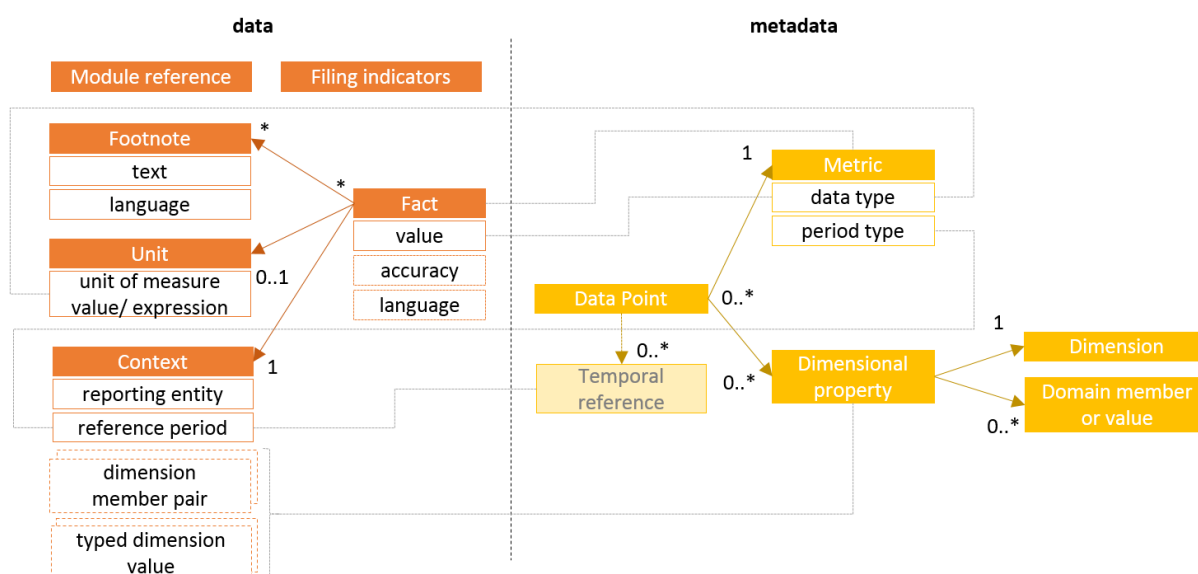


Figure 3. Data point and fact

A **data point** is characterised by a metric and may be further described by dimensional properties. It may also be provided a temporal reference i.e. identification of a period that is different to the default reference period of a report.

A **fact** refers to a data point by applying a metric as defined by a data point and linking to a context that contains dimensional properties corresponding to those defined by a data point.

A **context** apart from dimensional properties also contains identification of a reporting entity (using an identifier value according to the provided scheme) and a reference period that in general informs about the moment or time interval for measurement/expression of a fact value.

Non-numeric facts may contain an attribute informing about the language for its textual value.

Numeric facts contain an attribute expressing data accuracy and refer to declaration of a **unit** of measure.

Footnotes can provide additional textual explanation on facts.

As explained in the previous sections, a report must also identify a module based on which it was created and contain a list of filing indicators referring to reported units (table groups or tables) that are further used as preconditions for evaluations of validation rules.

IV EIOPA Data Point Model

EIOPA Data Point Model follows the organization as presented in the previous section. However, it has also many unique features that differentiate it from other existing DPMs (such as the EBA model used in banking supervision). These are in particular:

- two layers approach (MD and HD),
- significant portion of complex open tables (with unknown and potentially large number of rows) which requires simplification of their modelling in order to allow usability,
- high number of entry points (modules) reflecting various reporting scenarios,
- Excel format for definition of the model in form of the DPM Dictionary and Annotated Templates (aiming to resemble the Business Templates from the Solvency II, Pension Funds, Financial Conglomerates (FICOD) and Pan-European Personal Pension Products KID and PR legal acts),
- technical constructs applied in these Excel files in order to extract all DPM metadata in an automated manner to a structured format of a DPM database and subsequently to XBRL taxonomy syntax.

The chapter describes in detail the approach applied in the DPM modelling of Solvency II, Pension Funds, FICOD and Pan-European Personal Pension Products KID and PR information requirements.

IV.1 Input materials: Reporting Templates and Business Logs

The main inputs for definition of the DPM model are the Reporting Templates and the Business Logs provided by EIOPA.

Reporting Templates reflect Solvency II, Pension Funds, FICOD or Pan-European Personal Pension Products KID and PR information requirements arranged in the form of tabular views while the Business Logs specify in more detail manner the requested content by giving the meaning of information described by particular rows and columns of each template.

From the data modelling perspective, they provided all necessary information for identification of the general breakdowns describing the requested data (defined in the DPM Dictionary), current reporting requirements (in the form of sets of data points represented by the DPM Annotated Templates) as well as the checks and constraints on values to be reported⁵.

IV.2 MD and HD versions of the DPM

The main purpose of the DPM methodology is to identify each reportable piece of information (a data point) in a precise and unambiguous manner. As a result, the DPM defines usually high number of dimensions. This situation has a number of advantages:

- the model is data centric and independent from the particular views of data (templates),
- each data point is classified in detailed according to all applicable characteristics that are defined separately,
- dependencies between concepts are explicit and clearly identifiable,
- supports change management (based on defining specific differences),
- applied breakdowns can be used for various purposes including data querying for analysis,

⁵ Must be noted that Annotated Templates, due to implementation assumption, could contain more information than Reporting templates (find more details in chapter V).

- a bridge with other reporting frameworks can be established using specific properties on each data point,
- data model is less subjective and has fewer space for arbitrary modelling decisions (e.g. if a certain property shall be included in the semantics of a metrics or represented by a dimensional property).

Detailed definition of each property comes however at cost of readability of a model. It also impacts the technical representation of the model in the XBRL format: instance documents are larger in terms of size and code which hinders performance of their parsing and validation. Additionally, the XBRL Formula assertions require to use a high number of dimensions in order to properly filter the facts for evaluation of variables in the context of a report.

To overcome the drawbacks while maintaining of all the benefits the EIOPA DPM applies two layers for data modelling and representation:

- a Highly Dimensional (HD) approach and
- a Moderately Dimensional (MD) approach.

In HD approach the model is defined according the DPM methodology where metrics resemble the very basic properties of a data point that typically determine only its data type. In MD approach the semantics of each metric is extended by inclusion in its definition a number of dimensional properties that in the HD approach are represented by separate and independent dimension-member pairs. Decision on which properties are included in the MD metric is closely aligned with the template view of the required data set (as described in the next paragraphs of this chapter). Other dimensional properties are shared between the two approaches and applied to data points in both versions. This means that MD and HD versions resemble the same model, but MD includes some of the business properties in the definition of a metric while the HD approach keeps all business semantics as dimension-member pairs.

The relation between MD and HD data points is schematically presented in Figure 4.

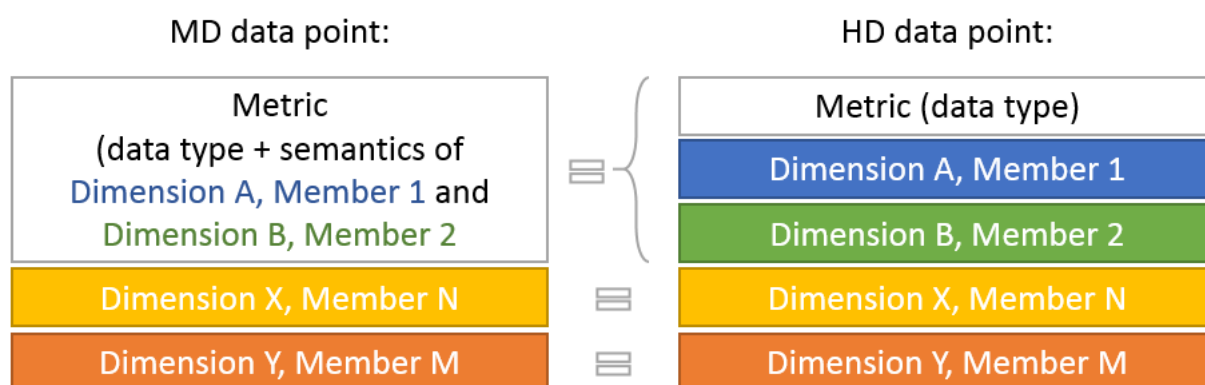


Figure 4. Schematic relation between MD and HD data points

The DPM dictionary contains definitions of properties for both HD and MD approach. The Annotated Templates contain references to the HD components with additional information (based on the applied font colouring convention) to allow the equivalent MD references to be derived.

The process of deriving the MD model from HD is different for closed and open templates.

For closed tables (i.e. tables with all rows and columns identified and named), the derivation process is determined by the placement of the HD metric either on rows, columns or as the table multiplication (z-axis) property. MD metrics are derived by combination of the HD metric and some of the dimensional annotations. The decision on which annotations are combined is determined by their application in all closed tables of the model. By design it is not possible to include in a metric definition an annotation that is reflected in different sections (i.e. either rows, columns, or table multiplication z-axis properties) of a table (in other words, all properties of a metric must be always defined in a single section of a table). All dimensions that must not be included in the definition of MD metrics in closed tables are marked in the DPM Dictionary as “Dimension in MD closed”⁶.

⁶ Dimensions are marked as “Dimension in MD closed” when such dimension is used on a different section (row/columns/table multiplication) than a metric in at least one of the closed tables of the model. In such case the dimension cannot be merged in the MD metric definition. This helps to avoid situations of the same data point being defined differently in the MD model (i.e. using two different MD metrics).

Open tables (i.e. tables with unknown number of rows) include three types of columns:

- a) columns which are a part of a key for unique identification of each row (and are therefore modelled as typed or explicit dimensions)⁷,
- b) columns which are not part of a key and are modelled as dimensions,
- c) columns that resemble data points to be reported for each row (annotation of these columns include identification of metrics).

Columns which can be part of the key (a) or are not part of a key but are modelled as dimensions (b) are resembled in the same way in the MD version as they are in the HD version. Columns that resemble data points (c) are in MD version described as a single metric that combines information from the HD metric and all HD dimensional properties. Note that in this case the "Dimension in MD closed" property is not applicable for exclusion of certain dimensions from being included in the MD metric definition as it is very important for the XBRL file size and processing performance that all facts in a row have the same dimensional description (identified by the dimensions which are part of a key).

As a result, the same data point appearing in an open and closed table of the model may be theoretically defined in a different manner in the MD approach (using a different metric that in case of open table includes some dimensional annotation in its definition while in a close table this annotation is defined separately to the metric).

In general annotations which identify a default member for a dimension should not be present in the Annotate Templates. If such case occurs that annotation would never be included in the MD metric definition.

