CIRCÉ

User manual

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Introduction

MyReg CIRCÉ (Inter Regulatory Reporting Controls, IRRC) is a regulatory platform designed to control regulatory reporting. It is based on the EBA DPM (Data Point Model) framework and on national taxonomies such as RUBA.

This manual describes CIRCÉ as of 10 November 2026. Recent changes are listed under What's new.

The platform lets you:

- load your regulatory reports (XBRL, XBRL-CSV, ZIP archives) and organise them by perimeter;
- explore them template by template, compare them with each other and export their data;
- define your own controls and indicators, or use the libraries published by the ECB and the EBA:
  - EGDQ-XL, the ECB data quality checks in DPM-XL format;
  - VR-XL, the EBA validation rules in DPM-XL format;
  - EGDQ and Validation Rules in the legacy layout, deprecated;
  - EBA indicators;
- group controls into control plans and indicators into dashboards;
- run the plans and dashboards on your reports, then analyse and export the results;
- share work between teams through permissions.

Depending on the enabled modules, the platform also lets you:

- generate the Pillar 3 disclosures from your reports;
- load the EBA stress test workbooks and the ECB STE packages for SREP, then run the STE controls (see EBA stress test and STE for SREP);
- generate an XBRL-CSV package from a FINREP or COREP workbook, and compute FINREP from BIRD data;
- consult the public data of the ECB and the EBA;
- search a document library and ask the assistant.

> **Note**
>
> Depending on your contract, some optional modules may or may not be enabled by your administrator:
>
> - teams and permissions;
> - AnaCredit;
> - document library;
> - assistant;
> - Pillar 3;
> - EBA stress test;
> - STE for SREP;
> - XBRL-CSV generation;
> - FINREP from BIRD;
> - public data.
>
> The corresponding pages only appear if the module is active.

How this user manual is organised

This user manual is organised in seven sections:

- Getting started: logging in, navigation, home page, teams and permissions, settings and tasks.
- Core concepts: the objects handled by the platform.
- Control grammar: the formula syntax of controls and indicators, and how to read DPM-XL rules.

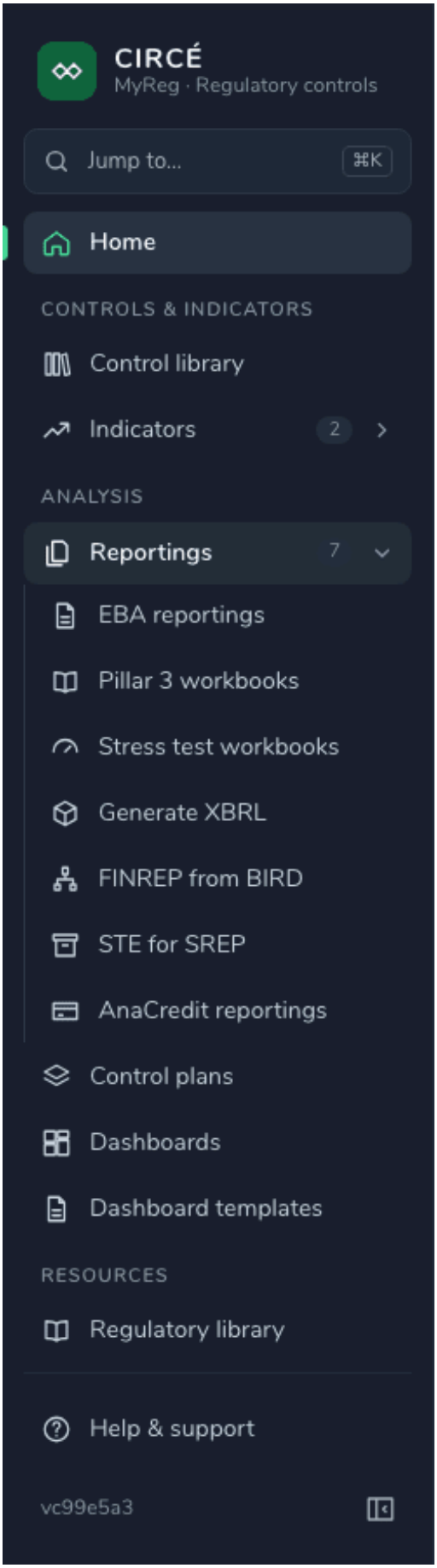
- The guides: three business walkthroughs, check a filing before submission, follow your ratios from one quarter to the next and produce the Pillar 3.
- The application's screens, one page per menu entry.
- The glossary: the terms of the application and of this manual, each with a link to the section that describes it.
- What's new: what changed in the application, month by month.

The application menu

The left-hand menu is organised in sections. After **Home**, it follows the usual work cycle:

Section › group	Entries
Home	The home page
Controls & Indicators	Control library: a single page, whose nature selector gives Custom, Analytical Review, EGDQ, Validation Rules and AnaCredit*
Controls & Indicators › Indicators	Custom indicators, EBA indicators
Analysis › Reportings	EBA reportings, Pillar 3 workbooks, *Stress test workbooks*, Generate XBRL, *FINREP from BIRD*, STE for SREP, *AnaCredit reportings*
Analysis	Control plans, Dashboards, Dashboard templates
Resources	Regulatory library, *Public data*
Admin › Settings	Perimeters, Thresholds, Frameworks & Taxonomies, Import tasks*

* only if the corresponding module is enabled. The **Resources** section only appears if one of its modules is enabled.



The left-hand menu

How to use the menu (collapsed menu, **Jump to...**) is described in Getting started.

A typical order of work is as follows:

1. Create a perimeter and load your reports into it.
2. Build your library of controls, or choose ECB and EBA controls.
3. Group them into a control plan, then run it on your reports.
4. Track your indicators over time with dashboards.

What's new

This page lists, month by month and newest first, what changed in the application. Each item links to the section of this manual that describes it.

November 2026

- **Support access with consent.** Time-limited, revocable authorization, tenant policy and read-only consultation banner. See Support access.
- **Support access: decline, end, live updates.** You can decline an access request; an authorization given on request applies only to the support member who made it; an orange dot flags a pending request; an administrator can end a consultation in progress. See Decline a request and For administrators and support.
- **Dates and amounts follow the language.** Switching the language reloads the page; in French, long dates and amounts take French month names and separators. See Language.
- **Labels in the interface language.** The validity badge of a control or an indicator, the **Yes** / **No** buttons of confirmations, the month calendar and the **Indicator List** tab of the dashboard form follow the interface language. See Validity status.
- **One control library.** The **Control library** menu entry replaces the former group of six entries. A nature selector switches between custom controls, analytical review, EGDQ (DPM-XL), validation rules (DPM-XL) and AnaCredit. The EBA validation rules are now available in DPM-XL (VR-XL). The EGDQ and Validation rules libraries in the historical format remain reachable through the **Format** switch, but they are deprecated. See EGDQ controls and validation rules and Control libraries.
- **A new control creation page.** The page is organised in cards: Identity, Control, Only if, Description, with a summary panel and a grammar cheat sheet. The formula is typed in **Assisted** mode, with completion of the DPM coordinates, or in **Plain text** mode. Errors are underlined and explained. See How to create a new control on the Controls page.
- **A control's release window.** A custom control can restrict the DPM releases it applies to. Outside that window, its result is **Not applicable**. See Control.
- **The filter bar and the Filters dialog.** The EGDQ, Validation rules and VR-XL libraries, as well as the reporting list, have a search bar and a **Filters** button that opens every criterion in a dialog. Applied filters are shown as chips. See Search and filter and The reporting file list.
- **Help / Support.** The help menu opens a page with a support request form, in addition to the contact details and the link to this manual. See Help / Support.
- **Switching client, tenant or team.** The links of the top bar open a selection dialog, with the client's logo. See Switching tenant or team.
- **Notifications.** The bell of the top bar opens the notifications page. See Notifications.
- **Video tutorials.** Three tutorials of the basic journey open from the home page, and three Pillar 3 tutorials from the workbooks page. They are also embedded in this manual. See The home page, and the top of Getting started and of the Pillar 3 page.
- **Pillar 3: the treatments.** The **Treatments applied to the workbook** page gathers the readings, corrections and validations of the mapping tool, with the status of each rule. See Treatments.
- **Pillar 3: how a cell is computed.** From the detail of a workbook, a template sheet or the sheet entry, a dialog explains each cell: rule, resolved formula, source facts, and opening the reported template on the cell used. See The detail of a workbook.
- **Pillar 3: the institution's disclosure choices.** The disclosure options are filled in before generating and kept with the draft. See Disclosure choices of the institution.

- **Control plan results.** The detail of a rule shows the comparison and the audit trail in a readable way, and each datapoint opens in its reported template. See Control plan results and Open a datapoint in its template.

October 2026

- **Execute a plan in three steps.** The **Execute Control Plan** window fills in three steps, Perimeter, Threshold and Reporting files, with the selection check and a reminder of what is missing before executing. See How to execute a control plan.
- **Thresholds: AND or OR.** The threshold set page is redesigned, with a scale per type and the **How a result is classified** panel. A relative and absolute threshold asks how to combine the two deviations, **Both must hold (AND)** or **Either is enough (OR)**. See Thresholds and the Thresholds page.
- **A new interface.** Left menu in sections with one group open at a time, compact top bar, home page with the **Needs your attention** list, explicit access-denied messages, and the language saved with the account. See Getting started and The home page.
- **Analytical review.** Quarter-to-quarter stability for each analytical control, a stability summary page, the choice of the file version compared for each quarter, and the integration of the MLA analytical controls catalogue. See The analytical review and Analytical controls.
- **Generate an XBRL.** Blank workbooks to download, generation history, left-out values with their reason, Z-axis and open-row tables. See Generate an XBRL report.
- **FINREP from BIRD.** FINREP computed from a BIRD Input Layer feed. See FINREP from BIRD.
- **Pillar 3: producing the workbook.** Generation from the selected reportings, saved draft, manual values typed straight into the sheet, forced value on a computed cell, optional review sheets at download, and each template viewable as in Excel. See How to generate a Pillar 3 workbook, Manual values and The draft.
- **Pillar 3: benchmarking.** Comparison of the EU KM1 with peers, with the EBA transparency exercise and with the EBA stress test, and the EBA risk indicators against the European distribution, in the **Peer comparison** tab. See Peer comparisons and EBA risk indicators.
- **Public data.** The **Public data** entry replaces “Cubes”. The explorer offers the **Over time** and **Compare** views, period selection, SDMX-CSV download and cube export. See Public data.
- **Document library and assistant.** List, add and search pages redesigned, common and internal documents told apart, an indexing tasks page, and conversation history in the assistant. See Document library and The assistant.
- **STE for SREP.** Rule version chosen at upload and changeable on the package, declarations used and missing on each run, merged cells in the template grid. See STE for SREP.
- **AnaCredit.** Guided synthesis by dropping the files or a zip, and a **FINREP comparison** tab. See AnaCredit reportings.
- **Control plans and thresholds.** New execution dialog, result e-mailed when the run ends, failed runs shown, new threshold page with the **AND** or **OR** choice for a relative-and-absolute threshold. See How to execute a control plan, Receiving the result by e-mail and Thresholds.
- **Indicators and dashboards.** Excel dashboard templates with a workbook editor in the browser and the generation of a template from indicators, one-click import of the EBA indicators, two confirmations before deleting a dashboard. See Dashboard templates and How to import the EBA indicators.

Getting started

Video tutorial

The tutorial (2 min 40, in French with French subtitles) shows the home page, the menu, the “Jump to…” search, the top bar and the background tasks.

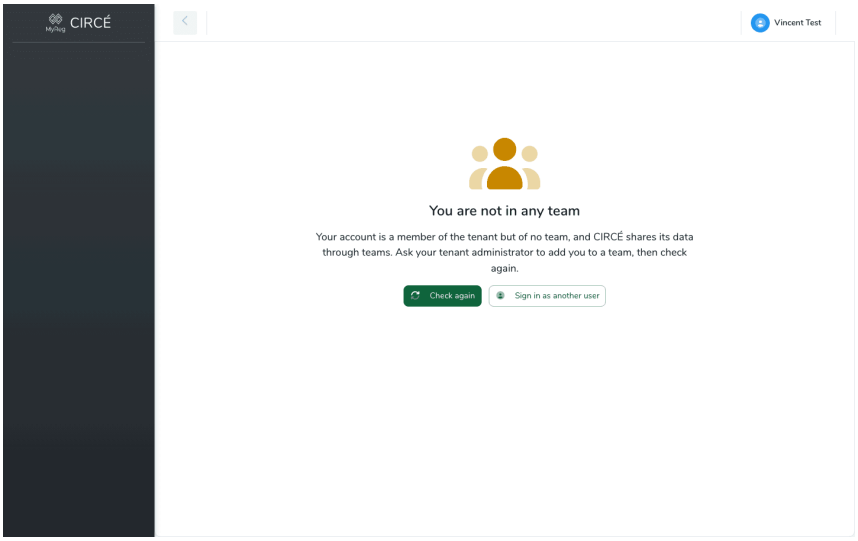
The video is online: https://reglabs3.blob.core.windows.net/tutoriels/base/tuto-base-prise-en-main.mp4

Logging in and access

You log in with your company account. When the application’s address carries the name of your institution, you log in to that institution’s space. An address that matches no client shows the **Unknown address** page: check the address you were given, or write to support.reglab@mladvisory.eu.

Once you are logged in, the platform checks your rights. If one is missing, a page explains why and what you can do:

Page	Reason	What you can do
You are not a member of this tenant	Your account does not belong to the selected tenant.	Ask one of its administrators to add you. If you belong to other tenants, the page offers them with **Switch to …**.
No valid licence	None of your tenants has a valid CIRCÉ licence.	Contact your administrator or MLA support.
You are not in any team	The Teams module is enabled and you are a member of no team.	Ask the tenant administrator to add you to a team, then **Check again**.
This page needs a role in the team	You administer the tenant, but you have no role in any team, or not in the selected team.	**Open Teams** to give yourself a role, or **Back to home**.
Your teams could not be loaded	The service that lists your teams did not answer.	**Check again** in a moment, then contact support if it persists.
Access denied	You do not have access to this page.	**Back to home**.



The page shown to a user who is in no team

These pages only offer the user menu with **Logout**, and the **Sign in as another user** button. This button shows the login form instead of reusing the session already open in the browser.

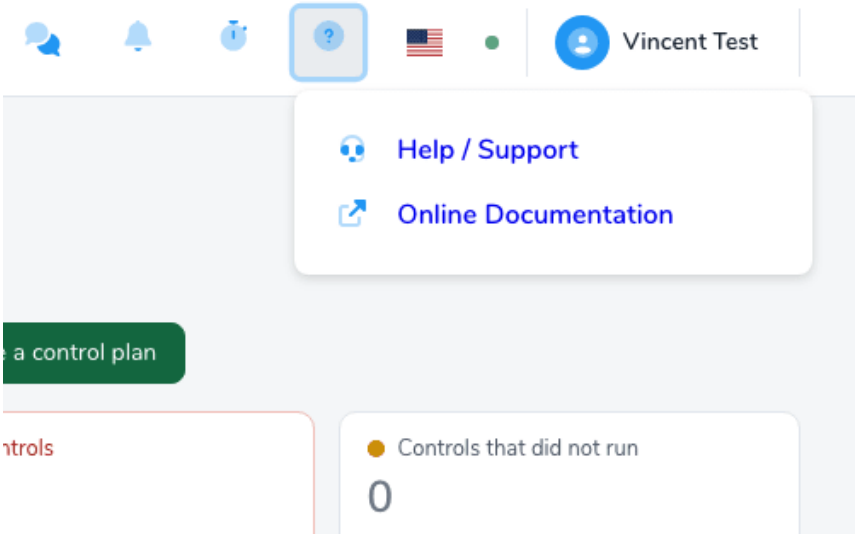
The top bar

From left to right, the top bar contains:

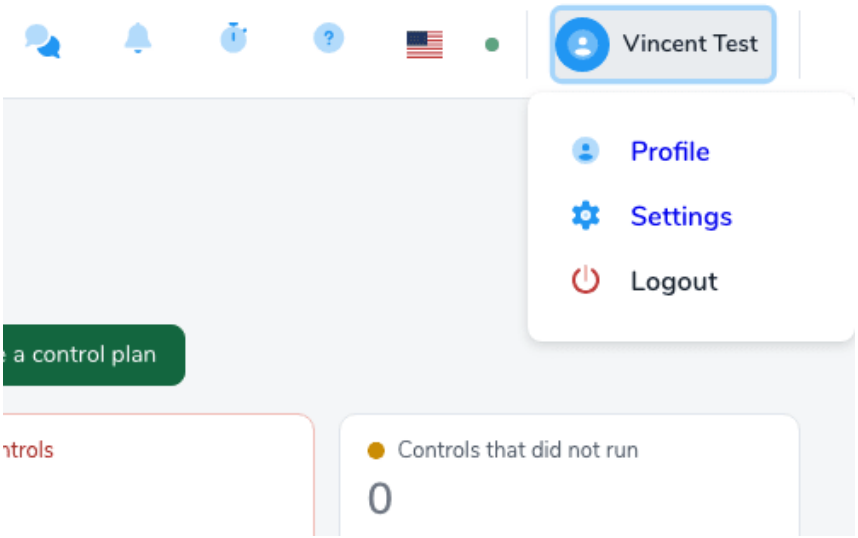
- on small screens only, the button that opens the left-hand menu (see The left-hand menu);
- the **breadcrumb**. It follows the organisation of the menu (section, group, page, then the item you are viewing) and stays displayed when you change tab or filter;
- the **tenant** and the **team** you work in (see Switching tenant or team);
- the **assistant** button (speech bubbles, tooltip “Ask the assistant”), if the assistant is enabled (see The assistant);
- the **Notifications** bell, with the number of unread notifications. It opens the notifications page;
- the **Background Tasks** icon (stopwatch), with the number of running tasks. It opens the tasks page;
- the help menu (question mark):
  - **Help / Support** opens the support page;
  - **Online Documentation** opens this user manual;
- the gear icon that opens **Teams / Permissions**, if the Teams module is enabled;
- the **language choice** (flag): Français or English;
- for administrators only, the live updates indicator;
- your name, which opens the **Profile**, **Settings** and **Logout** menu.



