





EUROPEAN FILING RULES II CEN/WS XBRL revisited

Eurofiling Workshop Madrid, 3 juni 2015 Derek De Brandt



Comité Européen de Normalisation Europäisches Komitee für Normung



In short: the findings

- XBRL is heavily used as reporting standard
- some aspects of the reporting process are not XBRL
 - > need for EU-harmonisation was raised in 2010
 - > CEN workshop in 2012-2013
- deliverables by the CEN workshop ("CWA")
- Adoption of these CWA's by several stakeholders eg. European Filing Rules

there is need for more structural EU-harmonisation

Maite Sainz, Banco de España:

"XBRL is just a small piece (but a very important one)"

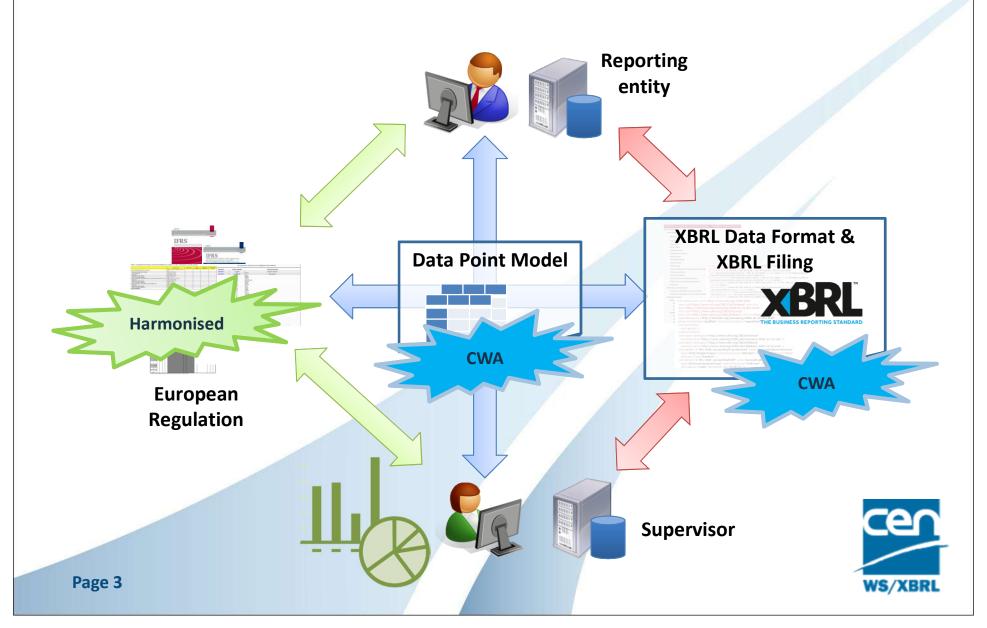


12

or



Standardize the standard





CEN WS/XBRL 2012-2013

- Business plan was initiated in 2010
- Granted to NEN in 2012
- For publications, CWA format was chosen
- Chairman, Convenors, Expert teams, 2012-2013
- WS/XBRL CWA's are used







Impacted community in June, 2015

- 1 European Banking Authority
- 1 European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority
- 1 European Central Bank, SSM

(1 European Securities Markets Authority)



- + 25 National Competent Authorities for Insurance Supervision
- + 25 Central Banks for Statistics Supervision
- + 10.000 Insurance companies and XXX pension funds
- + 8.000 Banks
- +/- 50.000 end users are monthly dealing with Regulatory Filing in XBRL
- +/- 1.2 million XBRL files per year are filed to the authorities







Adoption or Adjustment?



- ✓ started using "European Filing Rules" in 2014
- ✓ amended due to new developments and lessons learned











Data Point Model and Taxonomies for Implementing Technical Standard (ITS) on Supervisory Reporting

Status: Final draft adopted by the EBA and submitted to the European Commission

This page gathers the technical information related to the EBA Data Point Model(s) (DPM) as well as the XBRL Taxonomies according to the Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) on Supervisory Reporting. In order to provide a uniform implementation of the ITS on Supervisory Reporting, the data items included in the ITS have been translated into a DPM. The DPM is a structured representation of the data, identifying all the business concepts and its relations, as well as validation rules. It contains all the relevant technical specifications necessary for developing an IT reporting solution. The XBRL Taxonomies presents the data items, business concepts, relations and validation rules described by the DPM in the technical format of an XBRL taxonomy. Although primarily intended for use in data transmission between competent authorities and the EBA, authorities may choose to use the proposed XBRL taxonomy or a similar one for collecting data from credit institutions and investment firms in Europe.



Framework Release 03/2015 (applicable as of

- 2.3 DPM
- DPM Database [ZIP, 29726.0 KB] DPM Dictionary [XLS, 475KB] DPM Table Layout and
- DPM Table Layout and Data Point Categorisation [ZIP, 10718.0 KB] EBA Validation Rules (Updated 10 March 2015) [XLS, 907KB]
- EBA XBRL Filing Rules revision 3 (updated on 16 April 2015) [PDF, 800KB] XBRL Taxonomy and Supporting Documents [XLS, 82633KB]

Framework Release 07/2014 (applicable as of December 2014)

for

- 2.2 DPM DPM Table Layout and Data Point Categorisation [ZIP, 7132KB]
- DPM Dictionary [XLS, 441KB] DPM Database (minor

Bibliography

[CWA] CEN Workshop Agreement "European Filing Rules" working draft

[GFM11] Global Filing Manual (Interoperable Taxonomy Architecture Project)

[EFM13] EDGAR Filer Manual. U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

[FRIS04] Financial Reporting Instance Standards 1.0

[SBR13] SBR FRIS rules 2013





Quote

Basis in harmonized "European Filing Rules" guidance In order to promote and enhance interoperability, these rules are largely drawn from the CEN Workshop Agreement "European Filing Rules".