MD metric labels are derived from the HD model by concatenating the HD metric label and those HD dimension-member pairs that are included in MD metric definition (as explained in derivation process above). These dimension-member pairs are ordered

⁷ In some cases, particularly when multiple columns contribute to a key (resulting in a so-called composite natural key), the DPM may include an additional property that should serve solely as a unique key (also known as an artificial key). This property is represented by a typed dimension, whose domain is a set of identifiers for rows defined by each filer in the submitted report.

according to an algorithm (sorted alphabetically by domain code, dimension code and member label) to ensure consistency, and are separated by pipe characters ("|"). As a result, labels of MD metrics follow the general pattern:

Metric: {label of HD metric}|{dimension code}/{label of domain member}|{dimension code}/{label of domain member}|...

For example:

Metric: Monetary|TA/Maximum value|VG/Solvency II|BC/Loss|CC/Facultative

Please note that technical XBRL representation of the Solvency II, Pension Funds and Pan-European Personal Pension Products KID and PR framework components and reporting in XBRL format is made only in the MD version of the model; the HD version is defined for reference purposes only. Since 2.8.0 release a new format, containing MD model, of excel files was introduced. FICOD model, developed after aforementioned change, is reflected solely in MD version.

IV.3 Structure of the Solvency II, Pension Funds, PEPP KID, PEPP PR and FICOD DPM

There is no single predefined format for representation of the DPM. The ones commonly used is an Excel workbook (in this format the DPM is usually created and edited)⁸, a database (used for maintenance and quality/consistency checks) and an XBRL taxonomy (applied for reporting in XBRL). EIOPA applies all these three formats. The latter two are IT artefacts explained in separate documentations. This document focuses on description of an Excel format where the business users define the DPM.

As described in the section III of this document, a DPM consists of Dictionary and Framework. The latter can be organized for instance in a form of an Analysis Matrix, as in case of the EBA, or as Annotated Templates in case of EIOPA. Annotated Templates have several advantages over the Analysis Matrix:

- they are close to the Business Templates,

⁸ Excel format is commonly known to the business experts developing the model and open source or inexpensive commercial tools allow editing and reviewing of its content.

- each table is modelled at once (not by row/columns/table multiplication approach),
- it is possible to identify crossed-out cells in a single view.

The original disadvantage of the Annotated Templates was high flexibility of its structure which made it complex to develop an automated process of XBRL taxonomy development. This obstacle has been overcome in the current DPM Annotated Templates by applying named ranges and cell styles.

In order to help to trace differences in DPM Dictionary and Annotated Templates following colour convention was used:

New information. For example new entry point, template or table column.
Information changed (other than label). For example templates affected by change in modelling, remodeling of particular column or row of existing table.
Deleted information. For example removed annotation.
Label change (not affected template modelling).

IV.3.1 EIOPA DPM Dictionary

EIOPA DPM Dictionary is defined in the form of an MS Excel workbook and contains the definition of the Solvency II, Pension Funds, Pan-European Personal Pension Products KID, Pan-European Personal Pension Products PR and Financial Conglomerates regimes. It consists of numerous worksheets as described below and presented on screenshot on Figure 5:

- worksheet listing all owners together with their codes⁹,
- worksheet listing all domains together with their codes and types (explicit/typed),
- worksheet listing all dimensions together with their codes and reference to domains,
- two worksheets listing metrics, one for HD and one for MD version of the model; declaration of a metric includes identification of the constraint towards the reportable values to a specified type (e.g. monetary, string, etc.) or enumeration (by identification of the hierarchy and optionally also the starting member whose descendants – taking into account the usable property – form the list of allowed values to be reported),
- one worksheet for each explicit domain defining (among others):

⁹ As explained in section III.1 of this document Owner is an authority who defines the concepts in the dictionary and is responsible for their maintenance.

- unstructured list of all domain members (of which at least one is marked as a default member),
- relationships between domain members (arithmetical if possible).

	Name	Default	Owner	Creation date	Validity date	Last modified	Count	Comment	Intensity	Name	Intensity label	Sign	Weight	Channel	Usable	Applicable sheets for disclosures	Creation date	Validity date	
Not reported	10	Y/N	12C	2014-07-07			6	1. Content	15	1 - Reported						S.01.01 (2011), SE.01.01 (2011), SPV.01.01	2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Reported	11	12C	12C	2014-07-07			119	Reported	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported other reason	12	12C	12C	2014-07-07			114	Not reported	15	0 - Not reported (in this case special justification is needed)							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no derivative transactions	13	12C	12C	2014-07-07			4	2. Basic information	15	1 - Reported						N/A	S.01.01 (2011), SE.01.01 (2011), SPV.01.01	2014-07-07	2014-07-07
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	14	12C	12C	2014-07-07			6	Reported	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c maturity threshold	15	12C	12C	2014-07-07			2	3. Assets and liabilities by currency	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no non-life business	16	12C	12C	2014-07-07			7	Reported	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c composite undertaking	17	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported s/c below threshold of non-home currency total being	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c full use of standard formula	18	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported other reason	15	0 - Not reported other reason							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c below threshold of non-home currency	19	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	4. Open derivatives	15	1 - Reported						N/A		2014-07-07	2014-07-07
Not reported s/c use full internal model	20	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Reported	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no non-life business	21	12C	12C	2014-07-07			16	Not reported s/c no derivative transactions	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no non-life business	22	12C	12C	2014-07-07			14	Not reported other reason	15	0 - Not reported other reason							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	23	12C	12C	2014-07-07			3	5. Life and health S/LT Technical Provisions (Preparatory scope)	15	1 - Reported						N/A		2014-07-07	2014-07-07
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	24	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Reported	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	25	12C	12C	2014-07-07			4	Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c maturity threshold	26	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported s/c maturity threshold	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	27	12C	12C	2014-07-07			2	Not reported other reason	15	0 - Not reported other reason							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c maturity threshold	28	12C	12C	2014-07-07			14	6. Non-life Technical Provisions (Preparatory scope)	15	1 - Reported						N/A		2014-07-07	2014-07-07
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	29	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Reported	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	30	12C	12C	2014-07-07			7	Not reported s/c no non-life business	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	31	12C	12C	2014-07-07			14	Not reported s/c maturity threshold	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	32	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported other reason	15	0 - Not reported other reason							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	33	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	7. Solvency Capital Requirement - SP (Preparatory scope)	15	1 - Reported						N/A		2014-07-07	2014-07-07
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	34	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Reported	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	35	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported s/c use full internal model	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	36	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported other reason	15	0 - Not reported other reason							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	37	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	8. Solvency Capital Requirement - First (Preparatory scope)	15	1 - Reported						N/A	S.01.01 (2011), SE.01.01 (2011), SPV.01.01	2014-07-07	2014-07-07
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	38	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Reported	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	39	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported s/c use full internal model	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	40	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported s/c use of full internal model	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	41	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported s/c use of standard formula	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	42	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported other reason	15	0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	43	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	9. Solvency Capital Requirement - Second (Preparatory scope)	15	1 - Reported						N/A	S.01.01 (2011), SE.01.01 (2011), SPV.01.01	2014-07-07	2014-07-07
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	44	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Reported	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	45	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported s/c use partial internal model	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	46	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported s/c full use of standard formula	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	47	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported other reason	15	0 - Not reported other reason							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	48	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	10. Solvency Capital Requirement (Preparatory scope)	15	1 - Reported						N/A		2014-07-07	2014-07-07
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	49	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Reported	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	50	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported s/c use full internal model	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	51	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported s/c use full internal model	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	52	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported s/c not not existent	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	53	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported other reason	15	0 - Not reported other reason							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	54	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	11. Minimum Capital Requirement	15	1 - Reported						N/A	S.01.01 (2011), SE.01.01 (2011)	2014-07-07	2014-07-07
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	55	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported s/c composite undertaking	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	56	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported other reason	15	0 - Not reported other reason							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	57	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	12. Minimum Capital Requirement - Composite	15	1 - Reported						N/A	S.01.01 (2011), SE.01.01 (2011)	2014-07-07	2014-07-07
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	58	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Reported	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	59	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported s/c non-composite undertaking	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	60	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported other reason	15	0 - Not reported other reason							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	61	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	13. Non-life Insurance Individual Requirements	15	1 - Reported						N/A	S.01.01 (2011)	2014-07-07	2014-07-07
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	62	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Reported	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	63	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported s/c no non-life insurance business in the scope of the group	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	64	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported other reason	15	0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	65	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	14. Basic information - RPI and matching adjustment portfolios (Preparatory scope)	15	1 - Reported						N/A	S.01.01 (2011), SE.01.01 (2011)	2014-07-07	2014-07-07
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	66	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Reported	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	67	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported s/c no RPI or IOLAP	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	68	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	Not reported other reason	15	0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	69	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	15. Comment	15	1 - Reported						N/A	S.01.01 (2011), SE.01.01 (2011)	2014-07-07	2014-07-07
Not reported s/c no life and health S/LT business	70	12C	12C	2014-07-07			1	15. Comment	15	1 - Reported							2014-07-07	2014-07-07	

Versioning

Owners

Domains

Dimensions

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Figure 5. Structure of EIOPA DPM Dictionary

Dimensions in the DPM are used not only to reflect typical breakdowns (i.e. “Currencies”, “Lines of business”) but certain notion of data points (e.g. “Consolidation scope”) or expression of temporal characteristics (“Instant or duration”).

All concepts in dictionary are described with information helpful for maintenance and versioning:

- creation date,
- validity date is the last reference date for which the concept is used in Annotated Templates¹⁰,

¹⁰ For instance, in 2.9.0 release validity dates are specified as follows:

- 2013-12-31 for concepts not used in 1.5.2.c release nor in 2.0.1 release of Annotated Templates. Validity date can be earlier than creation date for concepts that were never used in production releases,

- 2015-09-30 for concepts used in 1.5.2.c release but not in 2.0.1 release of Annotated Templates,

- 2016-07-15 for concepts used in 2.0.1 release but not in 2.1.0 release of Annotated Templates,

- last modified date (i.e. date of last upgrade to the label).

IV.3.1.1 Domains worksheet

Domains worksheet (Figure 6) contains among others information about domains code/name, label (in English), domain type (primary, explicit or typed) and owner. Primary domain type is used for metrics. Data type is identified for typed domains.

- 2017-07-15 for concepts used in 2.1.0 release but not in 2.2.0 release of Annotated Templates,

- 2018-07-15 for concepts used in 2.2.0 release but not in 2.3.0 release of Annotated Templates,

- 2019-07-15 for concepts used in 2.3.0 release but not in 2.4.0 release of Annotated Templates,

- 2020-07-15 for concepts used in 2.4.0 release but not in 2.5.0 release of Annotated Templates,

- 2021-07-15 for concepts used in 2.5.0 release but not in 2.6.0 release of Annotated Templates,

- 2021-08-06 for concepts used in 2.6.0 release but not in 2.6.1 release of Annotated Templates,

- 2022-07-15 for concepts used in 2.6.0 and 2.6.1 release but not in 2.7.0 release of Annotated Templates,

- 2023-07-15 for concepts used in 2.7.0 but not in 2.8.0 release of Annotated Templates,

- 2024-07-15 for concepts used in 2.8.0 but not in 2.9.0 release of Annotated Templates

- 2024-10-15 for concepts used in 2.8.0 but not in 2.8.2 release of Annotated Templates.