The top bar



The help menu



The user menu

On a narrow screen, the bar keeps only the tenant, the team and your name: the other entries (assistant, notifications, tasks, teams, help, documentation and language) move into the user menu.

A gear-shaped button on the right edge of the screen opens the appearance panel. It lets you choose:

- the colour scheme: Light, Dim or Dark;
- the menu type: Static, Overlay or Horizontal;
- the display scale;
- the input field style.

These settings are remembered in the browser: they come back on your next visit.

Switching tenant or team

The **tenant** only appears if your organisation manages several subscriptions, and the **team** only if the Teams module is enabled (see Teams and permissions). When the tenant's client has a logo, it is shown before the tenant's name.

Click the name of the tenant or of the team to open the **Switch tenant** or **Switch team** dialog:

- The list shows each choice with, for a tenant, the name of its client. The current choice is ticked.
- Beyond a few choices, the **Filter** field narrows the list.
- Only the teams you are a member of are offered.
- Choosing a tenant or a team reloads the application. The lists then show the objects of the new team. A new tenant puts you on your first team in that tenant.



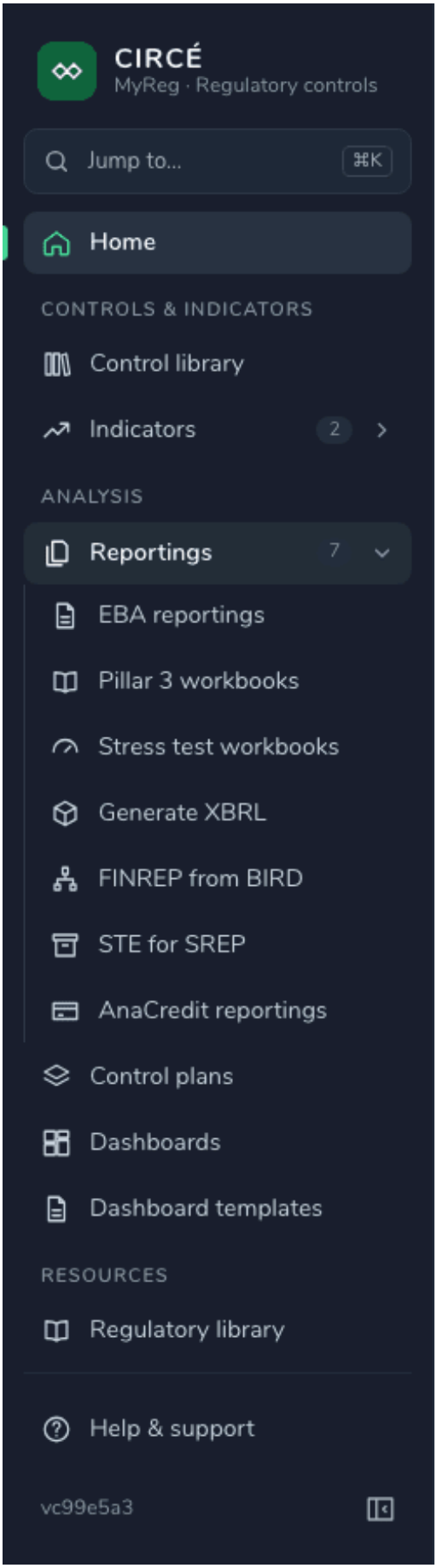
The Switch tenant dialog

The left-hand menu

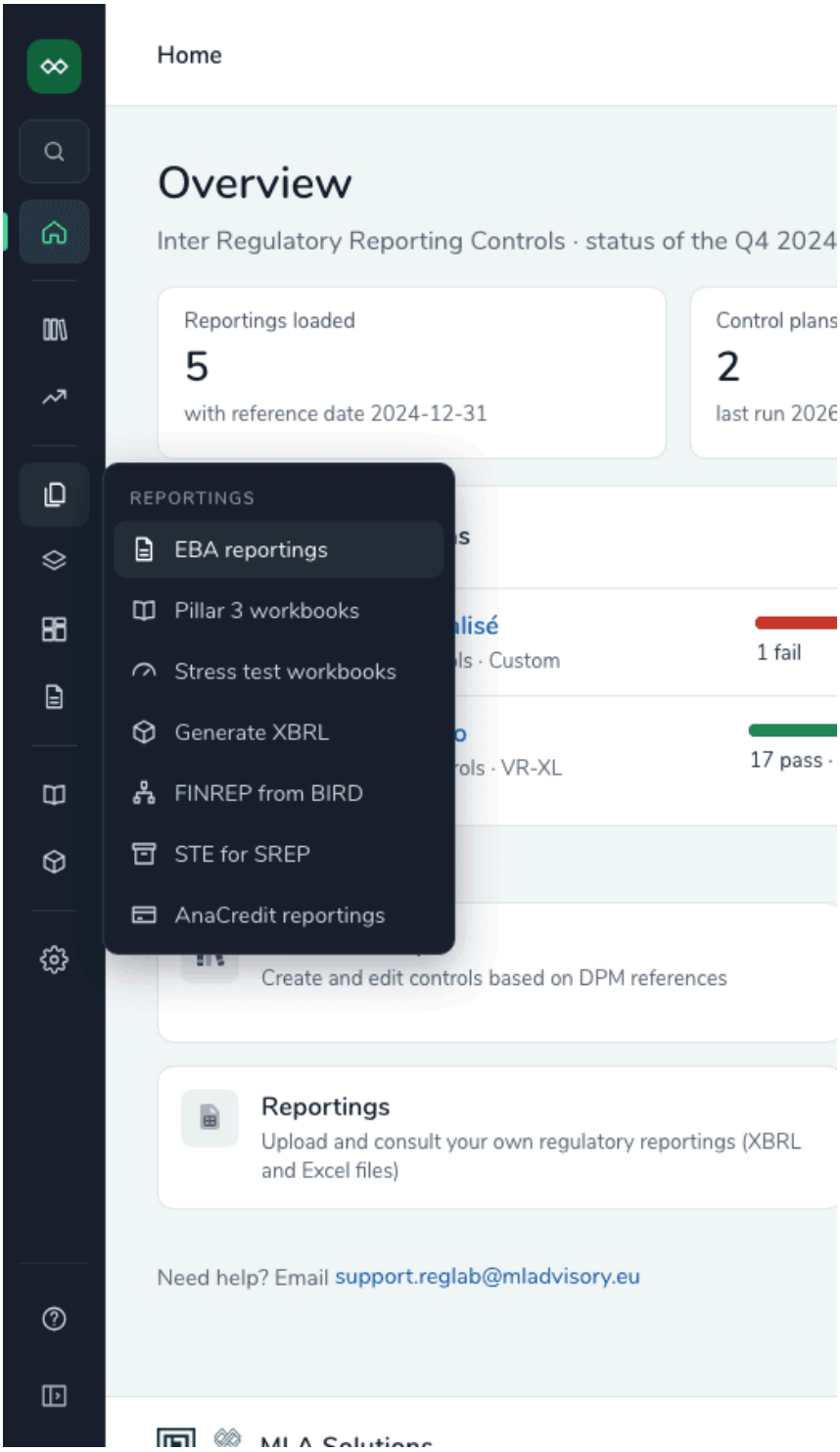
The content of the left-hand menu is described in the introduction.

The menu is displayed in three ways:

- **expanded**, with the name of each page;
- **collapsed** to a bar of icons. The **Collapse menu** button, at the bottom of the menu, switches to this mode, and **Expand menu** leaves it. The name of each page appears as a tooltip, and a group opens in a small window next to the bar. This choice is remembered from one visit to the next;
- on small screens, as a **drawer**, opened by the **Open menu** button of the top bar.



The expanded menu, Reportings group open

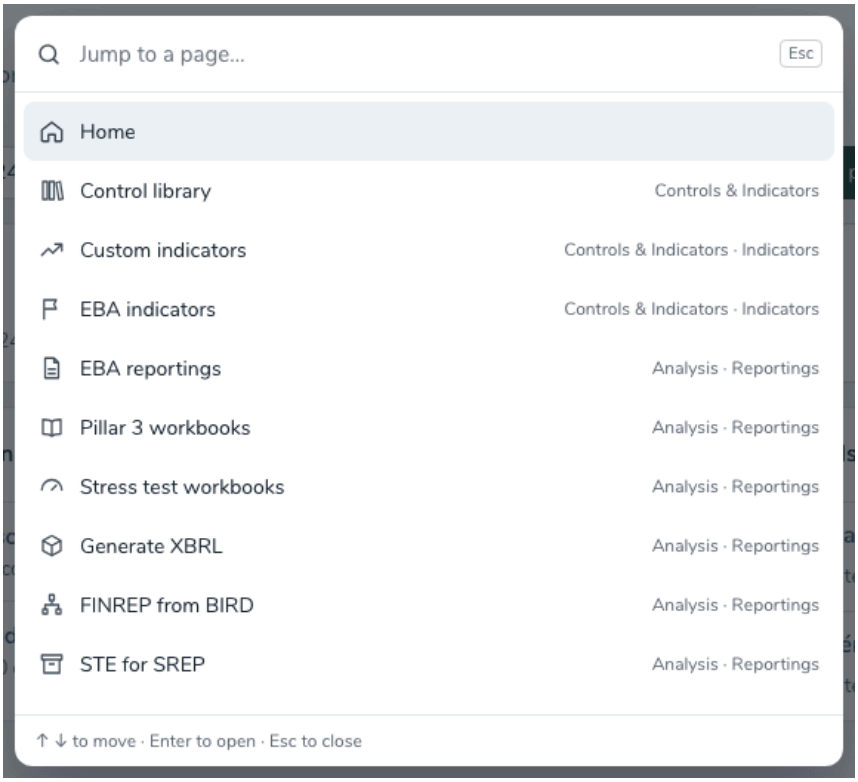


The menu collapsed to a bar of icons, with a group open next to it

Only one group stays open at a time: opening a group closes the previous one. The group that holds the current page opens by itself.

Jump to…, at the top of the menu, opens any page by its name:

1. Click **Jump to…** or press Ctrl K (⌘K on a Mac).
2. Type part of the page name.
3. Choose the page with the ↑ ↓ arrows, then Enter. Esc closes the window.



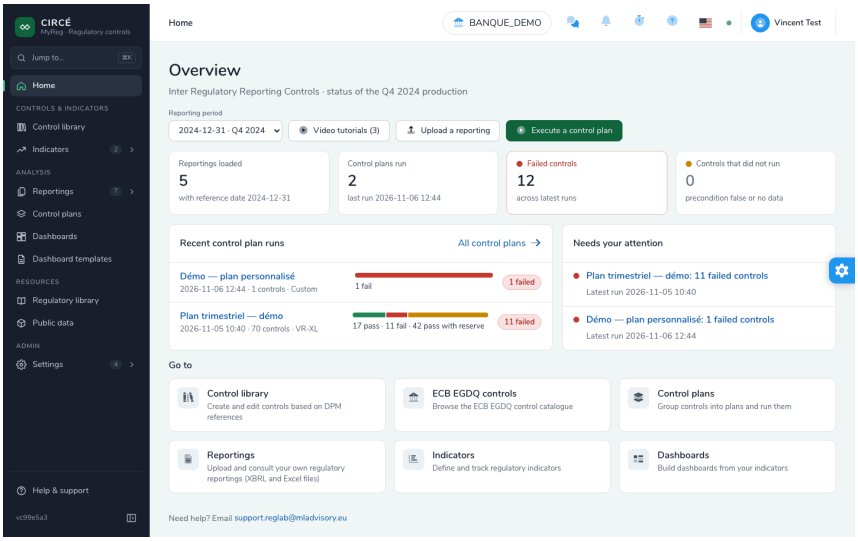
The Jump to… window

The bottom of the menu offers **Help & support**, which opens an e-mail to support, and shows the application version.

The home page

The home page (**Home**) is an overview of the production for a reporting period.

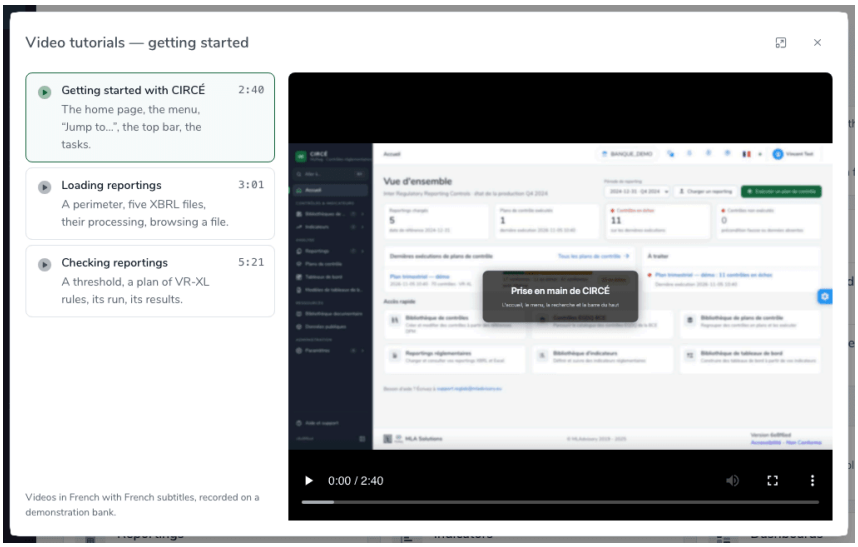
- The **Reporting period** selector chooses the reference date. The **Video tutorials (3)**, **Upload a reporting** and **Execute a control plan** buttons sit next to it.
- Four key figures sum up the period:
  - **Reportings loaded**: the processed reportings of this reference date;
  - **Control plans run**, with the date of the latest run;
  - **Failed controls**, across the latest runs;
  - **Controls that did not run**: precondition false or no data.
- **Recent control plan runs** lists the five latest runs of the period. Each one opens its result. The **All control plans** link opens the list of plans.
- **Needs your attention** lists what requires your attention:
  - for each plan, the failed, not evaluated or not run controls of its latest run. Each line opens the result filtered on these controls;
  - the reportings that failed processing, across all periods;
  - the reportings that need a reference date (Excel files uploaded without a date).
  - These last two lines open the list of reportings, **Processing** tab, filtered on exactly these files.
- **Go to** offers six shortcuts: control library, ECB EGDQ controls, control plans, reportings, indicators and dashboards.
- At the bottom of the page, “Need help? Email support.reglab@mladvisory.eu” opens an e-mail to support.



The home page

As long as no reporting is loaded, the page shows “No reporting period yet: upload a reporting to get started.”

The **Video tutorials (3)** button opens the **Video tutorials — getting started** dialog. It offers the three tutorials of this manual, in French with French subtitles: **Getting started with CIRCÉ**, **Loading your reportings** and **Checking your reportings**. Click a tutorial to play it in the dialog.



The video tutorials dialog

Common ergonomics

Messages

Confirmation and error messages appear at the top of the screen:

- The same message repeated is shown only once, with a counter (×N).
- At most three messages are shown at the same time.
- They disappear by themselves after 5 seconds, or 10 seconds for an error.

Downloads and exports

- While a file is being prepared, the export button shows a loading indicator and stays disabled. A second click therefore does not start a second export.
- The file is saved under its real name.
- If the export fails, the server's error message is displayed.

Lists

When the displayed page of a list becomes empty (after a deletion or a filter), the list goes back to its last page.

Live updates

Screens update by themselves when something changes on the server, without reloading the page:

- tasks;
- reportings;
- control plan, dashboard and dashboard template results;
- library documents.

The progress bars of runs move in real time. If the link is interrupted, screens refresh every 30 seconds.

Administrators see a small indicator to the left of their name, in the top bar:

Colour	Meaning
Green	"Live updates: connected"
Orange	"Live updates: reconnecting", after 5 seconds without a link
Red	"Live updates interrupted — data refreshes every 30 s", after 60 seconds without a link

The Settings page lets you test the link.

Teams and permissions

This chapter only applies to installations where the **Teams** module is enabled.

Principle

Business objects are attached to one or more teams:

- controls;
- indicators;
- control plans;
- dashboards;
- reporting files;
- thresholds;
- perimeters.

A run (of a control plan, a dashboard or a dashboard template) belongs to the team that started it. Sharing a control plan or a dashboard with another team therefore does not show it the past runs.

Each user has a role in each of their teams:

Role	Rights
OWNER (Owner)	Read, export and download, create, edit, delete, run. Delete runs. Manage team members and object permissions.
MEMBER (Member)	Read, export and download, create, edit, delete, run. A member cannot delete runs.

Role	Rights
VIEWER (Viewer)	Read only. A viewer can neither export nor download.

"Run" covers running a control plan or a dashboard, as well as reprocessing a reporting file. "Delete runs" covers control plan, dashboard and dashboard template results.