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For ease of comparison, rules are numbered as per the CEN document (hence some numbers are omitted where the corresponding CEN rule is not applicable/not included, and some additional rules are inserted.







+ About EIOPA

- + Complaints
- + Regulation & supervision
- + Financial stability & crisis prevention
- + Consumer protection
- + External relations
- + Press Room
- + Publications

Reporting format (DPM and XBRL)

Please subscribe to this <u>RSS feed</u> to receive updates when the content of this page is updated.

Harmonised EU-wide reporting formats are crucial to ensure a consistent implementation of European regulatory and supervisory frameworks to support EIOPA's goal to improve the efficiency and consistency of the supervision of financial institutions across Europe.

Technical implementation

A decision was taken to implement XBRL as the standard for reporting data submission between EIOPA and NCAs and to promote its use in the market by providing an EIOPA XBRL Taxonomy. The following products have been developed by EIOPA:

The Data Point Model (DPM) is a structured representation of the data, identifying all the business concepts and its relations, as well as validation rules. The DPM contains all the relevant technical specifications necessary for developing an IT reporting solution (independent from the technical format).

Common for 1.5.2.b and c

- Filing rules
- Taxonomical business validations
- List of known issues

Related documentation for Preparatory Phase

■ EIOPA's Guidelines on Submission of Information to National Competent Authorities (NCAs), applicable in the Preparatory Phase (2014-2015) described here.

II.1 Abbreviations

EIOPA	European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority	
CEN	European Committee for Standardization (CEN, French: Comité Européen de Normalisation)	
NCAs	National Competent Authorities	
EBA	European Banking Authority	
W3C	World Wide Web Consortium	
XBRL	eXtensible Business Reporting Language	
XML	eXtensible Markup Language	

) described her





Quote

II.3 Relation to other work and numbering of rules

For harmonisation of reporting between NCAs and the supervisory bodies at the EU level, the rules defined in this document were based on EBA XBRL Filing Rules which in turn are derived from the recommendations of the CEN Workshop Agreement on European filing rules developed by the CEN WS/XBRL project (http://cen.eurofiling.info/).

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For example if we look at the rule "1.6.(a) – Filing indicators" - 1.6.(a) refers to the CEN/EBA number / code





National decisions

- Each National Competent Authority decides separately on the technical standards when collecting data from institutions
 - XBRL
 - XML, CSV, other legacy formats



Each National Competent Authority decides on using or amending the "Filing Rules" as published by the European Supervising Agency



Why revisit the CEN Workshop?

- First Workshop ended in 2013
- XBRL evolves with lessons learned
- 3 EU Authorities now heavy user
- 1 EU Authority ramping up
- Number of users will !multiply towards 2020
- Need for a neutral EU body (CEN)

Cost of doing nothing: 50 times reinventing the wheel and EU-wide inefficiency due to large number of small differences







Thank you for your attention

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EU Rolling Plan for ICT Standardisation

Importance of XBRL





3.3.4.eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL)

(A.) Policy objectives

eBusiness, defined as doing business over the internet, needs unified definitions, identification and codification of business-related information, processes, actors and their roles, and relationships. That includes names, legal form and status, financial information and reports, transactional information, deeds and claims in legal and administrative proceedings used in a variety of commercial, societal and administrative contexts in commerce, taxation, statistics, public procurement, supervision of regulated activities, judicial etc. Once unified, information can then be automatically processed by ICT, published, searched and retrieved from the internet, automatically analysed and used by governments, businesses, consumers and civil society.

XBRL is a set of XML predefined vocabularies and rules, developed and used by financial industries, originating largely with accountancy practices, to report financial position, performance and economic viability of businesses. XBRL permits the publication of financial reports augmented by mark-up according to sets of XBRL tags (called taxonomies) which then may be processed and retrieved by market participants, including analysts, supervisors, enterprise regulators, tax offices, clients, suppliers, creditors and investors.





EU Rolling Plan for ICT Standardisation



(C.) Standardisation needs, ongoing activities and progress report





ORGANISATION	SHORT DESCRIPTION & weblinks
XBRL	Base specifications and related resources: http://www.xbrl.org/
XBRL	International Financial Reporting Standards taxonomies and related resources: http://www.ifrs.org/XBRL/Resources/Pages/Resources.aspx
EUROPEAN BANKING AUTHORITY	XBRL resources for EU banking and insurance supervision: http://www.eurofiling.info/
CEN	CEN/WS XBRL: workshops on Improving transparency in financial and business reporting, including CWA 16744-3:2014 (European XBRL Taxonomy Architecture), CWA 16746-1:2014 (Standard regulatory roll-out package for better adoption: XBRL Supervisory Roll-out Guide) and CWA 16746-2:2014 (Standard regulatory roll-out package for better adoption: XBRL Handbook for Declarers).