Domain code/name	Domain label	Domain type	Owner	Prefix	Namespac	Locatic	Dataty	Creation date	Validity date	Last mod	Comment
1 met	Metrics	primary	s2c					2014-07-07			
2 BC	Basic concepts	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
3 MC	Main categories	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
4 AM	Amount types	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
5 VM	Valuation methods	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
6 DI	Instant or duration	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
7 TR	Treatment of risk mitigation	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
8 TB	Type of businesses	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
9 PU	Purposes of assets/portfolio	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
11 SE	Sectors	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
13 CG	Collaterals/Guarantees	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
14 LB	Lines of businesses	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
15 EL	Eligibility	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
16 CS	Consolidation scopes	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
17 CM	Controlling or minority interests	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
18 CU	Currencies	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
19 GA	Geographical areas	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
20 PI	Percentage intervals	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
21 TS	Types of string	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
22 LT	Types of trigger	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
23 TD	Types of date	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
24 NT	Types of number	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
25 BR	Brackets	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
26 PP	Types of percentage	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
27 DC	Types of decimal	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
28 CE	Types of income statement concepts	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
29 TI	Time intervals	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
30 RT	Risk types	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
31 SC	Status of claim	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
32 PC	Product characteristics	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
33 EX	Exposure types	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
34 AP	Approaches used	explicit	s2c					2014-07-07			
35 ID	Codes	typed	s2c				string	2014-07-07			
36 NA	Names	typed	s2c				string	2014-07-07			
37 NB	Integer numbers	typed	s2c				string	2014-07-07		2017-07-15	
38 ER	Ratings	typed	s2c				string	2014-07-07			
39 RA	Agencies	typed	s2c				string	2014-07-07			
40 TY	Types	typed	s2c				string	2014-07-07			

Figure 6. Structure of domains worksheet in EIOPA DPM Dictionary

IV.3.1.2 Dimensions worksheet

Dimensions worksheet (Figure 7) contains among others information about its code/name, label (in English), applicable domain code, owner, dimension in MD closed information.

Applicable domain code identifies the domain that each dimension relates to. There must be one and only one applicable domain identified for each dimension but at the same time more than one dimension can be applicable for a single domain.

“Yes” in “dimension in MD Closed” column identifies those dimensions that can’t be included into MD metrics applicable in closed tables (see *IV.2 MD and HD versions of the DPM*).

#	Dim	Dimension label	Applicable domain code	Own	Dimension in MD Close	Restriction on content	Pref	Namespac	Creation d	Validity date	Last modif
1	BC	Basic concepts	BC	s2c					2014-07-07		
2	AL	Type of assets and/or liabilities	MC	s2c					2014-07-07		
3	TT	Type of transaction	MC	s2c					2014-07-07		
4	GR	Types of guarantees received [on- and off- balance]	MC	s2c					2014-07-07		
5	AS	Type of assets	MC	s2c					2014-07-07		
6	LB	Type of liabilities	MC	s2c					2014-07-07		
7	OB	Type of off balance sheets concepts	MC	s2c					2014-07-07		
8	LS	Long or short positions	MC	s2c					2014-07-07	2013-12-31	
9	OS	Types of sum insured	MC	s2c					2014-07-07		
10	OZ	Sum insured by the reporting entity including technical provisions [other than local GAAP specific]	MC	s2c					2014-07-07	2013-12-31	
11	OF	Own funds	MC	s2c					2014-07-07		
12	PF	Types of performance	MC	s2c					2014-07-07		
13	VG	Valuation general	AM	s2c	yes				2014-07-07		
14	TA	Types of amount	AM	s2c	yes				2014-07-07		
15	DD	Discounted or undiscounted	AM	s2c					2014-07-07		
16	VP	Valuation of provisions	AM	s2c					2014-07-07		
17	AD	Prospective or retrospective	AM	s2c	yes				2014-07-07	2016-07-15	
18	TQ	Type of capital requirement	AM	s2c					2014-07-07	2013-12-31	
19	VM	Valuation method	VM	s2c	yes				2014-07-07		
20	VL	Valuation of provisions [general]	VM	s2c	yes				2014-07-07		
21	AG	Changes in own funds	VM	s2c	yes				2014-07-07		
22	HH	Changes in technical provisions	VM	s2c	yes				2014-07-07		
23	SY	Status of share payment, initial fund or mutual members account	VM	s2c					2014-07-07		
24	DU	Dated or undated	VM	s2c					2014-07-07		
25	XS	Changes in excess of assets over liabilities	VM	s2c					2014-07-07		
26	EA	SCR calculation	VM	s2c	yes				2014-07-07		
27	DI	Instant or duration	DI	s2c	yes				2014-07-07		
28	RR	Valuation of recoverables	VM	s2c					2014-07-07		
29	IT	Treatment of risk mitigation	TR	s2c					2014-07-07		
30	CC	Ceded and not ceded	TB	s2c					2014-07-07		
31	HS	Types of hedging strategies	TB	s2c					2014-07-07	2013-12-31	
32	AX	Applicable standard	AM	s2c	yes				2014-07-07		
33	TU	Type of underwriting model	TB	s2c					2014-07-07	2013-12-31	
34	TR	Types of reinsurance [traditional or not]	TB	s2c					2014-07-07	2013-12-31	
35	RX	Type of reinsurance treaty	TB	s2c					2014-07-07	2013-12-31	
36	XL	XL premiums	AM	s2c					2014-07-07	2013-12-31	
37	IV	Insurance/trade	PU	s2c					2014-07-07	2013-12-31	
38	IO	Investment or own use	PU	s2c					2014-07-07		

Figure 7. Structure of dimensions worksheet in EIOPA DPM Dictionary

IV.3.1.3 Metrics worksheet

There are two worksheets dedicated to metrics: met HD and met MD (Figure 8). The structure of those worksheets is the same. Both contain among others information about labels (in English), names, owners, data types, domains, hierarchies, and period types¹¹. MD metrics labels are derived from HD components according to procedure described in section IV.2.

Domain information is applicable only to enum:enumerationItemType metrics. Two additional columns are referenced in those cases:

- Hierarchy – identifying a relationship set of domain members that are potential value of a metric. The set can be of nested structure,
- Member (optional) - it identifies in case of nested relationship sets starting nodes that are excluded from the set of selected values (i.e. if it is “Total/NA” then it means that children of “Total/NA” are available values, but “Total/NA” is not).

¹¹ All EIOPA DPM metrics are of instant period type. DI domain is used to specify period type attribute.

used to identify those domain members that can't be chosen as potential value of this particular metric¹³.

For each relationship set an owner is identified, as well as applicable dimension code. If a relationship set is referenced exclusively by a metric (not dimension) then N/A is specified (for technical reasons).

Label	Name	Default	Owner	Creation date	Validity date	Last mod	Count	Comment	Hierarchy	Name	Hierarchy Sign	Weight	Owner	Usable	Applicable	Applicable sheets for dropdowns	Creation date	Validity date
Total/NA	x0	yes	s2c	2014-07-07	2013-12-31		0		1: Collateral/Guarantee	x0	Total/NA =		s2c		N/A		2014-07-07	
Collateral	x1		s2c	2014-07-07	2013-12-31		1		Collateralised/guaranteed	x6	Collateral =	+					2014-07-07	2013-12-31
Collateral for reinsurance accepted [CR]	x2		s2c	2014-07-07	2013-12-31		1		Collateralised	x5	Collateralised	+					2014-07-07	2013-12-31
Collateral for securities borrowed [CB]	x3		s2c	2014-07-07	2013-12-31		1		Guaranteed	x8	Guaranteed	+					2014-07-07	2013-12-31
Collateral pledged [CP]	x4		s2c	2014-07-07	2013-12-31		1		Not collateralised/guaranteed	x16	Not collateralised/g	+					2014-07-07	2013-12-31
Collateralised	x5		s2c	2014-07-07	2013-12-31		1		2: Being collateral or not	x6	1 - Assets in the balance sheet that are collateral pledged		s2c		N/A	5.06.02 (201), SE.06.02 (201)	2014-07-07	
Collateralised/guaranteed	x6		s2c	2014-07-07	2013-12-31		1		Collateral pledged [CP]	x2	2 - Collateral for reinsurance accepted						2014-07-07	
Full capital protection	x7		s2c	2014-07-07	2013-12-31		1		Collateral for securities borrowed [CB]	x3	3 - Collateral for securities borrowed						2014-07-07	
Guaranteed	x8		s2c	2014-07-07	2013-12-31		1		Repos [R]	x23	4 - Repos						2014-07-07	
Guaranteed minimum death benefit [GMD8]	x10		s2c	2014-07-07			2		Not collateral	x15	9 - Not collateral						2014-07-07	
Guaranteed minimum income benefit [GMIB]	x11		s2c	2014-07-07			2		3: Collateral	x0	Total/NA =		s2c		N/A		2014-07-07	
Guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits [GMWB]	x12		s2c	2014-07-07			2		Total/NA	x18	On policies	+					2014-07-07	
No [N]	x13		s2c	2014-07-07			1		On policies	x19	Other than on policies	+					2014-07-07	2015-09-30
No capital protection	x14		s2c	2014-07-07			1		Other than on policies and not collateralised	x18	Other than on policies	+					2014-07-07	2015-09-30
Not collateral	x15		s2c	2014-07-07			1		4: SPV sufficiently collateralised or not	x24	SPV sufficiently collateralised		s2c		N/A		2014-07-07	
Not collateralised/guaranteed	x16		s2c	2014-07-07	2013-12-31		1		SPV not sufficiently collateralised	x23	SPV not sufficiently collateralised						2014-07-07	
Not sensitive [NS]	x17		s2c	2014-07-07			1		5: Capital protection	x7	1 - Full capital protection						2014-07-07	
On policies	x18		s2c	2014-07-07	2015-09-30		1		Full capital protection	x21	2 - Partial capital protection						2014-07-07	
Other than on policies and not collateralised	x19		s2c	2014-07-07	2015-09-30		1		Partial capital protection	x14	3 - No capital protection						2014-07-07	
Partial [P]	x20		s2c	2014-07-07			1		6: Types of guarantee (Preparatory scope)	x0	Total/NA		s2c		N/A		2014-07-07	2015-09-30
Partial capital protection	x21		s2c	2014-07-07			1		Guaranteed minimum death benefit [GMD8]	x10	Guaranteed minimum death benefit [GMD8]						2014-07-07	
Repos [R]	x22		s2c	2014-07-07			1		Guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit [GMA8]	x9	Guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit [GMA8]						2014-07-07	
SPV not sufficiently collateralised	x23		s2c	2014-07-07			1		Guaranteed minimum income benefit [GMIB]	x11	Guaranteed minimum income benefit [GMIB]						2014-07-07	
SPV sufficiently collateralised	x24		s2c	2014-07-07			1		Guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits [GMWB]	x12	Guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits [GMWB]						2014-07-07	
Yes [Y]	x25		s2c	2014-07-07			1		7: Hedge application	x25	1 - Hedged						2014-07-07	
Collateralisation performed on a portfolio basis	x26		s2c	2014-07-07			2		Yes [Y]	x13	2 - Not hedged						2014-07-07	
Collateralisation performed on a single contract	x27		s2c	2014-07-07			2		No [N]	x20	3 - Partially hedged						2014-07-07	
Other	x28		s2c	2015-09-30			1		Partial [P]	x17	4 - Guarantee not sensitive to						2014-07-07	
Encumbered	x29		s2c	2015-09-30			1		Not sensitive [NS]								2014-07-07	
Unencumbered	x30		s2c	2015-09-30			1										2014-07-07	
No collateral	x31		s2c	2015-09-30			1										2014-07-07	

Figure 9. Structure of domain worksheet in EIOPA DPM Dictionary

Hierarchy node label provides labels that should be used when particular hierarchy is referenced as a dropdown list.