Work always takes place in the context of the **team selected** in the top bar:

- Lists only show the objects attached to that team.
- An object you create (control, loaded file, perimeter, etc.) is attached to that team. To create, you must be OWNER or MEMBER in it.
- Actions on an object are allowed according to your role in the teams that hold that object. These actions are viewing, editing, deleting, running and exporting.
- Exports without a selection only contain the objects of the selected team.
- You can only use objects you can read: for example, add a control to a plan, or run a plan on a reporting or with a threshold.
- A refused action displays an error message. If the permission service is unavailable, the message reports an unavailable service rather than an access refusal.

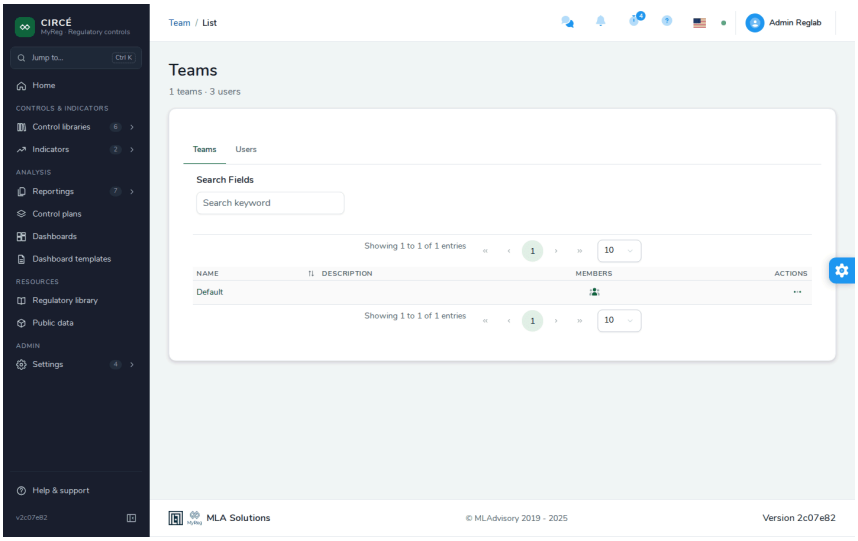
> **i** Note
>
> Runs started before these rules were introduced are no longer visible.

The Teams page

Open the page from the **Teams / Permissions** gear in the top bar. It has two tabs.

The **Teams** tab lists the teams with their name, description and members.

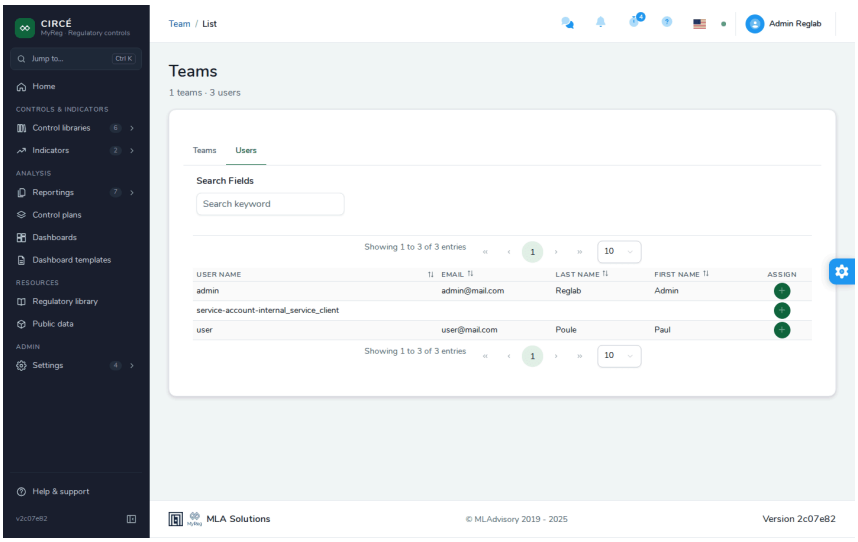
- The **View members** icon opens the list of members and their roles. This list is only visible to the users who hold a role in the team, and to the administrator.
- A team owner can:
  - **Update role** of a member;
  - **Delete member**. An owner cannot be deleted directly.
- The action menu of each team offers **View**, **Edit** (name and description), **Delete** and, for an owner or a member of the team, **Export**: the list of its members in an Excel file.
- The **Export team members** button exports at once the members of every team where you are an owner or a member. The administrator exports every team.



The Teams tab

The **Users** tab lists the users known to the platform.

- The **Assign to team** (+) button adds a user to a team with a role: **Owner**, **Member** or **Viewer**.
- To give a role in a team, the **Default** team included, you must own that team, or be an administrator.
- A user cannot be added twice to the same team.



The Users tab

Rules to know:

- A team must always have at least one owner. The last owner cannot be removed: to take this role away from them, first delegate it to another member.
- An owner removed from the team loses their rights immediately.
- A team cannot be deleted as long as it contains users other than you.
- Objects that were attached only to a deleted team can then be reached by the administrator only.
- Only the team owner and the administrator can edit or delete a team and manage its members.

Administrator-only tasks

The platform administrator role (SAU) additionally allows you to:

- **Create Team**.
  - Enter a name (mandatory and unique) and a description.
  - Tick the users to add and choose the role of each one.
  - At least one user must be given the **Owner** role.
  - **Save** is only active when the name is entered and at least one user is ticked.
- **Import users** from the Users tab, with the **Import** button. Importing is reserved to the administrator.
  - The **Download model** link provides the expected Excel file: “Users” sheet, columns Username, Email, FirstName, LastName.
  - A row is rejected if the e-mail is invalid, or if the e-mail or the username already exists.
  - Imported users join the **Default** team with the MEMBER role.
  - An import summary is displayed at the end.

An administrator account that has no role in any team does not see the business pages. It only has access to teams, settings and the profile.

Managing an object’s permissions

The action menu of the lists offers a **Permissions** entry. This is the case for controls, indicators, control plans, dashboards, thresholds, perimeters and reporting files. The “Manage which teams can access this object.” dialog lets you:

- add a team: **Select a team**, then **Add**;

- remove a team from the **Assigned Teams** list with **Remove from team**.

To add or remove a team, two conditions are required:

- owning the team being added or removed;
- having the right to edit the object.

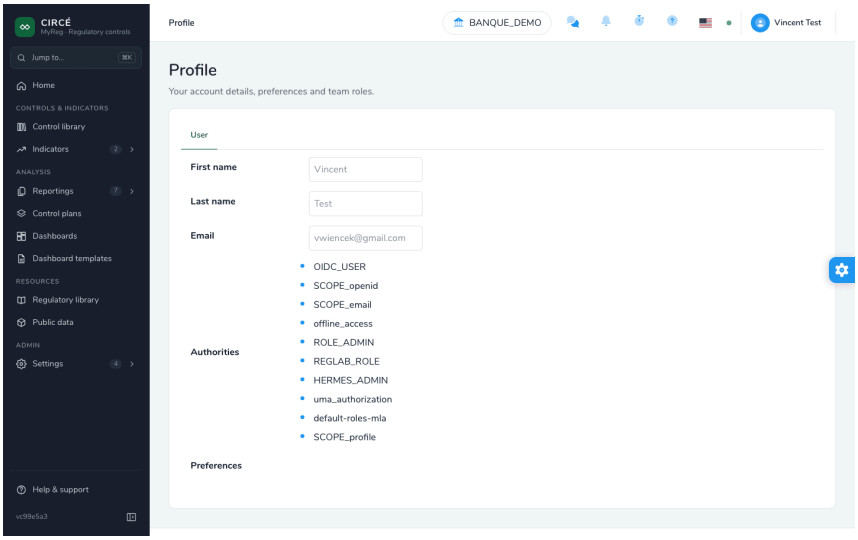
The administrator is not subject to these conditions. An object must always remain attached to at least one team.

The lists of controls, indicators and reporting files also have a **Permissions** button in the toolbar. It adds teams to all the ticked objects at once. This mode only allows adding, not removing.

Profile

The **Profile** page (user menu) displays, read-only:

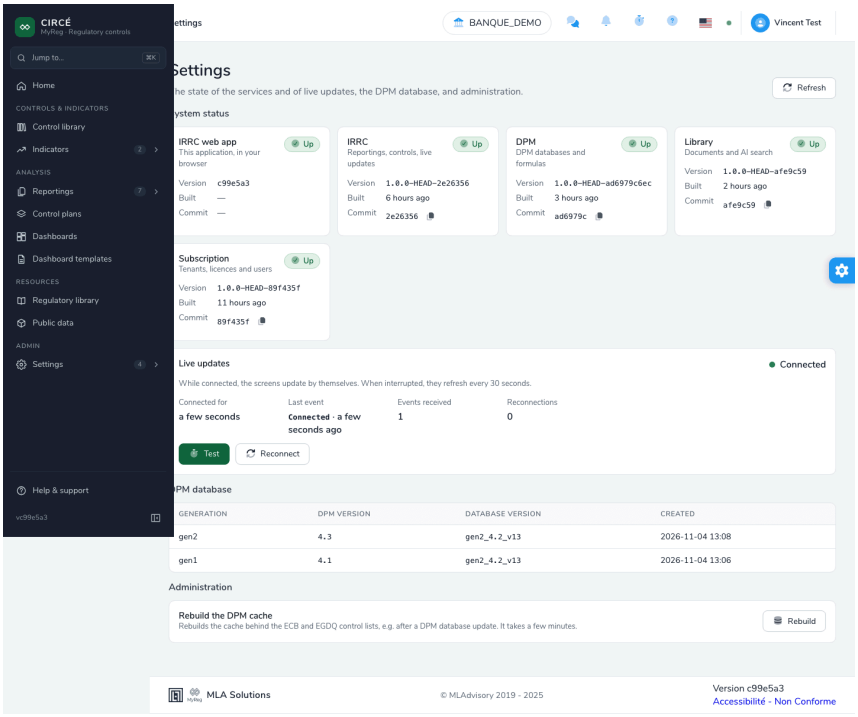
- your first name, last name and e-mail;
- your application roles;
- your preferences;
- if the Teams module is active, your teams and your role in each one.



The Profile page

Settings

The **Settings** page (user menu) shows the state of the platform. The **Refresh** button reads all the information again. It has four sections.



The Settings page

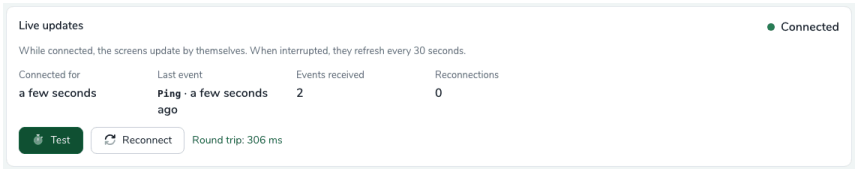
System status shows one card per service:

- **IRRC web app** (this application, in your browser);
- **IRRC** (reportings, controls, live updates);
- **DPM** (DPM databases and formulas);
- **Library** (documents and AI search);
- **Subscription** (tenants, licences and users), when the platform manages subscriptions.

Each card shows whether the service is **Up** or **Unreachable**, its version, its build date and its commit identifier, which the copy icon copies in full. This information is useful when contacting support.

Live updates shows the state of the link (**Connected**, **Connecting…**, **Interrupted, retrying**), how long it has been open, the last event received, the number of events received and the number of reconnections.

- **Test** sends a test and shows the round trip time, for example “Round trip: 40 ms”. Without an answer within 10 seconds, updates do not reach this tab.
- **Reconnect** reopens the link.



The Live updates card after a test

DPM database lists, for each generation of the DPM database, the DPM version, the database version and its creation date.

Administration, for administrators only, offers **Rebuild the DPM cache** with the **Rebuild** button.

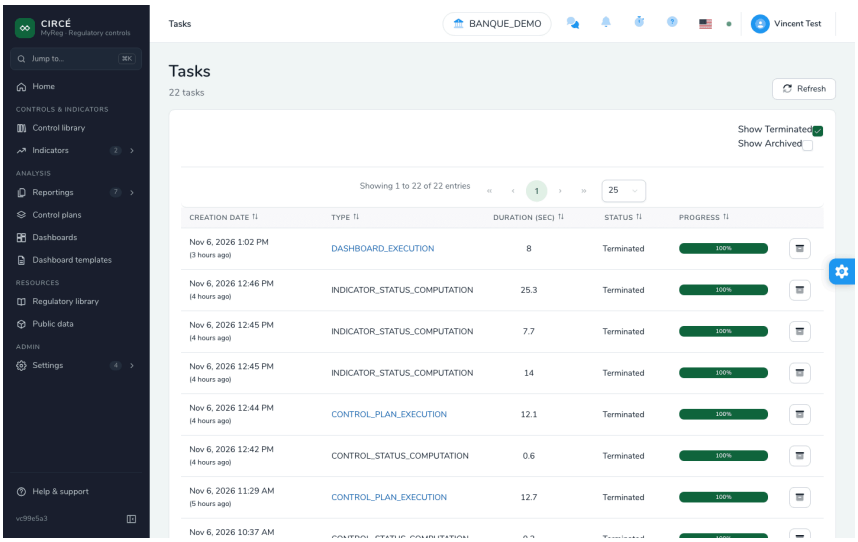
- A confirmation is requested: the build takes a few minutes. Meanwhile, the EGDQ control lists are slower for every user and their validity filter is partial.
- The progress is shown under the button, followed by the message “The DPM cache is rebuilt.”.
- It also appears at the top of the EGDQ, Validation Rules and EGDQ-XL lists: “Indexing controls: n%”.

- This indexing also takes place automatically when the service starts and every night.

Background tasks

The **Tasks** page lists your organisation's long-running processes, with their creation date, type, duration in seconds, status and progress:

- control plan executions (CONTROL_PLAN_EXECUTION);
- dashboard executions (DASHBOARD_EXECUTION);
- reporting file extractions (XBRL_EXTRACTION);
- control and indicator status computations (CONTROL_STATUS_COMPUTATION, INDICATOR_STATUS_COMPUTATION).



The Tasks page

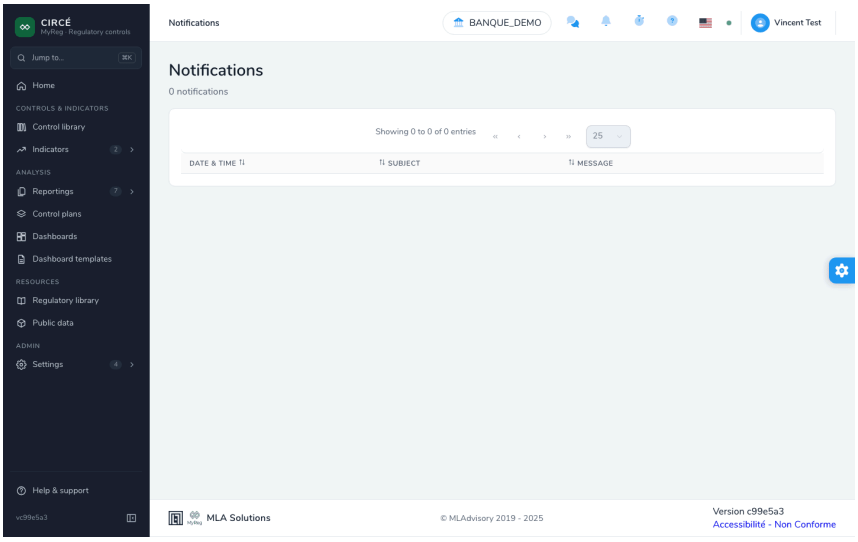
Usage:

- The **Show Terminated** (ticked by default) and **Show Archived** (unticked by default) checkboxes filter the list.
- A finished task can be archived with the archive button. To do so, you must be able to read the task's object (the reporting, the control plan result or the dashboard result).
- The **Refresh** button reads the list again. It also updates itself as the processes run.
- A task cannot be cancelled from this page.
- For a control plan or dashboard run, the task's type is a link that opens the result of that run.

Notifications

The **Notifications** page opens from the bell in the top bar. It lists the notifications the platform sent you, with their **Date & time**, **Subject** and **Message**. Unread notifications are in bold, and their number is shown on the bell.

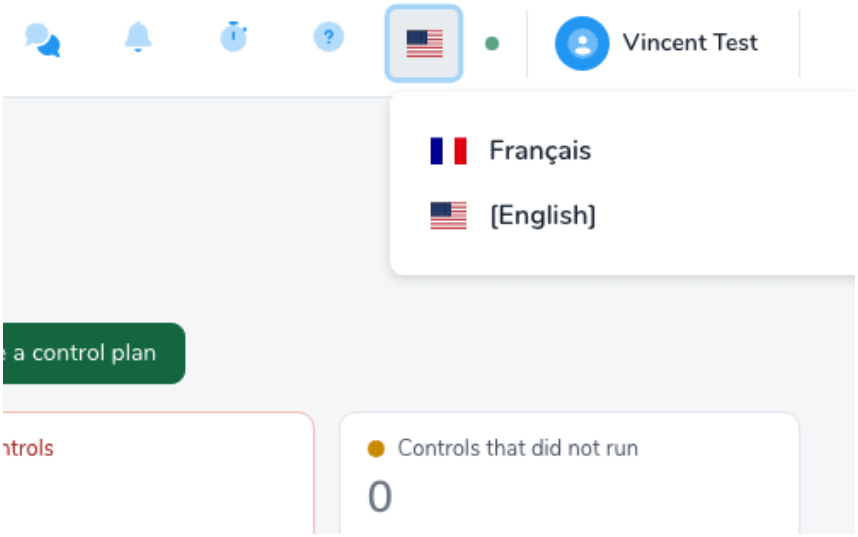
On each row, the eye marks the notification as read, the crossed eye marks it as unread again, and the minus sign deletes it.



The Notifications page

Language

The flag in the top bar lets you switch the interface between French and English. The choice is saved with your account: it comes back on your other browsers, and the e-mails the platform sends you are in that language. The labels switch at once, then the page reloads so that dates and amounts follow the language: unsaved input on that page is lost, as when switching tenant or team. In French, long dates and amounts take French month names and separators, for instance in a template view and in result tables. The lists' timestamps keep the `2026-11-06 13:42` form in both languages.



The language menu

The interface labels are translated, including deletion confirmations, drop-down lists, import summaries and permission dialogs. A few technical values, such as task types, remain displayed as codes.

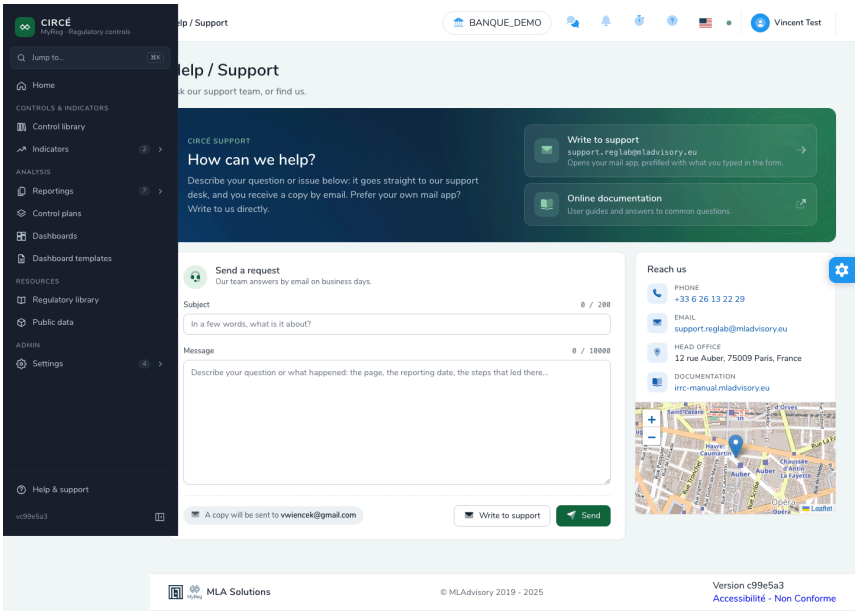
Help / Support

The **Help / Support** page opens from the help menu in the top bar. It gathers the ways to reach support:

- **Write to support** opens your mail app, prefilled with what you typed in the form;

- **Online documentation** opens this user manual;
- the **Send a request** form: enter the **Subject** and the **Message**, then click **Send**. The request goes straight to support, and a copy is sent to the e-mail address of your account. Our team answers by e-mail on business days;
- the **Reach us** box: phone, e-mail, head office and documentation.

If your account has no e-mail address, the form invites you to write to support from your mail app. If sending fails, your text is kept for another try.



The Help / Support page

Support access

Authorize read-only support access, choose its duration and revoke it.

Support access

You can allow support to view the application with your permissions in the selected tenant. The data and exports visible to your account become accessible to support. The session is read only: modification requests are refused even when their buttons remain visible. Settings stored only in your browser can differ; this is not a live screen share.

Understand the tenant policy

The tenant administrator chooses one of three policies:

Policy	Effect
On request	Initial setting. You must grant a personal, time-limited authorization.
Always	Authorized support can view your account without requesting individual consent each time.
Never	Support access is refused, even if you previously granted authorization.

An MLA administrator can also change the policy at the client's request. MLA support and platform administrators can operate across tenants; tenant administrators can view their own members. Accounts with platform or identity-administration privileges cannot be targets.

> ⚠ Warning
>
> This access does not pass through your corporate directory: **it bypasses the target account's identity provider, MFA and conditional-access rules**. Support authenticates with its own account, then opens an application session as you. If your organization does not want this capability, its administrator selects **Never**.

Authorize a consultation

Open **Support access** from the application in your own session and the relevant tenant. Under **On request**:

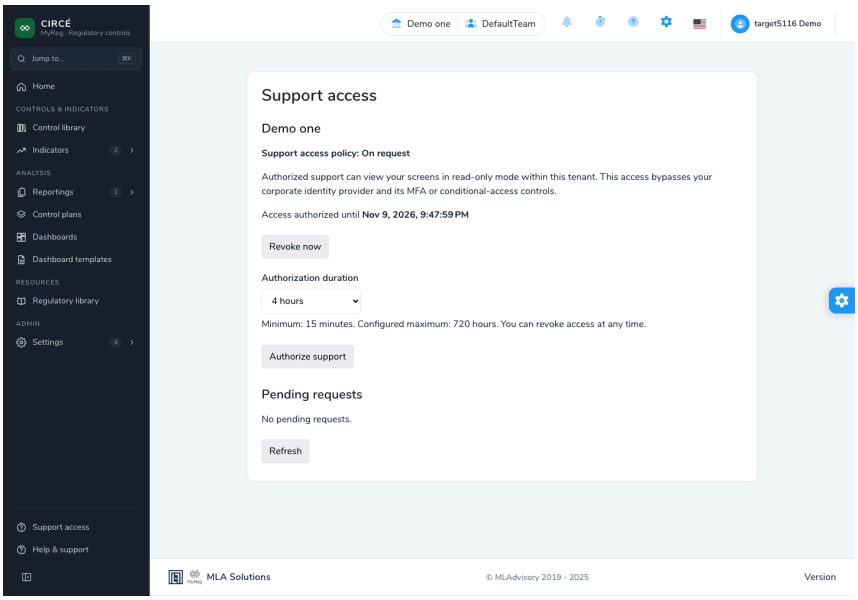
1. Review **Pending requests**, which show the operator, reason and expiry. **Select this request** takes its suggested duration; you can change it.
2. Choose **1 hour**, **4 hours**, **1 day**, **7 days** or **Custom end date**. The page shows the configured limits; the minimum duration is 15 minutes.
3. Select **Authorize support**. The authorization's end time appears.

An authorization given in answer to a request applies only to the support member who made it: another member must send you their own request. You can also authorize support without a prior request; that authorization then applies to the whole support team. Several authorizations can coexist, and a new authorization replaces only the one with the same scope. Receiving a request or email grants no access until you authorize the consultation yourself.

When a request is addressed to you, a banner announces it in the application, and an orange dot appears next to **Support access** in the left menu. The banner and the dot update as soon as a request arrives or is handled, without reloading the page. **Later** hides the banner; the dot stays while the request is pending.

Decline a request

If you do not want to give access, select **Decline** in the banner or next to the request on the **Support access** page, then **Confirm decline**. The support member receives an email telling them you declined, and the decline is recorded in the support journal. They can send you a new request if needed.

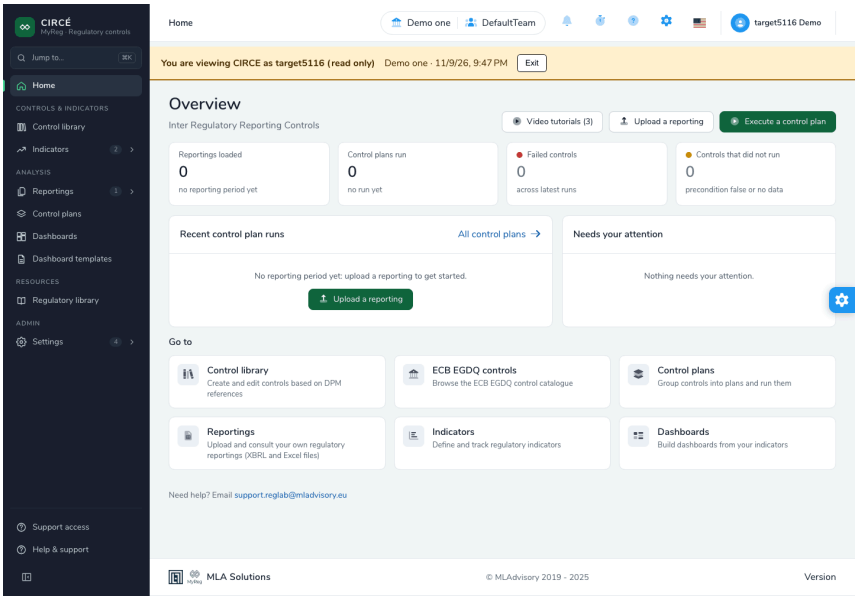


The Support access page in a local demonstration tenant

Revoke and end access

Select **Revoke now** to withdraw your authorizations: every current one for this tenant is withdrawn, whether it was given to one support member or to the whole support team. An existing session ends at its next authorization check, within 60 seconds. The authorization expiry and maximum session duration also apply. Extending authorization does not automatically extend an existing session.

During consultation, a banner identifies the target account, tenant and end time. The tenant is pinned: support cannot switch organizations within this session. **Exit** ends the consultation session. The **Consultation ended** page requires an explicit login; it does not silently resume the operator's identity. A consultation does not interrupt your own session: you can keep working during and after it.



The read-only consultation banner in a local demonstration

Attempting a modification displays **Action unavailable during support consultation**. Authorized downloads and exports remain readable, so allowing support access also allows support to retrieve data accessible to your account.

For administrators and support

In the support console, select the tenant, member and product, then **View as user**. This opens a separate tab and preserves the operator's console session. If authorization is missing, **Request access** records a request with a suggested duration and reason. Protected accounts, self-impersonation and chaining are not valid launch actions. Protected accounts are those of platform administrators, support members and directory administrators, including rights obtained through a group.

The console also lists active authorizations and offers policy management to authorized administrators. Its journal can be filtered by user, operator and dates and exported to CSV. It records requests, authorizations, declined requests, revocations, policies, session openings, closures and refusals. The end of a consultation also shows how many actions were blocked during it (read only, another tenant, new consultation). MLA can consult this journal; a tenant administrator can consult only their own tenant's journal.

An MLA administrator, or an administrator of the consulted tenant, can end a consultation in progress at once: **End** on the consultation's line in the journal, then confirm. The support member's session stops immediately and the journal shows "ended by" followed by the administrator's name.

The console updates by itself when a user accepts, declines or revokes access, and the support member concerned sees a short notice.

This page describes a feature that your operator must activate. If the entry or service is unavailable, contact your administrator. A recorded authorization does not mean a session is open.

Core concepts

Regulatory scope

A scope groups reportings together, for example an entity or a consolidation level. It is defined by:

- a **mandatory**, unique name;
- a description;
- a preferred threshold: the threshold offered by default when a control plan is run on this scope.

Reporting file

A reporting file is a regulatory reporting loaded into a scope. It is characterised by:

- **its type**:
  - **DPM**: EBA reportings (COREP, FINREP, etc.), in XBRL or XBRL-CSV format, or as a ZIP archive;
  - **RUBA**: ACPR / Banque de France national taxonomy;
  - **ANACREDIT**: if the module is enabled;
- **its reporting date**;
- **its templates**;
- **its processing status**;
- **the "Official" flag**: it distinguishes the official version of a reporting from working versions. Control plan and dashboard runs offer only official reportings by default;
- **tags**: some are added automatically from the file's templates.

A given file can be loaded only once into a given scope. It can be loaded into another scope.

Control

A control is a formula that compares data from a reporting. It is defined by its **reference**, which is unique: two controls cannot have the same reference. It is best to adopt a reference pattern, for example REF_0001.

In addition to the reference, the control is defined by:

- a **mandatory name**: a fuller and more explicit text than the reference. Two controls can have the same name.
- a **list of tags**: each tag is a text, created by pressing the Enter key. Tags are used to group and filter controls according to your own criteria.
- a **description**: free, formatted text.
- a **mandatory formula**: the core of the control.
  - It is made of two members, left and right, separated by an operator.
  - It can also combine several comparisons.
  - See the control grammar.
- a **mandatory base**: Left or Right. It designates the member used as the reference for computing the relative difference. For the formula A == B:
  - with Left, the relative difference is (A-B)/A;
  - with Right, it is (B-A)/B.
- a **mandatory match type**:
  - **Threshold**: the difference is compared to the values of the threshold chosen at run time;
  - **Exact**: the formula checks strict equality or inequality, with a rounding tolerance (see Thresholds).
- an optional **precondition**: a formula that must be true for the control to be applied. The same rules as for the formula apply. The precondition has its own base and its own match type (Left and Exact by default);
- an optional **release window**: the DPM 2 releases (**Min release** and **Max release**, bounds included) the control applies to. On a reporting of a release outside the window, the control is not evaluated and its result is **Not applicable**. Without a window, it applies to every release.

The control does not store a reporting date. The date chosen in the list (**Check validity for**) or in the form (**Dictionary at**) is used only to check the formula against the DPM dictionary in force at that date. The actual evaluation date is set when the control plan is run.

Validity status

Each control and each indicator receives a status, computed per quarter. The status indicates whether the formula can be evaluated with the taxonomy in force at the end of the chosen quarter.

Status	Meaning
Valid	The formula is correct and every coordinate matches a cell of the taxonomy.
Not valid	The formula does not follow the grammar.
Issue – Ambiguous	A coordinate matches several possible cells.
Issue – Incomplete	The template code is not exact, but only one candidate cell exists.
Issue – Valid in a previous taxonomy	A cell does not exist at this date, but exists in another taxonomy.
Computing	The status is being computed. It appears on its own.

Statuses are computed in the background, without blocking the lists. They are also recomputed every night and after each formula change. A control with a release window has no status for the quarters whose release is outside its window.

When a control plan is run, custom controls with the *Valid* and *Valid in a previous taxonomy* statuses are evaluated.

Control libraries

In addition to your custom controls, the platform provides published control libraries. They can be viewed but not modified:

Library	Content
EGDQ-XL	The ECB data quality checks (*ECB Guidance on Data Quality*), published in native DPM-XL format. Each rule is executed as published, without conversion (see Reading a DPM-XL rule).
VR-XL	The EBA validation rules (*Validation Rules*), published in DPM-XL format and executed the same way.
EGDQ	The EGDQ checks in their legacy layout. Each published check is automatically converted into one or more sub-controls written in the platform's grammar. This library is deprecated: EGDQ-XL is replacing it.
Validation Rules	The EBA validation rules in their legacy layout, converted in the same way. This library is deprecated: VR-XL is replacing it.
Analytical Controls	Breakdown definitions (total and detail rows and columns) per template. They are used for the analytical review of reportings. Unlike the other libraries, these definitions belong to your organisation: only the administrator can create, edit or

Library	Content
	delete them, or integrate the catalogue designed by MLA.
Anacredit	The AnaCredit reporting controls (if the module is enabled).

A published control is identified by its **reference** and its **version**. For EGDQ-XL and VR-XL, the version is the module concerned, for example `COREP_OF_4.2`. You can add your own tags to them.

Control plan

A control plan groups the controls to be run together on reportings. It is defined by its **reference**, which is **mandatory** and unique: two control plans cannot have the same reference.

In addition to the reference, the control plan is defined by:

- a **mandatory name**, which can be shared by several plans;
- a **list of tags**: control plan tags are separate from control tags;
- a **description**;
- five lists of controls, each of which can be empty:
  - custom controls;
  - EGDQ-XL controls;
  - VR-XL controls;
  - EGDQ controls and validation rules in the legacy layout.

A control can appear in several plans. The plan only holds a link to the control: a change to the control applies to every plan that uses it.

Each run produces a **control plan result**. This result keeps the date, the files, the threshold, and the status of each control and sub-control. If the Teams module is enabled, the result belongs to the team that started the run (see Teams and permissions).

Thresholds

A threshold sets the tolerance granted to controls with the **Threshold** match type. It is defined by its **name**, which is **mandatory** and unique. It is best to adopt a naming pattern, for example T_Relative_5_10.

In addition to the name, the threshold is defined by:

- a **mandatory type**:
  - **Relative**: the difference is measured as a percentage of the base member;
  - **Absolute**: the difference is measured as a value;
  - **Relative & absolute**: both deviations are checked, and a **combination** says how their results combine. **Both must hold (AND)**: the stricter result wins, the control passes only if both deviations pass. **Either is enough (OR)**: the more lenient result wins, the control passes as soon as one of the two deviations passes. Lists show the type as “Relative and absolute” or “Relative or absolute” depending on the combination.
- a **mandatory success value**: the maximum difference, bounds included, for the control to pass.
- a **mandatory warning value**: the maximum difference, bounds included, for the control to pass with reservations.
  - The warning value must be greater than or equal to the success value.
  - For the Relative & Absolute type, two success values and two warning values are required.

How the threshold applies:

- **`==` formula (equality)**:
  - the control **passes** if the difference does not exceed the success value;
  - it **passes with reservations** if the difference does not exceed the warning value;
  - it **fails** beyond that.
- **`!=` formula (difference)**: the logic is reversed. The control passes if the difference exceeds the warning value, and fails if it does not exceed the success value.

- **<, >, <=, >= formulas, and Exact controls**: the threshold does not apply. Two values are considered equal if their relative difference does not exceed 0.01% and their absolute difference does not exceed 1. These controls never result in "passed with reservations".
- **EGDQ-XL and VR-XL controls**: they do not use the threshold.

Each control plan result keeps a copy of the values of the threshold used. Changing a threshold therefore does not change past results.

Indicators

An indicator is a value computed from reportings, for example a solvency ratio. It is defined by its **reference**, which is unique: two indicators cannot have the same reference. It is best to adopt a reference pattern, for example REF_0001.

In addition to the reference, the indicator is defined by:

- a **mandatory name**, which can be shared by several indicators;
- a **list of tags**;
- a **mandatory type**:
  - **Ratio**: the indicator is a percentage. It is displayed multiplied by 100 with the % sign.
  - **Amount**: the indicator is a number.
- a **description**;
- a **mandatory formula**: unlike a control formula, it contains only one member and no comparison operator (see the control grammar);
- the **Cumulative** checkbox: descriptive information about the nature of the indicator. It is displayed and exported, but does not change the calculation.