IV.3.2 EIOPA Annotated Templates

The Solvency II, Pension Funds, Pan-European Personal Pension Products KID, PR and Financial Conglomerates Annotated Templates reflect DPM framework (see section III.2). They provide a mapping between the Reporting Templates and DPM dictionary.

The Annotated Templates contain the HD model only and enough information to derive the MD from it (see *IV.2 MD and HD versions of the DPM*). This means that the Annotated Templates do not have to duplicate information (which must be kept in sync between the two models) causing a maintenance burden and a risk of errors.

Annotated Templates are defined in the form of an Excel workbook containing a number of worksheets. In general, one worksheet describes one Business Template (however more than one graphical table may be annotated in one worksheet).

¹³ This mechanism is used for example for NACE codes when it was beneficial to reflect entire structure of those codes including those, that can't be reported according to Solvency II rules. Those cases are identified with „no“ in „Usable“ column.

DPM qualifiers used in annotation represent the codes or labels of concepts defined in the dictionary. They may be associated with each row, column, and entire table (if applicable). Details explaining the DPM qualifiers are described in the next sections of this chapter.

IV.3.2.1 Organization of Annotated Templates

Organization of Annotated Templates follows the business requirements, e.g. Implementing Technical Standard (ITS). The general assumption is to assign the same template code when a template is used, without any changes, across different variants and entry points (modules). For example, S.02.02 is the same for solo and group variants, therefore in the Annotate Templates codification there is one template S.02.02.01 used in two entry points (01 and 04).

Table codes in Annotated Templates use the predefined structure {AA.XX.YY.ZZ.WW} comprising the following elements:

- AA: an alphanumeric code for the global reporting package. For Solvency II reporting it is either regular S (for regular Solvency II) or SR (for ring-fenced funds). For the Pension Funds the dedicated code is PF. For the Pan-European Personal Pension Products KID the dedicated code is PEP, while for PEPP PR it is PP. Financial Conglomerates templates use FC code instead. Other frameworks like the Solvency II ECB add-ons, Pension Funds ECB add-ons or Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) have different prefixes:
 - SE for the Solvency II templates extended to meet the ECB add-on reporting requirements,
 - E for the ECB add-on specific templates added on top of the Solvency II reporting requirements,
 - SPV for the Special Purpose Vehicles specific templates,
 - PFE for the Pension Funds templates extended to meet the ECB add-on reporting requirements,
 - EP for the ECB add-on specific templates added on top of the Pension Funds reporting requirements,
 - T, PT, PET, FT for Technical Tables which are not part of a specific business regulation (applicable to Solvency II, Pension Funds and PEPP KID, PEPP PR and FICOD frameworks respectively)¹⁴.

¹⁴ Table with this prefix was introduced to address potential mistakes in the DPM resulting in missing datapoint containers to report necessary information.

- | Entry type | Accession | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | | | 2013 | | | | 2014 | | | | 2015 | | | | 2016 | | | | 2017 | | | | 2018 | | | | 2019 | | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | | 2026 | | | | 2027 | | | | 2028 | | | | 2029 | | | | 2030 | | | | 2031 | | | | 2032 | | | | 2033 | | | | 2034 | | | | 2035 | | | | 2036 | | | | 2037 | | | | 2038 | | | | 2039 | | | | 2040 | | | | 2041 | | | | 2042 | | | | 2043 | | | | 2044 | | | | 2045 | | | | 2046 | | | | 2047 | | | | 2048 | | | | 2049 | | | | 2050 | | | | 2051 | | | | 2052 | | | | 2053 | | | | 2054 | | | | 2055 | | | | 2056 | | | | 2057 | | | | 2058 | | | | 2059 | | | | 2060 | | | | 2061 | | | | 2062 | | | | 2063 | | | | 2064 | | | | 2065 | | | | 2066 | | | | 2067 | | | | 2068 | | | | 2069 | | | | 2070 | | | | 2071 | | | | 2072 | | | | 2073 | | | | 2074 | | | | 2075 | | | | 2076 | | | | 2077 | | | | 2078 | | | | 2079 | | | | 2080 | | | | 2081 | | | | 2082 | | | | 2083 | | | | 2084 | | | | 2085 | | | | 2086 | | | | 2087 | | | | 2088 | | | | 2089 | | | | 2090 | | | | 2091 | | | | 2092 | | | | 2093 | | | | 2094 | | | | 2095 | | | | 2096 | | | | 2097 | | | | 2098 | | | | 2099 | | | | 2100 | | | | 2101 | | | | 2102 | | | | 2103 | | | | 2104 | | | | 2105 |
|------------|-----------|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|
|------------|-----------|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|

¹⁷ This helps, for example, during an IT mapping exercise to identify tables that need to be remapped because something has changed.

Figure 10. Organisation of Annotated Templates

IV.3.2.2 Annotation process

The process of annotating templates aims to associate the Reporting Templates with comprehensive, precise, and explicit descriptions of business characteristics relevant to all data cells.

The characteristics (breakdowns and their components) used to annotate the cells are documented in a comprehensive manner in the DPM Dictionary.

The annotation process consists of the following steps:

1. Business experts analyse a template row by row, column by column, including the header information (e.g. title of a template) and related documentation (in particular Business Logs).
2. In case of an open table (with unknown number of rows) the key columns are identified and annotated as typed or explicit dimensions. They serve as a key to each row. If among columns there is no candidate for the key, or the number of potential keys is high a new column serving as an artificial key is added to a table.
3. HD metric (primary characteristic) must be assigned to every data cell, either as a property of a table and hence applying to the entire content of a table (all cells in a table), or to all rows or columns,
4. Remaining applicable business properties (pairs of dimension-members) are assigned to data cells similarly as in case of metrics, as a table header or for one or more rows/columns,
5. Consistency of characteristics is verified and (optionally) DPM is updated for required but missing metrics or remaining business properties (dimensions, domains and members).

IV.3.2.3 Annotation convention

Annotation of Business Templates is conducted through assignment of metrics and other business properties (dimension-member pairs) to each identifiable data cell by their application to the entire table, its row or column (and hence to a data cell which is on the intersection). It is possible to apply multiple sets of characteristics to each data cell.

S.25.02.01
Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings using the standard formula and partial internal model

Component-specific information					
	Unique number of component	Components Description	Calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement	Consideration of the future management actions regarding technical provisions and/or defined assets	Amount modelled
	00000	00000	00000	00000	00070
"nature key"		Nature: Strong	Nature: Monetary	Nature: Investment	Nature: Monetary
"No. Code of Component"		U/Internal model	V/Standard formula or part	M/Consideration of the future management actions	U/Internal model
"randomity"		T/Description of component	R/Solvency capital requirement	R/Solvency capital requirement [30C]	R/Solvency capital requirement [30C]
			VC/Solvency II	VC/Solvency II	VC/Solvency II
			U/Given/Evaluation effect		
			EA/After risk mitigation with	EA/After risk mitigation effect other than from finite reinsurance	EA/After risk mitigation effect other than from finite reinsurance
			EA/Including the loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions and defined assets		EA/Including the loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions and defined assets
5.25.02.01.02					
Z-Act:					
Volatility II					
Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement					
Total undiscovered components			00110		
Diversification			00090		
Adjustment due to RFF/NM/RSC aggregation			00120		
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC			00180	EA/Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC [transitional]	
Solvency capital requirement according capital add-on			00190	EA/For capital add-on	
Capital add-ons already set			00190	EA/Capital add-on	
Solvency capital requirement			00220		
Other information on SCR			00230		
Amount/estimate of the overall loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions			00110	EA/Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	
Amount/estimate of the overall loss-absorbing capacity of defined assets			00110	EA/Loss-absorbing capacity of defined assets	
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module			00200	EA/Including the loss-absorbing capacity of technical	
Total amount of National Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part			00110	EA/Including the loss-absorbing capacity of technical	
Total amount of National Solvency Capital Requirements for long tenured funds			00200	EA/Including the loss-absorbing capacity of technical	
Total amount of National Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios			00200	EA/Including the loss-absorbing capacity of technical	
Over-Estimation effects due to RFF/RSC aggregation for article 3(4)			00400	EA/Including the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions and defined assets	
Method used to calculate the adjustment due to RFF/NM/RSC aggregation			00400		
Net future discretionary benefits			00400		

An example illustrating how annotations have been applied to the templates is presented on Figure 11. As described above, annotations have been applied to columns, rows or the whole tables ("Z axis:").

- metrics in which case the metric label is prefixed with “Metric:”, i.e. “Metric:Monetary”,
- dimension-member pairs for explicit dimensions according to the pattern {dimension code}/{label of domain member}, i.e. “II/Partial internal model”,
- set of explicit dimension-member pairs following the pattern {dimension code}/“All members” with identification of a subdomain that defines applicable domain members,
- typed dimensions annotated as {dimension code}:{label of dimension}, i.e. “NF: Number of fund”.

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For open tables, the columns and z-axes which, if reported, uniquely identify the row are annotated with identification of the type of key:

- **natural key** if a column is provided by Business templates and is required to uniquely identify the row,
- **artificial key**, when a column was introduced to Annotated templates in addition to a number of potential **natural keys** to replace them in a 'key' function (i.e. 'XF: S.10.01.zz.01 line identification', where 'XF' is a code of typed dimension; 'zz' specifies that the line identification code is attributable to each variant of particular table),
- **foreign key** to identify the relation between tables that were normalized (i.e. **foreign key to S.06.02.01.02**). In a table where information is classified as **foreign key** such information can be reported multiple times. In a table where the foreign key refers to (S.06.02.01.02 in provided example) information can be reported just once.

Additional information provided for columns of open tables modelled with typed or explicit dimensions is if those columns are "mandatory" or "optional"¹⁸. Information in "mandatory" column is expected to be provided for each row when the table is reported. Information in "optional" columns doesn't have to be provided for all rows and detailed scenarios are explained in the legal documentation.