As with controls, the indicator does not store a reporting date. Its validity status is computed per quarter.

The **EBA indicators** page presents the EBA risk indicator catalogue, with their formulas, in read-only mode. The **Import into my indicators** button of this page, or **Import the EBA indicators** on the Custom indicators page, copies this catalogue into your indicators, which you can then edit.

Dashboard

A dashboard groups indicators to be tracked together over time. It is defined by its **name**, which is **mandatory** and unique. It is best to adopt a naming pattern, for example Dashboard_0001.

In addition to the name, the dashboard is defined by:

- a **list of tags**: dashboard tags are separate from indicator tags;
- a **description**;
- a **list of indicators**.
  - An indicator can appear in several dashboards.
  - The dashboard only holds a link to the indicator: a change to the indicator applies to every dashboard that uses it.

Each run produces a **dashboard result**: the value of each indicator for each date of the chosen files. If the Teams module is enabled, the result belongs to the team that started the run.

A result is a snapshot:

- It keeps the formula and tags of the indicators as they were at run time.
- The review status, priority, comments and tags you enter on a result do not change the indicator in the library.

Dashboard template

A dashboard template is an Excel workbook in which some cells hold indicator formulas, written between %% (for example %%...%%). It is presented by the **Analysis › Dashboard templates** page.

- Generating a template on reportings (perimeter, reference date, processed files) produces a **result**: the workbook filled with the computed values, to download.
- Templates are shared by the whole organisation. Only the organisation's administrator can add, edit or delete them.
- A template can also be built from chosen indicators, with one row per indicator.

- If the Teams module is enabled, each result belongs to the team that generated it.

Control grammar

Controls and indicators are defined using a strict but rich grammar. The form's editor checks the formula as soon as you leave the field: it underlines the spot of each error, explains it in plain words and, if a coordinate is ambiguous, lists the candidate cells (see How to create a new control). In assisted mode, it suggests the templates, rows, columns and sheets of the DPM dictionary while you type.

Datapoint coordinate

Each cell of a regulatory template is written between curly braces:

- `{TEMPLATE, ROW, COLUMN, SHEET ?}`, for example `{C 01.00, r0010, c0010}`

For example, `{C 01.00, r0010, c0010}` refers to the following cell:

- the template "COREP C 01.00": Capital adequacy – Own funds definition;
- row `r0010`;
- column `c0010`.

The sheet (`s0001`, …) can be omitted: most templates have no sheets.

Writing rules:

- The row, column and sheet start with a **lowercase** letter (`r`, `c`, `s`), followed by digits.
- For a template with open rows or multiple sheets, `r999` (or `s999`) designates all reported rows (or all sheets). The control is then duplicated for each of them, and the results are grouped under the label `[r999]`.
- The template code can be written `C 01.00`, `C_01.00` or with a suffix such as `C 73.00.a` or `F 18.00.a`.

Defining simple formulas

Formulas are made of members. In the formula `{C 01.00, r0010, c0010} == {C 01.00, r0010, c0030}`:

- the left member is `{C 01.00, r0010, c0010}`;
- the right member is `{C 01.00, r0010, c0030}`;
- the operator is `==`.

Comparison operators

Operator	Meaning	Example
`==`	equality	`[member] == [member]`
`!=` or `<>`	difference	`[member] <> [member]`
`<`, `>`, `<=`, `>=`	inequality	`[member] >= 0`
`in`	membership of a list	`{C 17.01.a, r0940, c0040} in (empty, 0)`
`not in`	non-membership of a list	`{C 17.01.a, r0940, c0040} not in (empty, 0)`

Lists are written between parentheses `( … )` or square brackets `[ … ]`. They contain numbers, texts between single quotes (`'Bond'`) or other lists.

Only `==` and `!=` / `<>` take the threshold into account, and only for a control with the Threshold match type.

Simple and compound formulas

The platform supports simple and compound formulas:

- **Simple formulas** have the form `[member] operator [member]`.
- **Compound formulas** combine several formulas with the logical operators `&&` (AND) and `||` (OR), and parentheses if needed:
  - `{C 01.00, r0010, c0010} > 0 && {C 01.00, r0020, c0010} > 0`
  - `{C 01.00, r0010, c0010} > 0 || {C 01.00, r0020, c0010} > 0`
  - `({C 01.00, r0010, c0010} > 0 && {C 01.00, r0020, c0010} > 0) || {C 01.00, r0030, c0010} == 0`

> ⚠ Warning
>
> The words `AND` and `OR` are not recognised as logical operators: use `&&` and `||`.

Writing members

Members can contain:

- coordinates, numbers (`0`, `0.05`, `-1`), texts between single quotes, and the values `true` and `false`;
- the arithmetic operators `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, and the `-` sign in front of a coordinate.
  - Example: `{C 01.00, r0010, c0010} + {C 01.00, r0010, c0020}`.
  - Amounts are computed in exact decimal: `0.1 + 0.2` is exactly `0.3`, and `3` equals `3.0`. A division is rounded to 34 significant digits.
  - Caution: a division by zero prevents evaluation. The control gets the *Unable to evaluate* status, with the message "Division by zero: …".
- functions that take members as arguments: `function(member_1, …, member_n)`.

Function	Purpose	Example
`abs(x)`	absolute value	`abs({C 01.00, r0010, c0010})`
`min(x, y, …)`, `max(x, y, …)`	minimum, maximum (see The min and max functions)	`max({C 01.00, r0010, c0010}, 0)`
`sum(x, y, …)`	sum	`sum({C 01.00, r0020, c0010}, {C 01.00, r0030, c0010}) == {C 01.00, r0010, c0010}`
`iif(condition, a, b)`	equals `a` if the condition is true, `b` otherwise	`iif({C 01.00, r0010, c0010} > 0, {C 01.00, r0020, c0010}, 0) >= 0`
`and(a, b)`, `or(a, b)`	logical AND and OR in function form	`and({C 01.00, r0010, c0010} > 0, {C 01.00, r0020, c0010} > 0)`
`filed('TEMPLATE')`	true if the template, or one of its sub-templates, was reported in the reporting (see The filed function)	`filed('C 03.00') && {C 03.00, r0010, c0010} > 0`
`empty(x)`	true if the value is missing	`empty({C 73.00.a, r0140, c0050}) == true`
`sumtop(x, n)`	sum of the `n` largest values of an open-row column	`sumtop({C 14.00, r999, c0060}, 5)`
`sumif(cell, filter, criterion, …)`	sum of an open-row column, filtered on other columns of the same rows	`sumif({C 01.00, r999, c0010}, {c0060}, 10) == 100`

Function	Purpose	Example
`length(x)`	length of a text	`length({C 06.02, r999, c0010}) > 0`
`memberPart(x)`	part of a member code located after ":", for example `FR` for `eba_GA:FR`	`memberPart({…}) == 'FR'`

The `iif` function is the only form of condition: `if(…)` is not evaluated.

The min and max functions

`min` and `max` take as many arguments as needed. An empty argument is ignored, instead of counting as 0. A missing cell is only empty if its coordinate carries the `(*)` annotation: otherwise, it is replaced with 0 (see Replacing null datapoints).

- `min(5, {C 01.00, r0010, c0010}(*))` equals 5 when the cell is missing;
- `min(5, {C 01.00, r0010, c0010})` equals 0 when the cell is missing, because it is replaced with 0;
- the result is only empty if every argument is empty.

The filed function

`filed('TEMPLATE')` compares whole segments of the template code: runs of letters and runs of digits, whatever the separator (space, `.` or _). `F41`, `F 41` and `F_41` are therefore equivalent.

- `filed('J05.00')` is true if J 05.00.b is reported: it is enough for one of the sub-templates to be reported.
- `filed('F 1')` is not true when only F 17 is reported, and `filed('F 17')` does not match F 170.

The sumif function

`sumif(column, filter_1, criterion_1, filter_2, criterion_2, …)` adds up the values of `column` over the open rows that meet **all** the criteria. At least one filter and criterion pair is required. In a control, a coordinate reduced to a column (`{c0060}`) takes the template and row of the first argument.

A criterion can take the following forms:

Criterion	Rows kept
`value` or `['eq', value]`	the filtered value equals `value`
`['in', [v1, v2, …]]`	the filtered value is one of the values of the list
`['ne', value]`	the filtered value differs from `value`
`['gt', value]`, `['ge', value]`	the filtered value is greater than (`gt`), or greater than or equal to (`ge`), `value`
`['lt', value]`, `['le', value]`	the filtered value is less than (`lt`), or less than or equal to (`le`), `value`

Rules:

- `gt`, `ge`, `lt` and `le` compare numbers. A row whose filtered value is a non-numeric text is not kept.
- A row whose filtered value is missing is never kept, including with `ne`.
- Percentages are decimals: 10% is written `0.1`.
- When no row is kept, `sumif` equals 0.

For example, `sumif({C 28.00, r999, c0040}, {c0230}, ['ge', 0.1])` adds up the large exposures of at least 10% of Tier 1 capital.

Defining time-dependent formulas

It is sometimes necessary to compare the same coordinates at two different reporting dates. To do so, add the `[T]` annotation to your datapoints:

- `{C 01.00, r0010, c0010}[T] - {C 01.00, r0010, c0010}[T-1] > 0`

Run in a given context, this formula checks that the value at `T` is greater than the value at `T-1`. A later period can also be targeted, for example `[T+1]`.

Only the `[T]`, `[T+n]` and `[T-n]` forms are accepted, where `n` is a whole number. Spaces are allowed, for example `[ T-1 ]`. The annotation also works for a cell holding a text, a date or a boolean: `{…}[T]` then returns that value.

The context is defined when the control plan is run:

- the reference date, which is the date of `T`;
- the period type, that is, the gap between two periods: “Month”, “Quarter”, “Semester” or “Year”.

For a `[T-1]` formula to be evaluated, the files of both dates must be selected at run time.

Replacing null datapoints

The datapoints of a reporting can be null or missing, when the institution does not have to fill them in. In that case, the formula evaluation can fail.

For example, take the formula `{C 01.00, r0010, c0010} + {C 01.00, r0010, c0020} > 0` with:

- `{C 01.00, r0010, c0010} = null`
- `{C 01.00, r0010, c0020} = 1000`

This formula is evaluated, because the engine automatically replaces `null` with `0`. To prevent this replacement, add the `(*)` annotation to the coordinate:

- `{C 01.00, r0010, c0010}(*) + {C 01.00, r0010, c0020}(*) > 0`

The formula then fails, which may be the expected result, because one of the coordinates is null. The annotation can be combined with the time annotation, and is placed after it: `{C 01.00, r0010, c0010}[T-1](*)`.

With the annotation, a missing value is ignored by `min` and `max` (see The min and max functions).

Working with additional dimensions

Some templates contain datapoints that require additional dimensions. For example, the `FINREP F 20.04` template is broken down by country: each country is reported in a dedicated template, with its own figures.

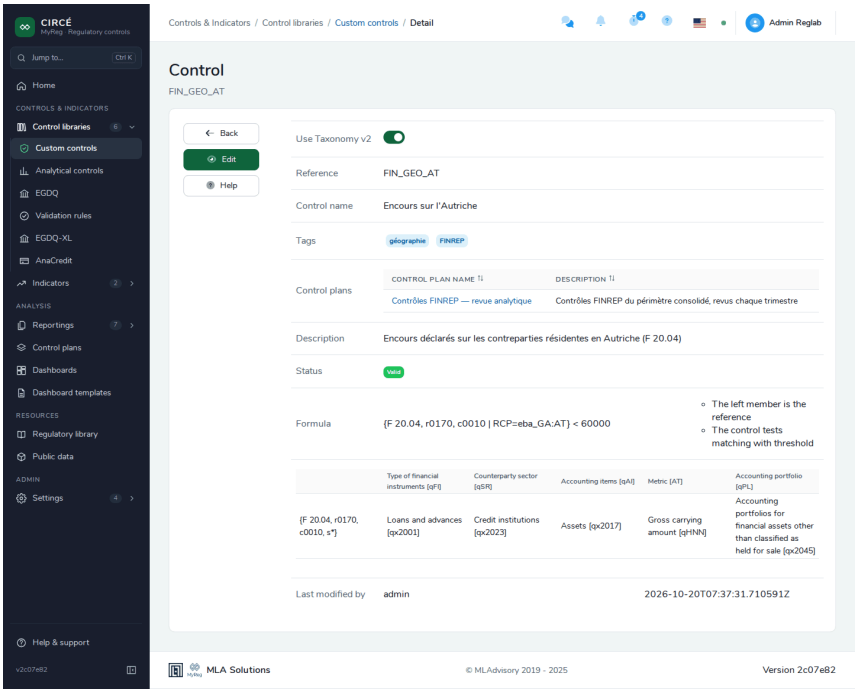
To specify an additional dimension, add it at the end of the datapoint, after a vertical bar:

- `{F 20.04, r0110, c0012 | RCP=eba_GA:FR}`
- `{F 20.04, r0110, c0012 | RCP=eba_GA:DK}`

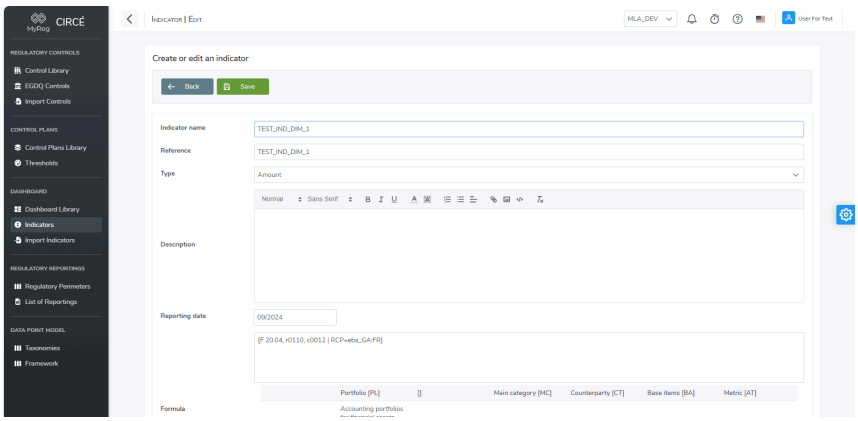
If several dimensions are needed, separate them with a **semicolon**:

- `{F 20.04, r0110, c0012 | XXX=eba_dim1:val1; YYY=eba_dim2:val2}`

This kind of datapoint is used in a control or an indicator like any other.

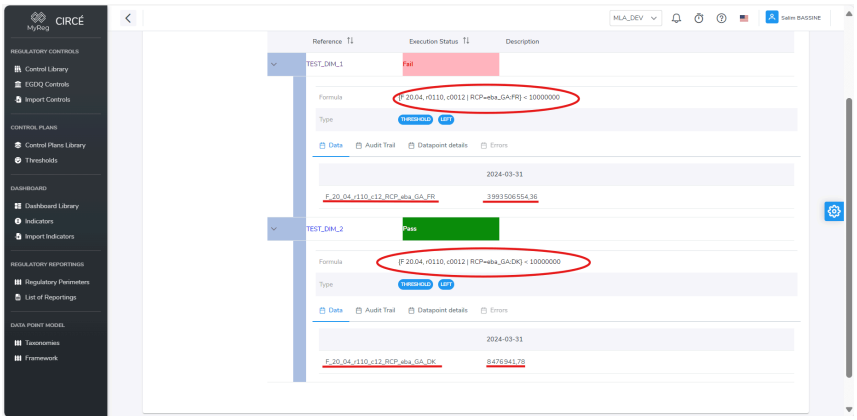


A control with an additional dimension

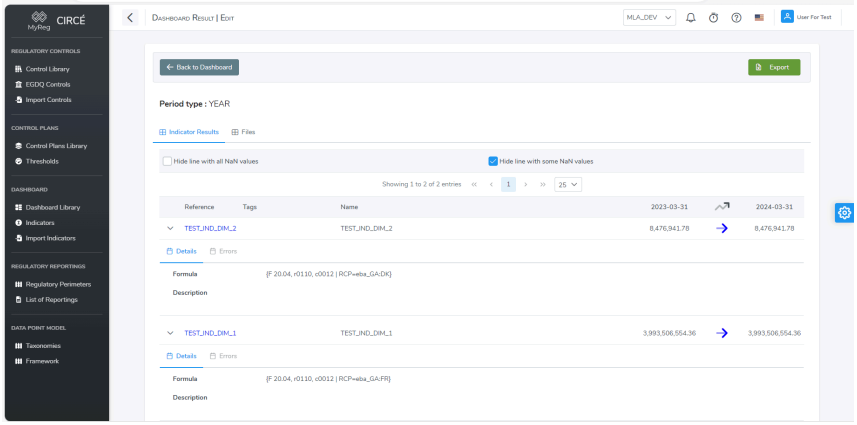


An indicator with an additional dimension

When the control plan or the dashboard is run, only the value matching the specified dimension is used and displayed.



Control plan result on a coordinate with a dimension



Dashboard result on a coordinate with a dimension

Indicator formulas

An indicator formula contains only one member, with no comparison operator. It uses the same coordinates, arithmetic operators and functions:

- `{C 01.00, r0010, c0010} / {C 02.00, r0010, c0010}`

An indicator has a single value. An open-row coordinate (`r999`) is therefore only accepted as a direct argument of `sum`, `sumtop`, `sumif` or `length`, for example `sumtop({C 28.00, r999, c0040}, 5)`. If the same coordinate is also read on its own elsewhere in the formula, the formula is not valid.

In an indicator, the `sumif` filter column is written in full: the short form `{c0230}` only works in controls. For example:

- `sumif({C 28.00, r999, c0040}, {C 28.00, r999, c0230}, ['ge', 0.1]) / {C 04.00, r0860, c0010}`

Evaluation error messages

When a formula cannot be evaluated, the result gets the *Unable to evaluate* status. The message names the function or the value at fault, for example:

- “Division by zero: …”: a division by zero;
- “Cannot apply function … to …”: a function applied to a value it cannot handle;
- “Formula is not allowed: …”: a construct that is not part of the control grammar;
- “filter() function should have at least 1 filter”: a `sumif` with no filter and criterion pair.

Reading a DPM-XL rule (EGDQ-XL and VR-XL)

The controls of the **EGDQ-XL** and **VR-XL** libraries are written in the EBA's **DPM-XL** language, as published by the ECB and the EBA. They are executed as they are. This language is not used to write your own controls, but it is useful to know how to read it.

Cell selection

- `{tF_01.01, r0010, c0010}` designates a cell. The `t` prefix introduces the table code, here F 01.01. An optional sheet goes last: `, s0002`.
- A selection can cover several cells:
  - a range: `c0010-0080`;
  - all values of an axis: `r*`, `c*`, `s*`;
  - a list: `(r0010, r0020)`.
- Options go inside the curly braces:
  - `default: 0` gives the value used when a cell is missing;
  - `interval: true` or `interval: false`.
- `with {tC_17.01.a, c0010-0080}: …` sets a context. The references that follow then only state what is missing, for example `{r0010}`.
- `{v_F_01.01}` is true if table F 01.01 was reported in the reporting. It is the equivalent of `filed()`. The preconditions of EGDQ-XL and VR-XL rules are almost all of this form.

Operators and functions

Category	Syntax
Arithmetic	`+`, `-`, `*`, `/`
Comparison	`=` (equality, with a single sign), `!=`, `<`, `<=`, `>`, `>=`
Logical	`and`, `or`, `xor`, `not( … )`
Membership	`in {0, 1}`
Condition	`if … then … else … endif` (the `else` part is optional)
Numeric	`abs`, `exp`, `ln`, `sqrt`, `power(a, b)`, `log(a, b)`, `max(a, b, …)`, `min(a, b, …)`
Missing values	`isnull(x)`, `nvl(x, default_value)`
Text	`match(x, 'regular expression')`, `len(x)`, concatenation `&`
Aggregates	`sum`, `count`, `avg`, `median`, `max_aggr`, `min_aggr`, optionally with `group by`
Literal values	numbers, percentages (`10%`), texts, `true`, `false`, `null`, dates (`#2026-03-31#`), member codes (`[eba_GA:FR]`)

Examples:

- `{tF_18.00.a, r0010, c*} >= 0`: all columns of row 0010 must be positive.
- `with {tF_01.01, c0010}: if {r0010} > 0 then {r0020} = {r0030} endif`
- `with {tF_01.01, default: 0}: {r0010, c0010} > {r0020, c0010}`

A few language constructs are not yet evaluated by the platform: references to variables or operations, `rename`, properties and assignments. A rule that uses them gets the *Unable to evaluate* status, with the message "unsupported operand".

I Guides

Check a filing before submission

Who, when. You receive the package of a regulatory filing, COREP, FINREP, LCR, NSFR, and you have to say whether it can go. This guide chains the screens in the order of a review: upload, choose the controls, run, read, fix, compare. Each step links to the page that describes the screen in detail.

1. Prepare the perimeter

A perimeter groups the reportings of an entity or a consolidation level. Create it once, in **Admin › Settings › Perimeters**, and give it a **preferred threshold**: it will be proposed by default at every run (see Perimeters and reporting files).

> Tip
>
> One perimeter per reporting entity and level, for instance "Group — consolidated" and "Bank — individual". Quarter-to-quarter comparisons, the analytical review and the Pillar 3 look for the previous filings in the same perimeter.

2. Upload the filing

In **Analysis › Reportings › EBA reportings**, click **Upload files**, choose the perimeter and drop the package (see How to upload reporting files).

- Tick **Official submission** if this is the version that will be sent. Plan executions propose only official reports by default.
- A ZIP archive of several files is split: each file is uploaded separately.
- A file already uploaded in this perimeter is refused: "Already uploaded on this perimeter".

> Warning
>
> From taxonomy 4.2 on, an XBRL-XML file is refused: upload the xBRL-CSV package (`.zip`) of the filing. An Excel workbook without a reference date waits until you complete it from the **Processing** tab.

Follow the processing in the **Processing** tab, then check the file in the **Files** tab: the **Extraction incomplete** mark flags data the taxonomy did not recognise, listed in the file's **Unmatched data** tab.

3. Choose the controls

Three sources of controls combine in a plan (see Control libraries):

Source	When to use it
VR-XL	The EBA validation rules, as published. This is the base: a filing that breaks them is rejected by the supervisor.
EGDQ-XL	The ECB data quality checks. They flag inconsistencies that do not block the filing but call for an explanation.

Source	When to use it
Custom controls	Your own consistency rules: across templates, against the previous quarter, against your internal thresholds (see Controls).

> ⚠ Warning
>
> The EGDQ and Validation rules libraries in the historical format are **deprecated**: build your plans with EGDQ-XL and VR-XL (see EGDQ controls and validation rules).

To write a custom control, two choices matter (see Control):

- **Match type**: **Exact** when the formula must hold to the cent, for instance a total equal to the sum of its rows in the same template; **Threshold** when a difference is acceptable, for instance a reconciliation between COREP and FINREP, or a quarter-to-quarter variation.
- **Base reference**: the member used as the denominator of the relative difference. Put on the left the reference value, the one you consider right.

To compare with the previous quarter, write `{…}[T]` and `{…}[T-1]` (see Time-dependent formulas).

4. Build the plan

In **Analysis › Control plans**, create one plan per review exercise, for instance "Quarterly COREP", and tick the controls in its tabs (see Control plans and thresholds). Filter the published libraries by **Templates** and **Modules** to keep only the tables of the filing: a plan of every rule runs for a long time.

A plan only holds links: a corrected control is corrected in every plan that uses it, without changing past results.

5. Choose the threshold

The threshold applies only to **Threshold** controls and to `==` and `!=` formulas (see Thresholds). It sets two bounds: up to the **success value**, the control is **Pass**; up to the **warning value**, it is **Pass with reserve**; beyond, it is **Fail**. A relative and absolute threshold also asks for a combination: **Both must hold (AND)** to require both deviations, **Either is enough (OR)** for one to suffice.

> 💡 Tip
>
> - **Relative** 5 % / 10 %: the difference is measured as a percentage of the base member. Suited to reconciliations between reportings and to quarterly variations.
> - **Absolute**: the difference is measured as an amount, in the reporting's unit. Suited to rounding differences between templates of the same reporting.
> - **Relative & absolute**: both bounds are set, so that a small amount does not raise a percentage alert.
>
> A threshold is copied into each result: changing it later does not change past runs.

Exact controls, inequalities and the VR-XL and EGDQ-XL rules do not read the threshold: they pass or fail.

6. Run

On the plan page, **Execute plan** (see How to execute a control plan):

1. the perimeter;
2. the threshold, the perimeter's one is preselected;
3. the reporting date or dates. Untick **Show only official reports** if the filing under review is not yet marked official;
4. the **period type** and the **reference date**: they give `[T]` and `[T-1]` their meaning;
5. the files.

> ⚠ Warning
>
> A `[T-1]` formula is only evaluated if the files of both dates are ticked. Otherwise the control gets **No Data**.

Check the selection flags, before the run, the templates read by your formulas that are missing from the ticked files. Tick **Send me the result by e-mail when the execution ends** to receive the Excel file at the end (see Receiving the result by e-mail).

7. Read the result

The result page (see Control plan results) starts with a summary card. Handle the statuses in this order:

Status	What it says	What you do
Fail	The formula is false, or the difference exceeds the warning value.	Expand the rule: the **Comparison** shows both members and the difference; the **Data** tab opens each datapoint in its template (see Open a datapoint in its template). Fix the filing or document the difference.
Pass with reserve	The difference lies between the two bounds of the threshold, or the DPM-XL rule has severity "Warning".	To explain, not necessarily to fix.
Unable to evaluate	Incorrect formula, division by zero, unsupported DPM-XL construct.	The **Errors** tab gives the cause. Fix the control, not the filing (see Evaluation error messages).
No Data	The cells read are not in the files.	Check that the template is filed and that both dates are ticked.
Precondition is false	The precondition excludes this case.	Nothing: the control does not apply.
Not applicable	The reporting's release is outside the control's window.	Nothing, or widen the window if it is a mistake.
Pass	Nothing to report.	

The tiles filter the list, and **Export … only (.xlsx)** exports the filtered status, for instance the failures alone (see How to export a result).

8. Fix and run again

After the correction, upload the new version of the filing in the same perimeter, then run the plan again on that file. The ··· menu of a run offers **Execute** with the same parameters, but only as long as the original files exist: for a replaced file, use **Execute plan** and tick the new file.

The **Vs previous run** column of the **Runs** tab counts the statuses that changed compared with the previous run on the same dates.

9. Compare two versions

To see what changed between the corrected version and the previous one, tick both files in the reporting list and click **Compare** (see Perimeters and reporting files). The **Pivot** is the reference version; **Hide Similar Data** and the variation threshold keep only the differences. The Excel export applies the same filters.

When the filing goes out, mark the sent file as **Official**: it is the one that plans, dashboards and the Pillar 3 will propose by default.

Follow your ratios from one quarter to the next

Who, when. You want to follow the institution's solvency, liquidity, leverage or profitability at every closing, spot what moves and comment on it. This guide chains the indicators, the dashboards, their results and their exports. It assumes the reportings of each date are uploaded in a perimeter (see Check a filing before submission).

1. Build the list of indicators

An indicator is a value computed from the reportings, for instance `{C 01.00, r0010, c0010} / {C 02.00, r0010, c0010}`. Two ways to fill the **Controls & indicators › Indicators › Custom indicators** library:

- **Import the EBA indicators** copies into your indicators the EBA risk indicators the application can compute, with the `EBA` tag (see How to import the EBA indicators). This is the starting point.
- **New indicator** or **Import (.xlsx)** for your own: an internal ratio, an outstanding amount, an aggregate (see Indicators and dashboards).

> Tip
>
> - Choose the **Ratio** type for a percentage, **Amount** for a number: it decides the display and the Excel format.
> - An indicator's formula has one member and no comparison. An open-row coordinate `r999` only enters it inside `sum`, `sumtop`, `sumif` or `length` (see Indicator formulas).
> - The EBA list is corrected and extended from one version to the next: run the import again with **Overwrite my indicators that have the same reference** to update it, leaving the option unticked if you have adapted formulas.

Check the **Validity** column: an indicator that is not *Valid* for the taxonomy in force is not evaluated, its value is NaN (see Validity status).

2. Compose the dashboard

In **Analysis › Dashboards**, create one dashboard per theme or per committee, for instance "Prudential ratios — ALCO", and tick its indicators (see Indicators and dashboards). From the indicator list, **Add to dashboard…** does the same starting from a selection (see How to add indicators to a dashboard).

Give each indicator a first tag, for instance "Solvency" or "Liquidity": it groups the sections of a workbook template (step 6).

3. Run on several dates

Execute dashboard asks for a perimeter, one or more reporting dates, the period type and the files. Tick the files of every date to follow: the result has one column per date, and the differences are computed between neighbouring columns.

> Warning
>
> By default, only **official** reportings are offered. A date without an official reporting is missing from the result until you untick the official-only option, or until the file is marked official.

The run appears in the **In progress** tab, then in **Runs**. Each run is a snapshot: it keeps the indicators' formulas as they were at computation time, and your annotations stay its own.

4. Read the result

On the result page, each indicator has its block:

- the table of values by date, with **Delta (abs)** and **Delta (rel)**. The relative difference is taken against the absolute value of the previous value, so its sign follows the direction of the change;
- the mean, minimum, maximum and standard deviation;
- the chart, with the mean and the one- and two-standard-deviation bands.

> Tip
>
> Start with the **Higher variation than** filter and with the highlighted rows: a change greater than one standard deviation is highlighted. The "Hide lines with some NaN values" filters hide the indicators that could not be computed on a date; turn them off to see them and understand why, often a template missing from that date's reporting.

Show Audit Trail shows the value of every data point used: this is where a surprising figure is checked, before looking for a business explanation.

5. Review and comment

Each block carries **review elements**: a **status** (Validated, Validated with reserves, Not validated), a **priority** (P0 to P3) and **comments**. They are saved as soon as they change, and belong to this run only.

One way to work:

1. **Not validated** and P0 or P1 for any unexplained change; the comment says what is expected from whom.
2. **Validated with reserves** for an explained change still to watch.
3. **Validated** for the rest.

The **Summary** tab shows one chart per priority, split by status: this is the committee's view.

6. Export and present

The three icons of the result page produce exactly what the filtered screen shows:

- **Print**, for a quick review;
- **PowerPoint**, one slide per indicator with the table, the chart, the status, the priority and the comments: the committee pack;
- **Excel**, with the values, the audit trail and the applied filters.

For a workbook in your own layout, use a dashboard template: an Excel workbook whose `%%…%%` cells hold indicator formulas, filled at generation, or built directly from your indicators with **Generate from indicators**, one section per tag.

7. The next quarter

At the next closing, upload the reportings, mark the official one, then execute the dashboard again, ticking the new date together with the previous ones. The **Results** column of the **Runs** tab counts the indicators by review status: a recent run where everything is "not evaluated" is a run nobody has reviewed yet.

> Note
>
> The **EBA risk indicators** computed by the Pillar 3 module are another set: 21 KRIs of the Risk Dashboard, computed for each workbook and compared with the EU distribution, not editable. Your imported indicators are the full list, to follow over time. Both coexist (see The EBA indicators and the Risk Dashboard).

Produce the Pillar 3

Who, when. At every disclosure, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly, you produce the EBA Pillar 3 workbook from the filings already submitted. This guide chains the steps of one production, from checking the source filings to the last reading before publication. It needs the **Pillar 3** module; peer comparisons also need the **Public data** module (see Pillar 3).

1. Check the source filings

The workbook reads the filings of a single perimeter: COREP, FINREP, LCR, NSFR, leverage, asset encumbrance, MREL/TLAC, remuneration, at date T and at the earlier dates T-1 to T-4 according to the frequency. Before starting:

- The filings at date T must be in release **4.2** or in a release read as 4.2. At earlier dates, 4.0 and 4.1 are accepted; 3.2 is always refused.
- A file uploaded before the application kept the filing information, entity, consolidation, version, module, currency, must be **reprocessed** (see Perimeters and reporting files).
- Mark the submitted filing of each family as **official**: when several filings carry the same tables at the same date, you will have to choose, and the official one is the natural choice.

> ⚠ Warning
>
> Consolidated (`LEI.CON`) and individual (`LEI.IND`) are two entities: a workbook does not mix them. A file not yet processed, or whose extraction is incomplete, feeds no cell. The rights required are export on each source filing and modification of the perimeter to enter values.

2. Open the generation and the institution's choices

In **Analysis › Reportings › Pillar 3 workbooks**, click **Generate Pillar 3**, choose the perimeter, the **Reference date (T)**, an end of month, and the **Disclosure frequency** (see How to generate a Pillar 3 workbook).

Fill in the three **Disclosure choices of the institution**: fully loaded or transitional Tier 1 for the leverage ratio, type of institution for EU CCR7, trading book boundary for EU OR2. The cells that depend on a choice stay empty until it is filled (see Disclosure choices of the institution).

3. Complete the filings grid

The **Reportings** tab crosses the families and the dates. It fills itself when a single filing fits (see The Reportings tab):

- **Add**: a filing exists, add it;
- **Choose (n)**: several filings carry the same tables, keep one; generation is blocked until this is done;
- **Missing**: the filing is not uploaded. The number of **pending cells** says what its absence costs.

> 💡 Tip
>
> Templates with history, EU KM1 over five dates, EU LIQ1 over twelve month ends, EU AE1 to AE3 over four quarters, are never half filled: a missing date leaves the cell empty, with the cause **Missing history**. Upload the earlier filings before generating, rather than entering averages by hand.

Save the **draft** as soon as the grid is in place: it keeps the selection, the frequency, the templates and the choices, and a colleague can resume it (see The draft).

4. Choose the templates and read the coverage

The **Templates to fill** tab shows, template by template, the cells filled automatically and the empty cells, grouped by cause (see The Templates to fill tab):

Cause	What you do
Missing data	Upload the filing that carries it, or enter the value by hand.
Missing history	Upload the missing earlier dates.
Ambiguous	Remove one of the filings that carry the same value. The application never chooses.
Not supported yet	The rule is not automated or awaits validation: manual entry, see the treatments.
Calculation error	Fix the source filing: a manual value would hide the problem.

Tick the templates to publish; without a selection, all are generated.

5. Enter what the filings do not give

Qualitative information, remuneration and cells without a mapping are entered by hand, cell by cell with **Enter values**, or in the sheet with **Fill in the sheet**, where a block copied from Excel is pasted from the first cell (see Manual values).

- Every value requires a **justification**: it appears with your name in the workbook's journal.
- Values are kept from one generation to the next, for this perimeter, this date and this mapping tool version.
- To replace a computed value, double-click the cell and confirm **Force the value**. The journal keeps the replaced value, and the **P3 Issues** sheet lists every override.

> ⚠ Warning
>
> The decimal separator is the dot: `12,5` is refused. A single invalid value cancels the whole batch entered in the sheet. An ambiguous cell or a cell in error cannot be edited.