Blue font identifies the HD annotation that is replaced by the MD metric (for each row, column or table "Z axis:" property. Black font identifies dimensional annotation applicable to both MD and HD approaches.

IV.3.2.4 Named ranges and cell styles

Table 2. Examples of named ranges

Item	Explanation	Example
AA.XX.YY.ZZ	The IT code given to the specific table.	S.01.02.01
AA.XX.YY.ZZ.NN	The IT code given to the specific sub-table.	S.01.02.01.01
AA.XX.YY.ZZ.NN.TD	Covers rectangular area enclosing the data cells.	S.01.02.01.01.TD
AA.XX.YY.ZZ.NN.TL	Concerns the business labels, located on the far-left side of a table.	S.01.02.01.01.TL
AA.XX.YY.ZZ.NN.TL C	The business labels codes, located on the right side of the business labels .TL column.	S.01.02.01.01.TLC
AA.XX.YY.ZZ.NN.TT	The business labels on the top of a table.	S.01.02.01.01.TT
AA.XX.YY.ZZ.NN.TT C	The business labels codes, located below of the business labels .TT row.	S.01.02.01.01.TTC
AA.XX.YY.ZZ.NN.TC	The caption of the table.	S.01.02.01.01.TC

¹⁸ The Annotated Templates do not provide for now any information if columns modelled as MD metric are "mandatory" or "optional".

AA.XX.YY.ZZ.NN.TK	The line of identification labels for the table.	S.01.02.01.01.TK
AA.XX.YY.ZZ.NN.TK C	Codes for the line of the identification labels.	S.01.02.01.01.TKC
AA.XX.YY.ZZ.NN.X	X axis annotations produced by the DPM analysis.	S.01.02.01.01.X
AA.XX.YY.ZZ.NN.Y	Y axis annotations produced by the DPM analysis. In case of open table create a unique key of the row.	S.01.02.01.01.Y
AA.XX.YY.ZZ.NN.Z	Z axis annotations produced by the DPM analysis.	S.01.02.01.01.Z
AA.XX.YY.ZZ.NN.XA X	The second X axis	S.01.02.01.01.XAX
AA.XX.YY.ZZ.NN.YA X	The second Y axis	S.01.02.01.01.YAX
AA.XX.YY.ZZ.NN.ZH I	The second Z axis	S.01.02.01.01.ZHI
AA.XX.YY.ZZ.NN.YH I	Part of the key in the open table, which used a dropdown list.	S.01.02.01.01.YHI

To allow the automated process of parsing of the Annotated Templates to a structured format (database, XBRL, etc.), each template and table is described using MS Excel named ranges and (if applicable) cell styles. Examples and explanation of some named ranges is provided in Table 2. Content of each table (identified as '.TD' named range) is described with one of two cell styles:

- 'DPM_EmptyCell' for not reportable cells,
- 'DPM_CellCode' for reportable cell.

Location of named ranges for different use cases is presented in Figure 12.

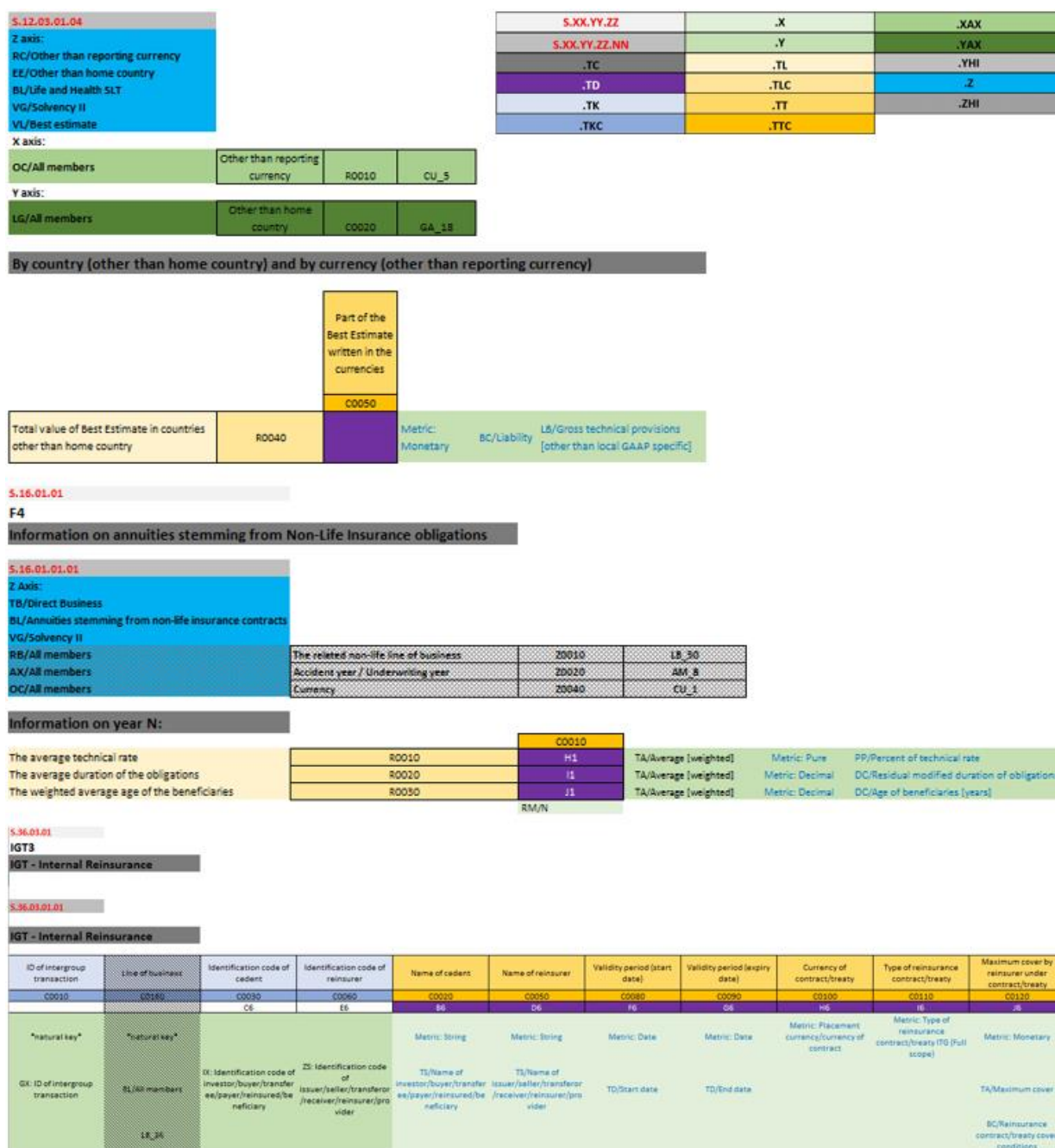


Figure 12. Location of named ranges for different use cases

V Particularities of the DPM technical implementation

The EIOPA DPM and XBRL Taxonomies should be as close as possible to Business templates and Business logs. However, some differences occurred due to technical restrictions coming from the particular technical implementation (DPM and XBRL) or in order to facilitate the reporting. This chapter aims to document the main differences, some of them may be also amended in the Business templates and Business logs in future.

V.1 Differences between Reporting Templates and Annotated Templates

V.1.1 Introduction of “*artificial keys*”

In case of each open table, it is necessary to identify at least one column constituting unique key for a row. The preferred situation is when there is a column provided in Business templates and described in Business logs that could be used as *natural key*. However, in some cases it is necessary to introduce *artificial key* column, not present in Business templates¹⁹. In general, there could be two situations like that:

- it is necessary due to table construction but potential candidate for *natural key* is not recommended from implementation perspective. For example, “Description (...)” type of column, like C0010 defined in S.23.04 business templates, provides too much flexibility to be efficiently used as a unique key of a row,
- set of „natural keys” to uniquely identify a row would be very complex (i.e. S.06.02 business templates).

V.1.2 Using URIs, being combination of “code” and “type of code”

Information defined in Business templates separately for „code” (URN) and „type of code” (URL) could be merged in Annotated templates constituting „type of code”/“code” information (URI). Such an approach is used in EIOPA DPM for entity codes and instrument codes.²⁰ As a result column from Business templates representing „type of code” is not reflected in Annotated templates for those cases.

¹⁹ See IV.3.2.1 for details.

²⁰ See Filing rules, V.1 and V.2 for details.

According to DPM methodology it is currently necessary to separate closed and open or semi-open parts of Business Templates. As a result, it could be perceived as another difference between Business and Annotated templates. However, it must be noted that splitting Business templates no new information is requested by Annotated templates (see Figure 13).

Figure 13. Example of Business Template that needs to be split in Annotated Templates for modelling reasons

Organization of open tables in Annotated templates due to technical constraints must follow predefined order: (1) typed dimensions, (2) explicit dimensions and (3) MD metrics. Inside of each of three components of Annotated templates above order from Business templates is being followed however it can be perceived as another discrepancy between Business and Annotated templates (see Figure 14).

Z Axis:
SU/Assets other than derivatives and Assets held as collateral

Line identification	Asset ID Code and Type of code	Fund number	Matching portfolio number	Portfolio	Asset held in unit linked and index linked contracts	Asset pledged as collateral
C0001	C0040	C0070	C0080	C0060	C0090	C0100
artificial key "mandatory"	*foreign key to S.06.02.01.02* "mandatory"	"optional"	"optional"	Metric: Portfolio (investment, securities lending and repo)[210]	Metric: Held in unit linked and index linked funds	Metric: Asset pledged as collateral
XA: S.06.02.zx.01 line identification	UI: URI	NF: Number of fund	MP: Matching portfolio number			

Information on positions held

Information on positions held						
Asset ID Code	Asset ID Code type	Portfolio	Fund number	Matching portfolio number	Asset held in unit linked and index linked contracts	Asset pledged as collateral
C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100

V.1.5 Removing redundant and problematic information

“Legal name of undertaking” is potentially a shared datapoint between S.32.01 and S.35.01 Business templates. However, information provided in S.35.01 Business template from this datapoint perspective is a subset of information to be reported in S.32.01 Business template. Modelling “Legal name of undertaking” column in both S.32.01 and S.35.01 Annotated templates would result in redundant rows in S.35.01 Annotated template that would be filled in only for “Legal name of undertakings” column. To solve the issue, it was decided to remove column C0020 from S.35.01 Annotated template (see Figure 15). It should be noticed that this information is already provided for each code of undertaking in S.32.01 Annotated template.

Contribution to group Technical Provisions

[illegible]

Legal name of each undertaking	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Method of group solvency calculation used	Total amount of TP		Technical Provisions - Non-Life (excluding Health)			Technical Provisions - Health (similar to non-life)		
				Amount of TP gross of IGT	Amount of TP net of IGT	Amount of TP gross of IGT	Amount of TP net of IGT	Net contribution to Group TP (%)	Amount of TP gross of IGT	Amount of TP net of IGT	Net contribution to Group TP (%)
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120

Figure 15. Example of Business Template and Annotated template where redundant information (C0010) was removed from annotated template

V.1.6 'Link' metric

According to DPM methodology each datapoint must include one and only one metric. As a result, it is challenging to reflect a simple relation between two or more information modelled as typed dimension. As such challenge existed, for instance in the Solvency II reporting tables, EIOPA decided to solve it in the DPM by attaching a meaningless metric to set of typed dimensions if necessary. Such a metric is created based on Boolean data type where the only acceptable value is 'true' - to reflect the existence of mentioned relation (see: Figure 16).

S.14.01.01.04

Information on products and homogeneous risk groups

Product ID code	HRG code	Link
C0220	C0230	C0250

*foreign key to
natural key"mandatory" S.14.01.01.03*"natural key*"mandatory"
Metric: Link
IP: ID code of product HX: ID code of HRG

Figure 16. Example of application of Metric: Link. This case is not present in 2.8.0 EIOPA DPM/XBRL Taxonomy release.

V.1.7 Differences in columns meaning

In the template S.21.02, cell C0080 labelled as "Currency" is modelled as 'Original currency of exposure/transaction/instrument' to avoid a clerical error requesting the reporting currency that is provided already in the Basic information template.

V.1.8 Technical rows in Basic information templates

In order to minimize the risk of a necessity to publish a hotfix release, especially when identical data points were wrongly identified, set of three technical containers was added to the Basic information templates. Those containers, titled “Ad hoc XBRL technical field 1”, “Ad hoc XBRL technical field 2” and “Ad hoc XBRL technical field 3” should be used only on the EIOPA request and in the manner specified in the “List of known issues” document.

V.2 Differences between DPM Dictionary and Business logs

V.2.1 Differences in enumerations

Enumerations provided by Business logs should be reflected in DPM Dictionary as hierarchy node labels. However, Business logs dedicated to SPV reporting specify in Content table option “9” for cases when particular table doesn’t have to be reported. For all other entry points it is option “0” that is supposed to be used. To assure internal consistency of DPM “0 - Not reported (in this case special justification is needed)” needs to be provided when according to Business logs “9 - Not reported (in this case justification is required)” should be chosen. This issue relates to SPV.01.01.20.01 table only ([Table 3](#)).

Table 3. Differences in enumerations between Business logs and DPM Dictionary

Table	Row code	Business logs	DPM Dictionary
SPV.01.01.20.01	R0020	1 - Reported 9 - Not reported (in this case justification is required)	1 - Reported 0 - Not reported (in this case special justification is needed)
SPV.01.01.20.01	R0030	1 - Reported 2 - Not reported o/a no off-balance sheet items 9 - Not reported other reason (in this case justification is required)	1 - Reported 2 - Not reported as no off-balance sheet items 0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)
SPV.01.01.20.01	R0040	1 - Reported 9 - Not reported (in this case justification is required)	1 - Reported 0 - Not reported (in this case special justification is needed)
SPV.01.01.20.01	R0050	1 - Reported 9 - Not reported (in this case justification is required)	1 - Reported 0 - Not reported (in this case special justification is needed)

V.3 Specific DPM-based solutions applied

V.3.1 Addressing RFFs/MAPs/Remaining part reporting scenarios

Some of EIOPA templates are dedicated to report information (i) for potentially unlimited number of ‘Ring fenced funds’, (ii) potentially unlimited number of ‘Matching adjustment portfolios’ and (iii) single ‘Remaining part’. Codes of such templates start with ‘SR’. To

- one explicit dimension to specify if the table is reported for RFF, MAP or Remaining part²¹,
- one typed dimension to identify the code of RFF, MAP or Remaining part²².

SR.02.01.01			
Balance sheet			
SR.02.01.01.01			
Z Axis:			
PO/All members	Ring Fenced Fund or rema	Z0020	PU_30
NF: Number of fund	Fund number	Z0030	NF
Balance sheet			
Assets		Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value
		C0010	C0020
	Goodwill		
	Deferred acquisition costs		
	Intangible assets		
	Deferred tax assets		
	Pension benefit surplus		

V.3.2 Application of Article 112

²³ Under this scenario for example template S.25.01 could be requested together with S.25.05, but S.25.01 according to article 112.

- 'No', that is default value applicable implicitly across all the tables,
- 'Yes', that identifies the application of article 112.

See Figure 18 as an example of organization of Z-axis in case of templates for which article 112 could be potentially applied.

S.25.01.01.01		Z Axis:		
VG/Solvency II		Article 112		
AO/All members		Z0010		
		AO_1		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement				
		Net solvency capital requirement	Gross solvency capital requirement	Allocation from adjustments due to RFF and Matching adjustments portfolios
		C0030	C0040	C0050
Market risk	R0010			RT/Market risk
Counterparty default risk	R0020			RT/Counterparty default risk
Life underwriting risk	R0030			RT/Life underwriting risk
Health underwriting risk	R0040			RT/Health underwriting risk
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050			RT/Non-life underwriting risk
Diversification	R0060			RT/Risks other than operational a DV/Diversification effect
Intangible asset risk	R0070			RT/Intangible asset risk
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100			RT/Risks other than operational DV/Before diversification effect
		EA/Including the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions		
		Metric: Monetary	Metric: Monetary	Metric: Monetary
		II/Standard formula	II/Standard formula	II/Standard formula
		BC/Solvency capital requirement BC/Solvency capital requirement BC/Solvency capital requirement [SCR]		
		UG/Diversification effect		
		IT/After risk mitigation effect IT/After risk mitigation effect other than from finite reinsurance		

Figure 18. Organization of Z-axis in case of templates for which article 112 could be potentially applied

V.3.3 Splitting of information between open and closed tables

Modelling Solvency II, Pension Funds, Financial Conglomerates and Pan-European Personal Pension Products KID and PR reporting requirement quite often it was necessary to split between different tables information that initially was perceived to be homogenous. The reason was that for some facts business table was supposed to be closed (i.e. small explicit list of countries), for the other – open (i.e. list of other countries). At the same time, it was a role of DPM not to allow reporting of countries from closed table in the open one. To solve the challenge EIOPA decided in the second case to refer from a dimension on an open axis to the dedicated subset of countries. Figure 19 presents the organisation of template dedicated to 'Health Catastrophe risk - Concentration accident'.

S.27.01.01.21		Health Catastrophe risk - Concentration accident				
		Largest known accident risk concentration	Average risk insured	Catastrophe risk charge before risk mitigation	Estimated risk mitigation	Estimated reinstatement premium
		C1310	C1320	C1330	C1340	C1350
Health Catastrophe risk - Concentration accident						
Republic of Austria	R3700					
Kingdom of Belgium	R3720					
Republic of Bulgaria	R3730					
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	R4000					
		RT/Health accident concentration risk	RT/Health accident concentration risk (accident)	EA/Including the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	EA/Including the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	EA/Including the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions
		Metric: Pure	Metric: Monetary	Metric: Monetary	Metric: Monetary	Metric: Monetary
		II/Standard formula	II/Standard formula	II/Standard formula	II/Standard formula	II/Standard formula
		BC/Solvency capital requirement	BC/Solvency capital requirement	BC/Solvency capital requirement	BC/Solvency capital requirement	BC/Solvency capital requirement
		UG/Diversification effect	UG/Diversification effect	UG/Diversification effect	UG/Diversification effect	UG/Diversification effect
		IT/After risk mitigation effect	IT/After risk mitigation effect	IT/After risk mitigation effect	IT/After risk mitigation effect	IT/After risk mitigation effect
		IT/After risk mitigation effect other than from finite reinsurance	IT/After risk mitigation effect other than from finite reinsurance	IT/After risk mitigation effect other than from finite reinsurance	IT/After risk mitigation effect other than from finite reinsurance	IT/After risk mitigation effect other than from finite reinsurance

S.27.01.01.23		Health Catastrophe risk - Concentration accident				
		Largest known accident risk concentration	Average risk insured	Catastrophe risk charge before risk mitigation	Estimated risk mitigation	Estimated reinstatement premium
		C1310	C1320	C1330	C1340	C1350
Health Catastrophe risk - Concentration accident						
Other countries to be considered in the Concentration accident	R4000					
		RT/Health accident concentration risk	RT/Health accident concentration risk (accident)	EA/Including the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	EA/Including the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	EA/Including the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions
		Metric: Pure	Metric: Monetary	Metric: Monetary	Metric: Monetary	Metric: Monetary
		II/Standard formula	II/Standard formula	II/Standard formula	II/Standard formula	II/Standard formula
		BC/Solvency capital requirement	BC/Solvency capital requirement	BC/Solvency capital requirement	BC/Solvency capital requirement	BC/Solvency capital requirement
		UG/Diversification effect	UG/Diversification effect	UG/Diversification effect	UG/Diversification effect	UG/Diversification effect
		IT/After risk mitigation effect	IT/After risk mitigation effect	IT/After risk mitigation effect	IT/After risk mitigation effect	IT/After risk mitigation effect
		IT/After risk mitigation effect other than from finite reinsurance	IT/After risk mitigation effect other than from finite reinsurance	IT/After risk mitigation effect other than from finite reinsurance	IT/After risk mitigation effect other than from finite reinsurance	IT/After risk mitigation effect other than from finite reinsurance

Figure 19. Organisation of template dedicated to 'Health Catastrophe risk - Concentration accident' reporting for both: closed and open list of countries

V.3.4 Introduction of T.99.01.01 technical template

One of the issues which may prevent to report all requested data could be due to the DPM modelling describing two separate business concepts as a single datapoint. As a consequence, there would be just a single container while filer would have to report two separate facts.

T.99.01.01
Technical table

T.99.01.01.01
Technical table

Table C0010	X axis C0020	Y axis C0030	Z axis C0040	Comment C0050	Monetary C0060	String C0070	Date C0080	Integer C0090	Decimal C0100	Pure C0110	Boolean C0120
*artificial	*artificial	*artificial	*artificial	Metric: String	Metric: Monetary	Metric: String	Metric: Date	Metric: Integer	Metric: Decimal	Metric: Pure	Metric: Boolean

YM: T.99.01.01.01 line
Identification (Table)

YN: T.99.01.01.01 line
Identification (X axis)

YO: T.99.01.01.01 line
Identification (Y axis)

YR: T.99.01.01.01 line
Identification (Z axis)

TS/Comment to
technical table

Figure 20. T.99.01.01.01 technical table

In order to provide a workaround (instead issuing a full taxonomy hotfix with more impact on systems) a technical container to be used for such a case was defined: T.99.01.01 (Figure 20). Systems should be designed taking into account that this table may need to be used, however if the needs arrive a full description of how to use it to overcome the specific issue would be published by EIOPA. In order to prevent the unintentional use of this table T.99, as normally is no to be used, the taxonomy includes a set of validations (TV60-TV65²⁴) preventing reporting of data which will be deactivated only if the needs arrive. Please also note that in no case new business data is required, but this is only allowing to submit the required data that when is not possible to be done with the regular tables.