6. Generate and read back

Click **Generate workbook (n templates)** with **Include the review sheets** checked (see Generate and download). The message says whether the workbook is **complete** or **partial**. Read it back in this order:

1. **P3 Issues**: the **BLOCKING** messages, a family of filings is missing, then **WARNING**, selection diagnostics, rules awaiting validation, ignored manual values (see The content of the workbook).
2. **P3 Journal**: for every empty cell, its cause; for every filled cell, its rule, the resolved formula and the source facts.
3. The workbook detail, **Templates** tab: **How it was computed** on a cell shows the rule, the values used and the source facts, and opens the filed template on the datapoint (see The detail of a workbook).

For a cell whose reading looks questionable, the **Treatments behind the workbook** page explains the interpretations retained, the mapping tool corrections and the readings still **awaiting validation**, inactive until validated (see Treatments).

Fix, then **Regenerate** from the history: a new workbook is added, with today's data and rules.

7. Compare yourself

With the Public data module, the workbook's **Benchmark** tab places your 21 risk indicators against the EU distribution of the EBA Risk Dashboard, and the **Compare EU KM1 with peers** page sets your figures against the institutions of your choice (see The EBA risk indicators and Peer comparisons).

> **Note**
>
> Being above or below the band is neither good nor bad in itself. On KM1 row 17, the LCR, peers publish the twelve-month average while your workbook takes the quarter-end ratio: compare with care.

8. Before publishing

- The published workbook is the **Templates only** download: the filled templates, without the review sheets. The version with the sheets stays in the history for the audit (see Generated workbooks).
- A **partial** workbook publishes empty cells, never an invented zero: check that every empty cell is intended.
- Manual and forced values are traced with their author and justification: read them one last time in **P3 Issues**.
- Keep the draft: it prepares the next disclosure, and the filings grid already shows what the next date T will need.

II Screens

The application's screens

These pages describe each screen of the application, one page per menu entry, in the order of a usual work cycle. The video tutorials sit at the top of the pages they illustrate.

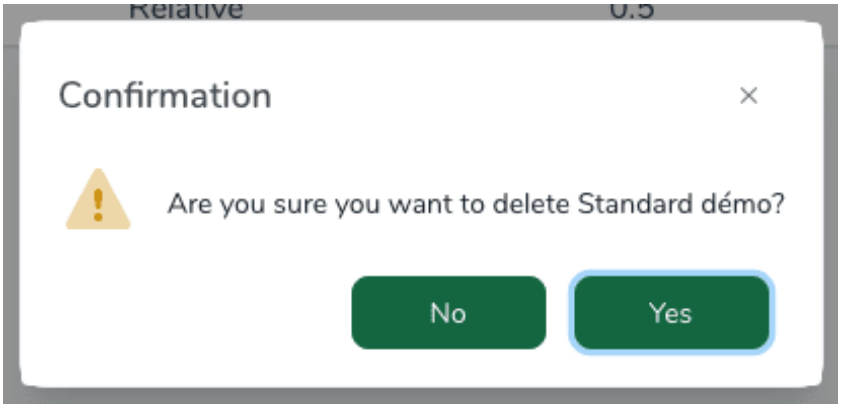
1. Perimeters and reporting files: load, explore, compare and export your DPM reportings.
2. RUBA reportings: the ACPR national taxonomy, uploaded and compared like DPM reportings.
3. AnaCredit*: upload AnaCredit files, build a summary, compare it with FINREP and browse the AnaCredit controls.
4. Pillar 3 workbooks*: generate the Pillar 3 disclosure workbook from your declarations.
5. EBA stress test and STE for SREP*: load and read the EBA stress test workbooks, and control the ECB STE templates.
6. Controls: create, import and export your controls, and browse the published libraries: EGDQ-XL and VR-XL, and their legacy EGDQ and Validation Rules layouts.
7. Analytical controls: describe the breakdowns of a template and track their stability in the analytical review.
8. Control plans: group controls, run a plan and analyse its results.
9. Thresholds: set the tolerance applied to the controls at run time.
10. Indicators and dashboards: track indicators over time and review the results.
11. Dashboard templates: fill an Excel workbook with the values of your indicators.
12. Taxonomies and frameworks: navigate the data point model.
13. Document library*: index and search regulatory documents.
14. Public data*: explore and download the public data of the ECB and the EBA.

* only if the corresponding module is enabled.

Actions common to all lists

Most lists work the same way:

- **Refresh** reloads the list.
- **New** opens the creation form.
- The action menu (⋮) on the right of each row offers **View**, **Edit**, **Delete**, and **Permissions** if the Teams module is enabled.
- The checkboxes enable the toolbar's bulk actions, for example **Delete**, **Export** or **Permissions**. The header checkbox selects the displayed page.
- In forms, **Save** is only active when all mandatory fields are filled in. **Back** or **Cancel** closes the form without saving.
- The longest lists, those of the published libraries (EGDQ, Validation rules, EGDQ-XL, VR-XL) and of the reportings, have a filter bar: the search applies as you type, the **Filters** button opens a dialog whose **Show n results** button applies the choices, the applied filters appear as chips under the bar, and the eraser clears everything. The other lists keep their inline filters.
- Tags are created by typing a text and then pressing Enter. In lists, the pencil icon next to the tags lets you edit them without opening the object. The **Tags** filter keeps the objects that carry **at least one** of the chosen tags.
- Every deletion asks for confirmation.



Deletion confirmation

- A **bulk** deletion silently skips objects that are still in use: a control included in a plan, a plan that has results, a perimeter that contains files, etc. The other objects are deleted. A **single** deletion of such objects is refused with a message.
- During a background computation (statuses, indexing), the list remains usable and updates itself. A message at the top of the list shows the progress.

Perimeters and reporting files

Reporting files are found under **Analysis** > **Reportings** > **EBA reportings**. Perimeters are managed under **Admin › Settings › Perimeters**. RUBA and AnaCredit reportings each have their own page: RUBA reportings and AnaCredit.

Video tutorial

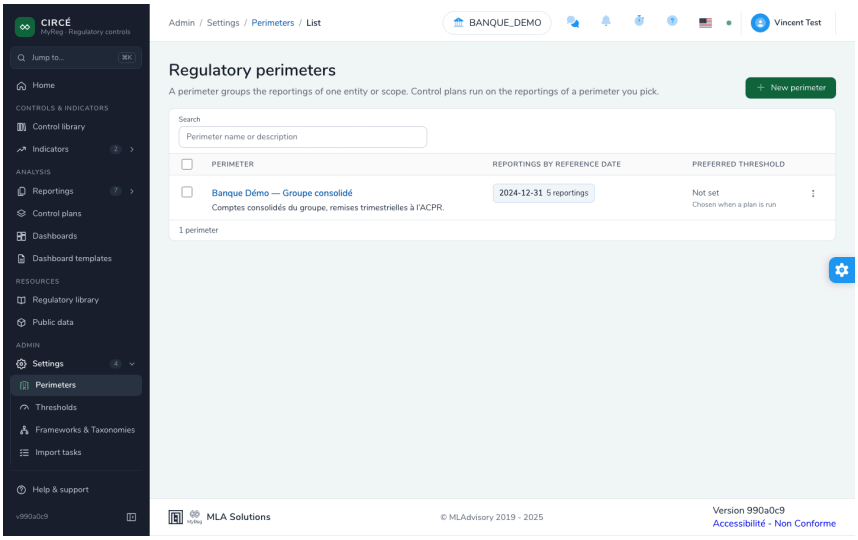
The tutorial (3 min 01, in French with French subtitles) shows creating a perimeter, loading five reportings, their processing and browsing a file.

The video is online: https://reglabs3.blob.core.windows.net/tutoriels/base/tuto-base-declarations.mp4

Perimeter

How to create a new perimeter

You can create a new perimeter from the **Regulatory perimeters** page.



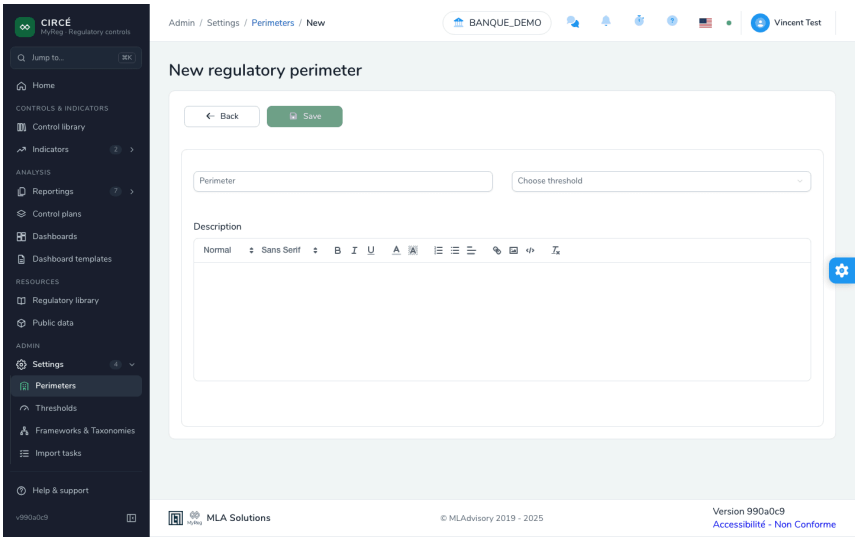
The Regulatory perimeters page

For each perimeter, the list shows:

- its name and description. A long description is collapsed: **Show more** expands it;
- its **Reportings by reference date**: one chip per date, for example “2026-03-31 · 2 reportings”.
  - A chip opens the list of the perimeter’s reportings at that date.
  - Beyond four dates, a last “+n more” chip opens all the perimeter’s reportings.
  - A perimeter without reportings shows “No reportings yet”, with an **Upload files** link;
- its **Preferred threshold**, or “Not set · Chosen when a plan is run”.

The **Search** field filters the list on the perimeter’s name or description.

Click the **New perimeter** button.



The New perimeter page

Then enter:

- a name for your perimeter, mandatory and unique;
- a description, optional;
- a preferred threshold, optional, from the **Choose threshold** list.

Click **Save** to create your new perimeter. If the Teams module is enabled, the perimeter is attached to the selected team.

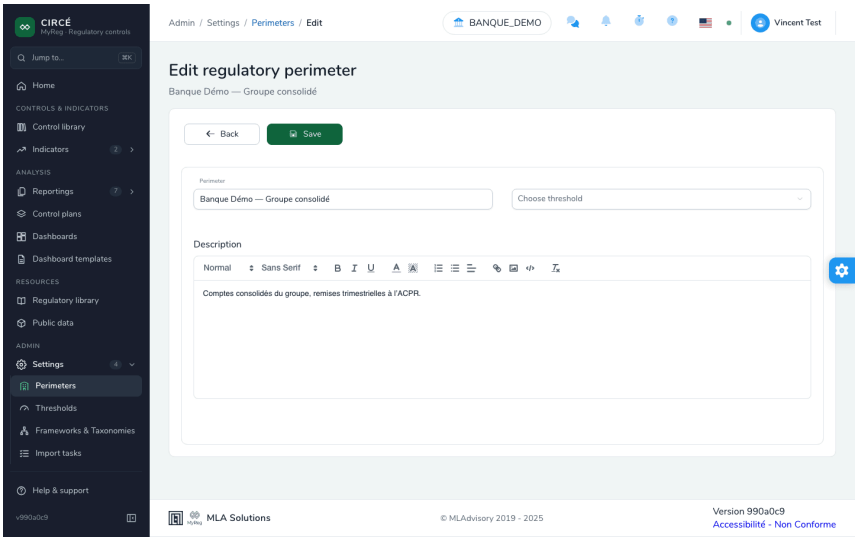
The ··· menu of each perimeter offers **View**, **Edit**, **Upload files**, **View reportings** (if the perimeter has some), **Permissions** (if the Teams module is enabled) and **Delete**.

How to edit a perimeter

Open a perimeter and click the **Edit** button.

You can also use the **Edit** entry of the ··· menu on the list page.

Make your changes, then click **Save**.



The perimeter edit page

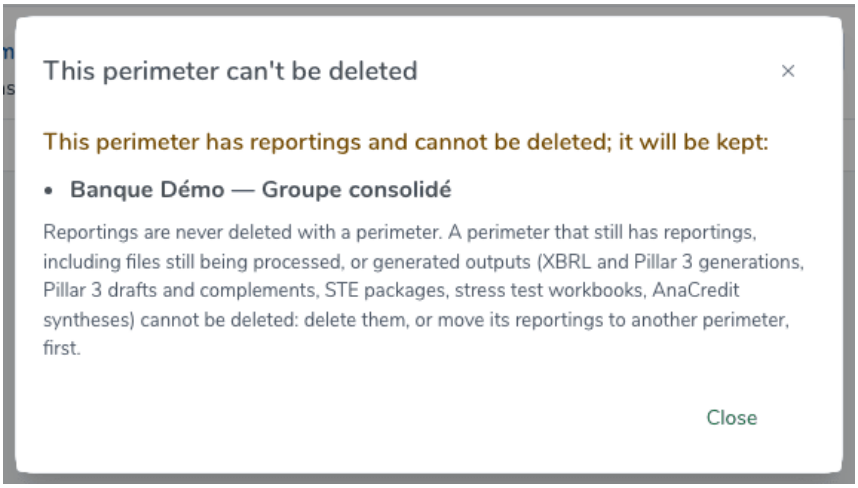
The **Back** button returns to the previous page without saving your changes.

How to delete one or more perimeters

On the list page, use the **Delete** entry of a perimeter's ··· menu. To delete several, select them, then click **Delete…** in the bulk actions bar that appears.

A confirmation dialog names each perimeter and says in advance which ones cannot be deleted. It lets you confirm or cancel your action.

> **Note**
>
> A perimeter that contains one or more reporting files cannot be deleted.
>
> All files count, including those in error or being processed. A perimeter may therefore look empty in the list and still be impossible to delete.
>
> Delete its files first, or move them to another perimeter. Reportings are never deleted with a perimeter.
>
> In a bulk deletion, the other perimeters are deleted. A message lists the ones that were kept, with a **View reportings** link for each.

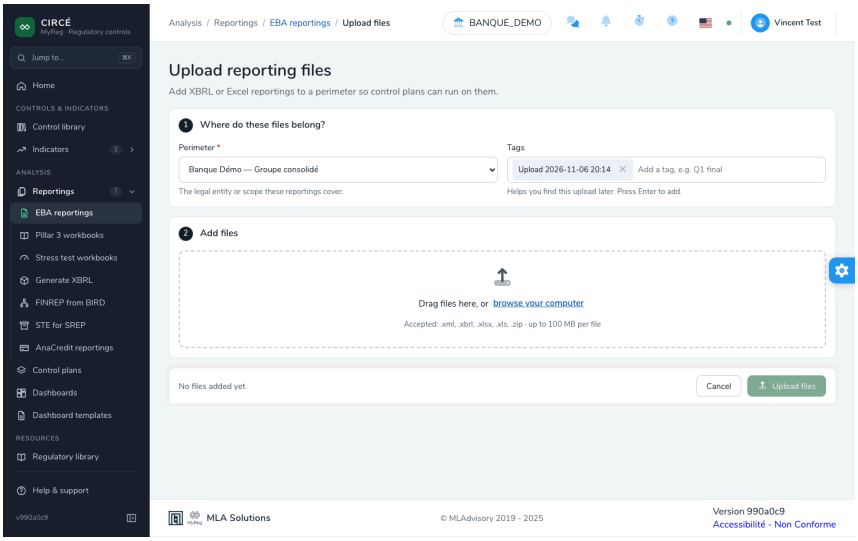


Deletion refused: the perimeter contains files

Reporting files

How to upload reporting files

On the **EBA reportings** page, click **Upload files** to open the **Upload reporting files** page. You can also use the **Upload files** entry of a perimeter's ··· menu.



The Upload reporting files page

The upload takes two steps.

1. **Where do these files belong?**
   - Choose the destination **Perimeter**. At least one perimeter must have been created: otherwise, the page offers **Define a perimeter**.
   - Fill in the **Tags** that will identify this upload. A `Upload yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm` tag is suggested by default. Tags are created with the Enter key.
2. **Add files**: drop the files in the area provided, or click **browse your computer**. The area recalls the accepted formats and the maximum size.

Each added file is checked straight away. Its **Status** column shows:

- **Ready**: the file will be uploaded;
- **Unsupported format**: its extension is not accepted;
- **Too large**: it exceeds the maximum size;
- **Duplicate**: a file with the same name is already in the list.

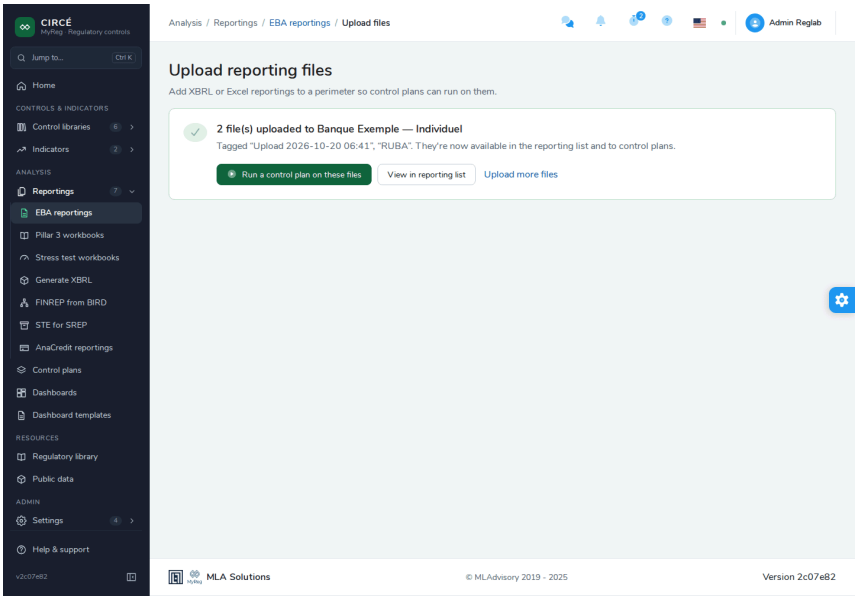
Files that are not ready are skipped at upload. The trash icon removes a file from the list.