As an overview of the functionality of the table please note that it consists of three sets of information:

- reference to potential placeholder for a given fact. It is organized as a combination of four typed dimension:
 - dimension defining the table where the fact should have been displayed, e.g. 'S.02.01.01.01',

²⁴ Note, that most technical validations were reassessed and recodified to Business Validations (BV)

- dimension defining a column (X axis), e.g. 'C0010',
 - dimension defining a row (Y axis), e.g. 'R0020'²⁵,
 - dimension giving information on the Z axis²⁶.
- fact itself in a column dedicated to particular datatype of potential fact to be reported,
 - comments.

The solution is flexible enough to explicitly define and provide any missing fact. Equivalent tables were introduced for the PF and PEP models.

VI Differences introduced with adopting ATOME: Matter

Starting from 2.8.0 release EIOPA generates the XBRL taxonomy using metadata management platform. Excel files are not treated anymore as a dedicated input to this process, but only as one of outputs, next to DB or XBRL taxonomy. Although the DPM metamodel stays the same, organization of the output Excel files was modified and improved. In this chapter the changes in the DPM Dictionary and Annotated Templates structure will be described in detail.

VI.1.1 Changes in EIOPA DPM Dictionary

EIOPA DPM Dictionary follows most of the layout defined in the previous releases. The dictionary elements are presented in multiple worksheets.

VI.1.1.1 Primary items

The main differences for metrics can be summarised briefly as follows:

²⁵ In case of open tables detailed solution regarding Y axis for given issue will be described in the 'List of known issues' document available on EIOPA webpage.

²⁶ In case where it would be necessary to provide information about Z-axis detailed solution for given issue will be described in the 'List of known issues' document available on EIOPA webpage.

- Metric MD and HD are now presented in single worksheet with an additional dedicated column to distinguish them and are now linked to their assigned owner,
- Column 'Name' was rephrased to 'Code', to clarify content of this field and reduce the confusion among users when comparing to 'Label' column²⁷,
- The domain information is provided only to enum:enumerationItemType metrics. Six additional columns, grouped in pairs, are referenced in those cases:
 - Referenced domain owner and code – identifying a domain from which the list is provided, together with its assigned owner,
 - Referenced hierarchy owner and code – identifying a relationship set of domain members that are potential value of a metric. The set can be of nested structure,
 - Referenced member owner and code (optional) - it identifies, in case of nested relationship, sets starting nodes that are excluded from the set of selected values (i.e. if it is x0, then it means that children of x0 ("Total/NA") are available values, but x0 ("Total/NA") itself is not),
 - Is starting included column – connected with the referenced member column; indicates if the sets starting nodes are included in the set. In case of FALSE value, the Referenced member (owner) columns should be filled.
- Due to the limitations of the enumeration metric allowing only single choice options, a number of xbrli:stringItemType metrics were created to refer to specific hierarchies, allowing the possibility of reporting multiple choice values. Information on which metrics are multiple choice ones, was indicated by the red font of hierarchy reference. In the current approach, this information can be found in the "description" column and is described as Multiple-choice list based on hierarchy {domain code}_{hierarchy number}.

²⁷ This change is consisted in other sections of the dictionary

the model is created. It is worth to note however, that the rules for Dimension to be assigned as not applicable or “Dimension in MD closed” have not changed²⁸.

Label (en)	Code	Description (en)	Owner	Domain owner	Domain code	Creation date	Valid from	Valid to	Last modification
Availability of excess of assets over liabilities for RFF or MP	AA		i2c	i2c	IL	07/07/2014			30/09/2015
Risk scenario	AB		i2c	i2c	RT	07/07/2014			31/12/2013
SPV authorisation conditions	AC		i2c	i2c	TB	07/07/2014			31/12/2013
Prospective or retrospective	AD		i2c	i2c	AM	07/07/2014			15/07/2016
Article 304	AE	Dimension in MD Closed	i2c	i2c	AP	30/09/2015			31/12/2013
Currency conversion approach	AF	Dimension in MD Closed	i2c	i2c	CA	30/09/2015			
Changes in own funds	AG	Dimension in MD Closed	i2c	i2c	VM	07/07/2014			
Country of authorisation	AH		i2c	i2c	GA	07/07/2014		31/12/2013	
Type of claim	AI		i2c	i2c	SC	07/07/2014			
Type of assets and/or liabilities	AL		i2c	i2c	MC	07/07/2014			
Article 112	AO	Dimension in MD Closed	i2c	i2c	AD	07/07/2014			
Age of PEPF saver	AP	Dimension in MD Closed	i2c	i2c	TI	15/07/2017			
Securitisation assets related and not related to cedant held in trust with other third party than cedant/sponsor	AR		i2c	i2c	PU	07/07/2014		31/12/2013	
Type of assets	AS		i2c	i2c	MC	07/07/2014			
Article 107	AT		i2c	i2c	AD	30/09/2015			31/12/2013
Applicable standard	AX	Dimension in MD Closed	i2c	i2c	AM	07/07/2014			
Activity of broker	AY		i2c	i2c	TB	07/07/2014			31/12/2013
Group identification code	AZ	Dimension in MD closed property is not applicable	i2c	i2c	ID	07/07/2014			30/09/2015
Assets value brackets	BA		i2c	i2c	BA	01/11/2018			
Basic concepts	BC		i2c	i2c	BC	07/07/2014			
Solvency in own funds eligibility	BE		i2c	i2c	IL	07/07/2014			
Countries by amount of gross premiums written	BI	Dimension in MD Closed	i2c	i2c	GA	07/07/2014			
Line of business (general)	BL	Dimension in MD Closed	i2c	i2c	LB	07/07/2014			
Types of boolean	BR		i2c	i2c	TB	07/07/2014			
Code broker	CA	Dimension in MD closed property is not applicable	i2c	i2c	ID	07/07/2014			
Insurance classes	CB		i2c	i2c	LB	07/07/2014			
Ceded and not ceded	CC		i2c	i2c	TB	07/07/2014			
Currency delivered/settlement/obligation currency	CD	Dimension in MD Closed	i2c	i2c	CU	07/07/2014		31/12/2013	
Identification code of entity	CE	Dimension in MD closed property is not applicable	i2c	i2c	ID	07/07/2014			
CK code	CF	Dimension in MD closed property is not applicable	i2c	i2c	ID	07/07/2014		31/12/2013	
Collateral/Guarantee	CG		i2c	i2c	CN	07/07/2014		30/09/2015	
Change of status during the period	CH		i2c	i2c	SC	07/07/2014			
Code of guarantee	CI	Dimension in MD closed property is not applicable	i2c	i2c	ID	07/07/2014			
Country of custody	CJ		i2c	i2c	GA	07/07/2014		31/12/2013	
S.23.04.zz.02 line identification	CK	Dimension in MD closed property is not applicable	i2c	i2c	ID	07/07/2014		15/07/2017	15/07/2016
Composite limited CK code of underlying	CL	Dimension in MD closed property is not applicable	i2c	i2c	ID	07/07/2014		31/12/2013	
Method of consolidation	CM	Dimension in MD Closed	i2c	i2c	CS	30/09/2015			
Content	CN		i2c	i2c	CN	07/07/2014		31/12/2013	
Counterparty ID	CO	Dimension in MD closed property is not applicable	i2c	i2c	ID	07/07/2014		31/12/2013	
S.23.04.zz.02 line identification	CP	Dimension in MD closed property is not applicable	i2c	i2c	ID	07/07/2014		15/07/2017	15/07/2016
Currency received	CR	Dimension in MD Closed	i2c	i2c	CU	07/07/2014			
Consolidation scope	CS	Dimension in MD Closed	i2c	i2c	CS	07/07/2014			
Counterparties	CT		i2c	i2c	SE	07/07/2014			
Code collateral/guarantee provider	CV	Dimension in MD closed property is not applicable	i2c	i2c	ID	07/07/2014			30/09/2015

Figure 23. Structure of dimensions worksheet in EIOPA DPM Dictionary

VI.1.1.4 Domain worksheet

Domain worksheet follows the current structure, both for list of domain members and hierarchical relations between them. Each relationship set (hierarchy) is described by its domain code, number, and label (i.e. “2: Tiers” in EL domain). The relationship set structure remained unchanged. The only notifiable differences are the removal of the information on applicability of specific dimension or assignment to certain tables and information on the usability of certain hierarchy nodes. The information about the association of a subdomain with certain dimensions was indicative from the outset and was intended to give context for its creation. It did not, however, affect the operation of the model itself²⁹. Similarly, the information about the use of a given hierarchy as a semi-open axis in a specific table. Both pieces of information were therefore of limited analytical value, while carrying a significant risk of error and imposing an additional maintenance burden³⁰. The other difference can be found in the explicit use of usable attribute for both values. The non-usable cases are identified with „FALSE” in „Usable” column, while the rest of the elements have „TRUE” attribute assigned.

²⁸ The rules are described in detail in section IV.2 MD and HD versions of the DPM.

²⁹ Although it was reflected in the xBRL taxonomy in the form of dedicated label.

³⁰ Still, this kind of information can be extracted for example from the DPM DB.

Label (en)	Code	Description (en)	Owner	Default	Creation date	Valid from	Valid to	Last modification	Hierarchy (en)	Hierarchy member code	Hierarchy member owner	Hierarchy node label (en)	Hierarchy node description (en)	Sign	Weight	Unusable	Hierarchy creation date
Unencumbered	x30		x20		30/09/2015		30/09/2015		CG15: Internal L&B premium risk indicator	x25	x20						15/07/2023
On policies	x18		x20		07/07/2014				Yes [Y]	x13	x20	1 - Assigned to premium risk					07/07/2014
Not collateral	x15		x20		07/07/2014				No [N]	x13	x20	2 - Not assigned to premium risk					07/07/2014
Guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB)	x12		x20		07/07/2014				CG14: Unlimited guarantees provided	x20	x20						15/07/2023
Partial [P]	x20		x20		07/07/2014				No unlimited guarantees provided	x40	x20	0 - No unlimited guarantees provided					15/07/2023
Other	x29		x20		30/09/2015				Unlimited guarantees provided from group	x43	x20	1 - Unlimited guarantees provided only to entities of the same group					15/07/2023
Yes [Y]	x25		x20		07/07/2014				Underwriting is not a part of group	x42	x20	2 - Unlimited guarantees provided only to entities not belonging to the same group					15/07/2023
SPV not sufficiently collateralised	x23		x20		07/07/2014				Unlimited guarantees provided	x45	x20	3 - Unlimited guarantees provided to entities of the same group and to entities not belonging to same group					15/07/2023
Without mortgages	x5001		x20		01/11/2018				CG13: Unlimited guarantees received	x29	x20						15/07/2023
Unlimited guarantees received from group	x41		x20		15/07/2023				No unlimited guarantees received	x29	x20	0 - No unlimited guarantees received					15/07/2023
Encumbered	x29		x20		30/09/2015				Unlimited guarantees received only from entities of the same group	x41	x20	1 - Unlimited guarantees received only from entities of the same group					15/07/2023
Collateral for securities borrowed (CSB)	x3		x20		07/07/2014				Underwriting is not a part of group	x42	x20	2 - Unlimited guarantees received only from entities not belonging to the same group					15/07/2023
Full capital protection	x7		x20		07/07/2014				Unlimited guarantees received	x44	x20	3 - Unlimited guarantees received from entities of the same group and from entities not belonging to the same group					15/07/2023
No unlimited guarantees provided	x40		x20		15/07/2023				CG12: Internal L&B premium risk indicator	x25	x20						15/07/2023
Other than on policies and not collateralised	x19		x20		07/07/2014		30/09/2015		Yes [Y]	x13	x20	1 - Assigned to reserve risk					07/07/2014
Collateral for reinsurance accepted (CR)	x2		x20		07/07/2014				No [N]	x13	x20	2 - Not assigned to reserve risk					15/07/2023
Guaranteed	x8		x20		07/07/2014			15/07/2022	CG17B: Are my savings guaranteed	x16	x20						15/07/2022
No [N]	x13		x20		07/07/2014				Guaranteed	x8	x20	1 - Provides a guarantee. At retirement you will at least be able to recoup all the money you put in over time (minus any costs and chs)					07/07/2014
SPV sufficiently collateralised	x24		x20		07/07/2014				Not guaranteed	x1000	x20	2 - Does not provide a guarantee, but takes the form of a risk-mitigation technique consistent with the objective to allow the PSPF act					15/07/2023
Guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits (GMAB)	x9		x20		07/07/2014				CG50: Collateralised with mortgage or not	x2	x20						01/11/2018
Collateral	x1		x20		07/07/2014		31/12/2013		Totals/NA	x5	x20	With mortgages					07/07/2014
Underwriting is not a part of group	x42		x20		15/07/2023				Without mortgages	x5000	x20	Without mortgages					01/11/2018
Collateral pledged (CP)	x4		x20		07/07/2014				Without mortgages	x5001	x20	Without mortgages					01/11/2018
No capital protection	x14		x20		07/07/2014				CG11: Collateral portfolio (Full scope)	x20	x20						07/07/2014
Collateralised/guaranteed	x8		x20		07/07/2014		31/12/2013		Collateralisation performed on a portfolio basis	x26	x20	1 - Collateral calculated on the basis of net positions resulting from a set of contracts					07/07/2014
Unlimited guarantees provided	x45		x20		15/07/2023				Collateralisation performed on a single contract basis	x27	x20	2 - Collateral calculated on the basis of a single contract					07/07/2014
Guaranteed minimum income benefits (GMIB)	x11		x20		07/07/2014				No collateral	x31	x20	10 - No collateral					30/09/2015
Totals/NA	x5		x20	TRUE	07/07/2014				CG19: Encumbered/unencumbered	x29	x20						30/09/2015
Collateralisation performed on a portfolio basis	x26		x20		07/07/2014				Encumbered	x29	x20	Unencumbered					30/09/2015
Repay [R]	x21		x20		07/07/2014				Unencumbered	x30	x20						07/07/2014
Unlimited guarantees received	x44		x20		15/07/2023				CG19: Types of guarantee (Full scope)	x29	x20						30/09/2015
No collateral	x27		x20		30/09/2015				Guaranteed minimum death benefit (GMDB)	x10	x20	1 - Guaranteed minimum death benefit					07/07/2014
No unlimited guarantees received	x39		x20		15/07/2023				Guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit (GMAB)	x9	x20	2 - Guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit					07/07/2014
Not sensitive [NS]	x17		x20		15/07/2021				Guaranteed minimum income benefit (GMIB)	x11	x20	3 - Guaranteed minimum income benefit					07/07/2014
With mortgages	x5000		x20		07/07/2014				Guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB)	x12	x20	4 - Guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits					07/07/2014
Collateralisation performed on a single contract basis	x27		x20		07/07/2014				Other	x28	x20	9 - Other					30/09/2015
Partial capital protection	x21		x20		07/07/2014				CG18: Collateral portfolio	x20	x20						07/07/2014
Guaranteed minimum death benefit (GMDB)	x10		x20		07/07/2014				Collateralisation performed on a portfolio basis	x26	x20	Collateralisation performed on a portfolio basis					07/07/2014
Not collateralised/guaranteed	x15		x20		07/07/2014		31/12/2013		Collateralisation performed on a single contract basis	x27	x20	Collateralisation performed on a single contract basis					07/07/2014
Unlimited guarantees provided from group	x43		x20		15/07/2023				Yes [Y]	x13	x20	1 - Hedged					07/07/2014
Collateralised	x5		x20		07/07/2014		31/12/2013		No [N]	x13	x20	2 - Not hedged					07/07/2014
									Partial [P]	x30	x20	3 - Partially hedged					07/07/2014
									Not sensitive [NS]	x17	x20	4 - Guarantee not sensitive to					07/07/2014
									CG19: Types of guarantee (Preparatory scope)	x5	x20	Totals/NA					07/07/2014
									Guaranteed minimum death benefit (GMDB)	x10	x20	Guaranteed minimum death benefit (GMDB)					07/07/2014
									Guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit (GMAB)	x9	x20	Guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit (GMAB)					07/07/2014
									Guaranteed minimum income benefit (GMIB)	x11	x20	Guaranteed minimum income benefit (GMIB)					07/07/2014
									Guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB)	x12	x20	Guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB)					07/07/2014

Figure 24. Structure of domain worksheets in EIOPA DPM Dictionary

VI.1.2 General remarks to the Annotated Templates

Most of the changes to the structure of the Annotated Templates is a consequence of the new approach to the XBRL taxonomy generation, where Annotated Templates in MS Excel are outputs, not inputs. Part of the changes in their layout is the switch from presenting the annotated metrics as Highly Dimensional to Moderately Dimensional approach. Due to this fact, the entire process of deriving a different version of the model has been reversed³¹. The new process involves breaking down the MD into an HD metric and dimension-domain member pairs, separated by a vertical bar. EIOPA would like to point out that, despite the change, the process described in section IV.2 is still correct. The aim was to allow the model to be presented in the same way both in MS Excel and XBRL Taxonomy, where the second one is purely MD-oriented. As a result, it is expected to be more familiar to the filers and less error prone, as colour coding from the previous approach could bring some ambiguity and lead to omissions.

VI.1.2.1 Organisation of Annotated Templates

Tables are presented in dedicated worksheets, which are in turn organised into table groups, presented in the 'Table of Contents' worksheet³². The naming convention

³¹ A description of the MD and HD models, including the procedure for creating the former, is provided in detail in section IV.2 MD and HD versions of the DPM

³² Previously named "Entry points"

Solvency II 2018 2023-2		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174		2175		2176		2177		2178		2179		2180		2181		2182		2183		2184		2185		2186		2187		2188		2189		2190		2191		2192		2193		2194		2195		2196		2197		2198		2199		2200		2201		2202		2203		2204		2205		2206		2207		2208		2209		2210		2211		2212		2213		2214		2215		2216		2217		2218		2219		2220		2221		2222		2223		2224		2225		2226		2227		2228		2229		2230		2231		2232		2233		2234		2235		2236		2237		2238		2239		2240		2241		2242		2243		2244		2245		2246		2247		2248		2249		2250		2251		2252		2253		2254		2255		2256		2257		2258		2259		2260		2261		2262		2263		2264		2265		2266		2267		2268		2269		2270		2271		2272		2273		2274		2275		2276		2277		2278		2279		2280		2281		2282		2283		2284		2285		2286		2287		2288		2289		2290		2291		2292		2293		2294		2295		2296		2297		2298		2299		2300		2301		2302		2303		2304		2305		2306		2307		2308		2309		2310		2311		2312		2313		2314		2315		2316		2317		2318		2319		2320		2321		2322		2323		2324		2325		2326		2327		2328		2329		2330		2331		2332	
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The presentation of closed tables is mostly unchanged. The only noticeable differences are presentation of the z-axes and the relations between different rows. In the previous approach, these relationships were presented using indentation, which posed a number of potential problems. Users could miss a particular indentation or get confused about the specific row level (which was particularly possible when there were more multiple indentations). Currently, this relationship is reflected through the different columns. Reported rows extend from the left side of the table up to the row code. The parent-child relationship is reflected by moving to the right towards the row code. Abstracts, on the other hand, are distinguished by their vertical structure, modelling and either the absence of their own code or code starting with 'A' (regardless of framework).

Figure 26. Example structure of closed table

The organisation of the open tables has also received some changes. Two approaches have been developed, for key and metric columns. The approach to metric columns has remained largely unchanged. Key columns, on the other hand, are distinguished by both the way the annotation is presented and the visual representation of the column itself. In this case, both the label and the column code are contained in a single cell. The modelling, is placed within the Excel note rather than directly below the table, as is the case with metric columns. On the other hand, information about relations between keys in open tables, along with their types and indication if they are mandatory or optional, can be now found as part of the key-column label.³³

2.30.01.01.01 - Securities lending and repo

Line identification (s2md)	Fund number (s2md) "natural key"/"optional"	Portfolio (s2md)	Asset category (s2md)	Counterparty name (s2md)	Counterparty code and (s2md)	Counterparty asset (s2md)	Assets held in unit linked (s2md)	Position in the Contract (s2md)	Near leg amount (s2md)	Far leg amount (s2md)	Start date (s2md)	Maturity date (s2md)	Subveny's value (s2md)
s2md_met:151558	s2md_met:151558	s2md_met:151558	s2md_met:151558	s2md_met:151558	s2md_met:151558	s2md_met:151558	s2md_met:151558	s2md_met:151558	s2md_met:151558	s2md_met:151558	s2md_met:151558	s2md_met:151558	s2md_met:151558

Figure 27. Example structure of open table

VI.1.2.2 Annotation convention

By placing a single table in a dedicated worksheet, the table's components can now be explicitly identified and, consequently, named ranges and cell styles have been rendered redundant and removed³⁴.

An example illustrating how annotations have been applied to the templates is presented on Figure 11. As described in the III.2 DPM framework section, annotations can be applied to columns, rows, or the whole tables ("Z axis:"). Therefore, annotations in the new approach, may refer to:

- MD metrics, identified by the owner "s2md"³⁵ then word "Metric" followed by colon and dimension domain member pairs separated by vertical bar e.g. "Metric:Monetary|DD/Undiscounted|BC/Claims paid",

³³ This information is also reflected in the DPM database as well as XBRL Taxonomy. Specific implementation is described in detail in DPM Database documentation under 4.5.1.16 mAxisOrdinate table description and XBRL Taxonomy Documentation section VII.3.3 Tables respectively

³⁴ Since 2.9.0 Hotfix release, EIOPA has decided to publish additional Annotated Templates file in which table groups are presented in a single worksheet.

- Note that when there are multiple variants of a template, which differ only by the "Z axis:" property, they can be combined onto one sheet using multiple "Z axis:" sections.

Figure 28. Example annotated table

49 of 49