For each ready file, you can:

- check its **Format**, that is, its nature: DPM, RUBA, OTHER, and ANACREDIT if the module is enabled.
  - The format is detected from the file name: a name containing "ruba" gives RUBA, otherwise DPM.
  - You can change it.
- tick the checkbox of the **Official submission** column if the file is the official version of the reporting. The checkbox then shows **Official**, otherwise **Test only**.

The bar at the bottom of the page sums up the files added, ready and skipped. Click **Upload N files**. A progress bar is shown for each file. If you leave the page during an upload, you are asked to confirm.

At the end, a panel says how many files were uploaded to the perimeter. It offers **Run a control plan on these files**, **View in reporting list** and **Upload more files**.



Upload result panel

The files the server refused are listed separately, with their reason:

- **Already uploaded to this perimeter**: the same file already exists in this perimeter. It is not uploaded a second time;
- **No valid reporting in this file**: the file could not be read;
- **Upload failed**, or the server's message.

A ZIP archive of which only some files were already present counts as uploaded: only the new files are added.

The **Retry failed files** button sends them again.

Formats accepted by default: `.xml`, `.xbrl`, `.xlsx`, `.xls` and `.zip`. For a DPM reporting:

- **XBRL-XML** instances (`.xml`, `.xbrl`) up to version 4.1 of the taxonomy. From 4.2 onwards, an XML file is refused: upload the xBRL-CSV report package (`.zip`) of the filing instead;
- **XBRL-CSV** reportings, in particular ZIP archives containing a `META-INF/reportPackage.json` file. The file is read with the taxonomy version its entry point declares, not from its reference date;
- **Excel** workbooks in the EBA template layout;
- **ZIP archives** of several files: each file in the archive is uploaded separately and inherits the archive's "Official" choice.

RUBA and AnaCredit reportings are uploaded in XML format.

The size of a file is limited, to 100 MB by default.

Tracking the processing of a file

After the upload, each file is extracted in the background. The **EBA reportings** page has two tabs:

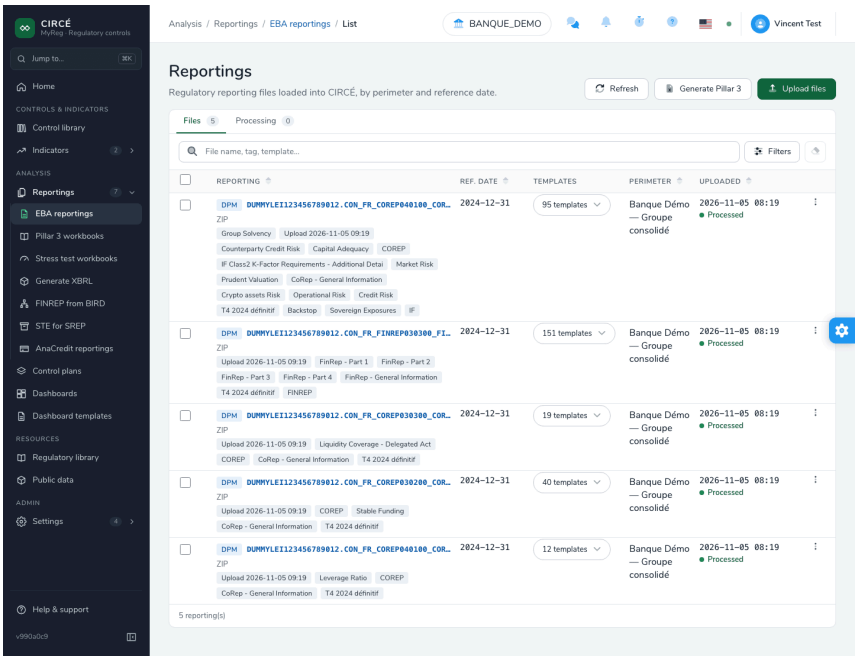
- **Files**: processed files, ready to use;
- **Processing**: files being processed or that could not be processed.
  - The status of each file is **Processing...**, **Processing failed** or **Reference date missing**.
  - For a failed file, the error message is shown under its status.
  - The **Status** filter exists in this tab only.
  - Each file can be reprocessed, downloaded or deleted there from its ··· menu.
  - The **Delete all...** button deletes all files in this tab, after confirmation.

The count of each tab takes the filters into account. It is then followed by an asterisk, and its tooltip says for example "8 of 12 – filters applied".

The list updates itself when processing finishes. The **Refresh** button reloads it on demand.

An Excel workbook uploaded without a reference date has the **Reference date missing** status. Use the **Complete the reference date** entry of its ··· menu: choose the date in the **Complete Regulatory Reporting File** dialog, then click **Submit**. The file is then processed again.

The reporting file list



The reporting file list, Files tab, filtered

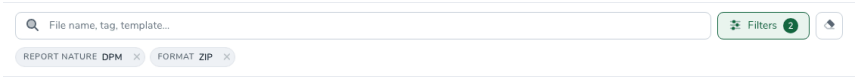
For each file, the list shows:

- the **Reporting**:
  - a nature badge: DPM, RUBA or AnaCredit;
  - the file name, which opens the file details;
  - the format: XBRL-XML, XBRL-CSV, Excel or ZIP;
  - the **Official** mark if the file is the official version;
  - the **Extraction incomplete** mark if some data could not be extracted;
  - the tags;
- the **Ref. date**, that is, the reference date;
- the **Templates**: the “n templates” button expands the list of the file’s template codes. The expanded panel also offers **Run a control plan on this file** and **Download file**;
- the **Perimeter**;
- **Uploaded**: the upload date and the status, **Processed** for the files of this tab.

Under the tabs, the filter bar offers:

- the **Search** field (“File name, tag, template...”): it filters the list as you type, on the file name, tags, template codes and labels, and perimeter;
- the **Filters** button, which opens the **Filter the reportings** dialog. It carries the number of applied filters;
- the **Clear all filters** eraser, active as soon as a search or a filter is set.

The applied filters appear as chips under the bar, for example “Report nature · DPM”. The cross of a chip removes that filter only.

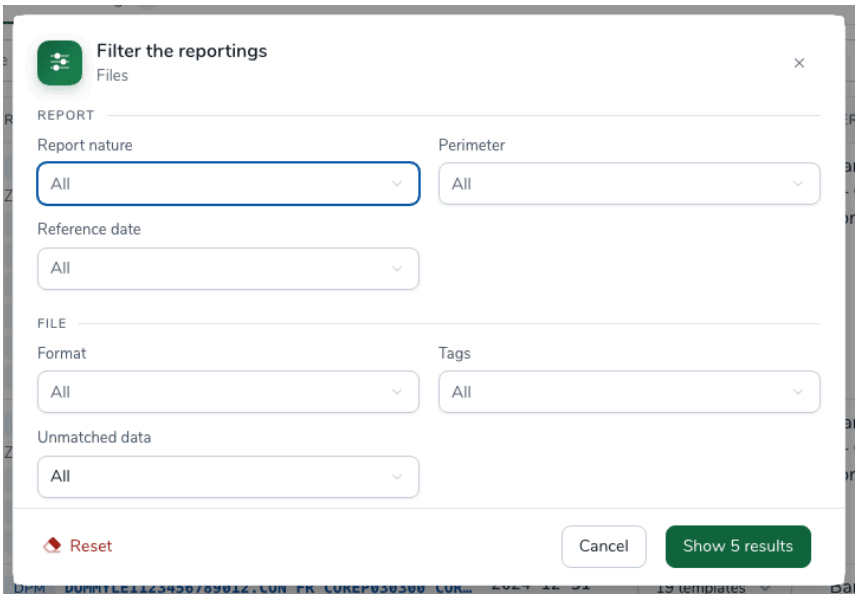


The filter bar with two applied filters

The **Filter the reportings** dialog names the tab concerned and groups the filters in two parts:

- **Report**: **Report nature**, **Perimeter**, then **Reference date** in the **Files** tab or **Status** in the **Processing** tab;
- **File**: **Format**, **Tags** and **Unmatched data**. The **With unmatched data only** choice keeps only the files whose extraction is incomplete.

Each list offers **All** by default. The **Show n results** button tells, as you choose, how many files of the tab match, and applies the filters. **Reset** empties the dialog's filters, to apply the same way. **Cancel** closes the dialog without changing anything.



The Filter the reportings dialog

The filters are kept in the page address: a filtered list can be shared or bookmarked. When no file matches, the **Clear filters** link resets them all, like the eraser.

Click the header of the **Reporting**, **Ref. date**, **Perimeter** or **Uploaded** columns to sort the list. A second click reverses the order. Without a sort, the latest uploaded files come first.

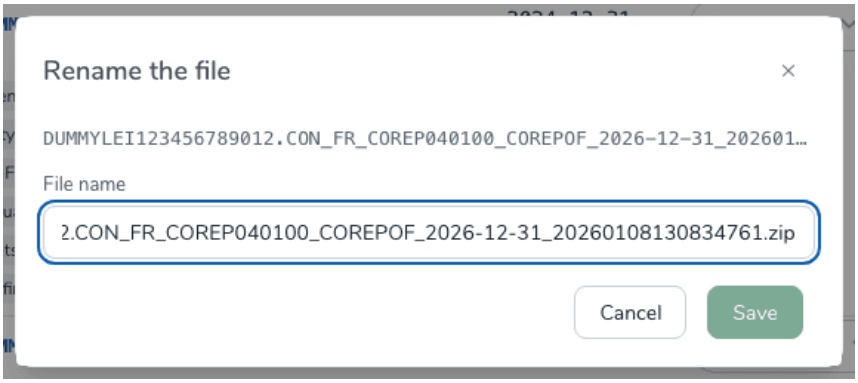
The ··· menu of each file offers:

- **Rename**;
- **Change perimeter**;
- **Edit tags**;
- **Toggle official flag**, for a processed file;
- **Complete the reference date**, for a file without a reference date or in error;
- **Download**, which returns the original file;
- **Reprocess**;
- **Permissions**, if the Teams module is enabled;
- **Delete**.

When files are selected, a bulk actions bar appears: **Compare**, **Reprocess**, **Download**, **Permissions** (if the Teams module is enabled), **Delete…** and **Clear**. It also offers **Build AnaCredit** if the AnaCredit module is enabled, and **Generate Pillar 3** if the Pillar 3 module is enabled. An action that is unavailable for the current selection shows the reason.

How to rename a file

In the list, use the **Rename** entry of the file's ··· menu. The **Rename the file** dialog opens: enter the new **File name**, then click **Save**.



Rename the file dialog

On the details page, use the **Rename file…** entry of the **More actions** menu (···), then click **Rename**.

Name rules:

- It cannot be empty.
- It is at most 150 characters long.

Only the name changes. The data, the perimeter and the control or indicator results are not modified.

How to change the perimeter of a file

In the list, use the **Change perimeter** entry of the file's ··· menu. Choose the new **Perimeter** in the **Change the perimeter** dialog, then click **Save**. Only the attachment changes: the data, the date and the existing results are kept.

How to mark a file as official

A file can be marked official at upload time, with the checkbox of the **Official submission** column. You can also use the **Toggle official flag** entry of its ··· menu at any time.

Official files carry the **Official** mark. Running control plans and dashboards offers **only** official reportings by default. Several files of the same perimeter and the same date can be official.

How to manage the tags of a file

In the list, use the **Edit tags** entry of the file's ··· menu. In the **Edit tags** dialog, type a tag and press Enter to add it. A tag's cross removes it. Confirm with **Save**.

After extraction, the platform automatically adds tags derived from the file's templates, such as the template group or the framework.

How to reprocess one or more files

Reprocessing restarts the extraction from the original file kept by the platform. This is useful after a taxonomy fix or for a file in error. A file uploaded with an earlier version of the platform must also be reprocessed for its filing information (entity, consolidation, version, module, currency) to be known. It is used in particular to generate Pillar 3.

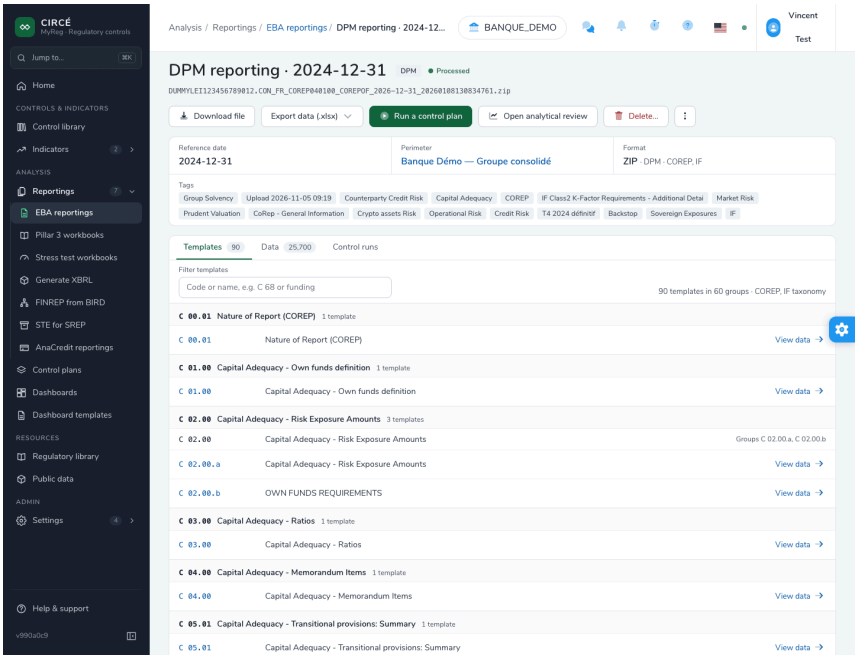
To reprocess:

- one file: use the **Reprocess** entry of its ··· menu, in either tab;
- several files: select them, then click **Reprocess** in the bulk actions bar. A confirmation lists the files concerned.

During reprocessing, the file moves to the **Processing** tab. It returns to the **Files** tab once processed.

How to navigate a reporting file

Click a file's name to open its details page, titled for example "FINREP reporting · 2026-03-31".



A reporting file's detail page

The header shows the framework (or, failing that, the report nature), the status and, where relevant, the **Official** and **Extraction incomplete** marks. It also shows:

- the **Reference date**;
- the **Perimeter**, with a link to that perimeter;
- the **Format**, the nature and the taxonomy;
- the **Tags**.

The header actions are:

- **Download file**, for the original file;
- **Export data (.xlsx)**, with **All data** and **Filtered data**, for exports;
- **Run a control plan**, available once processing finishes;
- **Open analytical review**, for a processed DPM file. It opens the analytical review;
- **Delete...**;
- **More actions** (···): **Rename file...**.

The browser's Back button returns to the previous page.

The page has the following tabs:

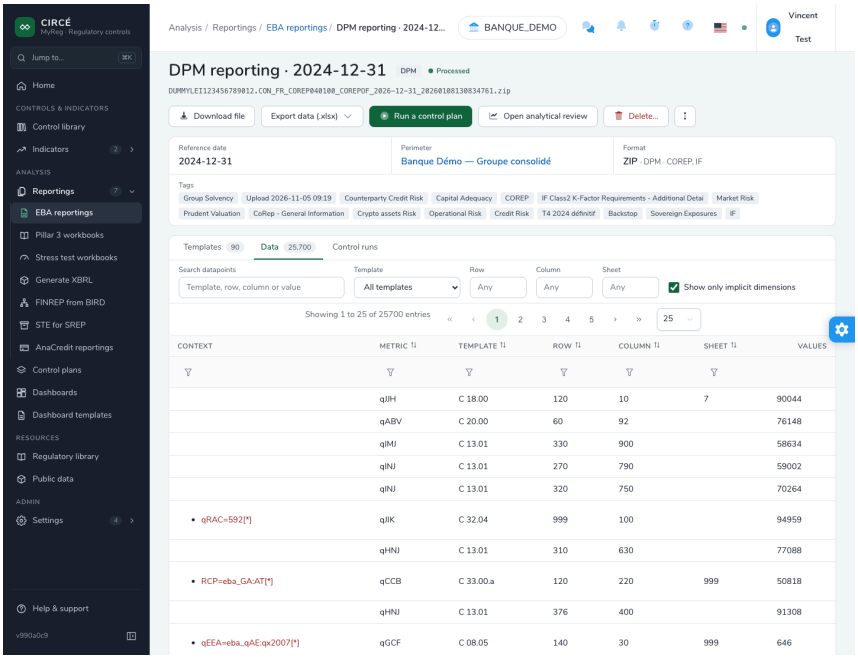
- **Templates**: the file's templates, grouped by family. The **Filter templates** field searches codes and names.
  - A template's code opens its table view, with the file's data.
  - **View data** opens the **Data** tab, filtered on that template.
- **Data**: all the data in the file, with for each item:
  - the context, that is, the dimensions;
  - the metric;
  - the template, row, column and sheet;
  - the value.

  The toolbar offers **Search datapoints**, a **Template** list and the **Row**, **Column** and **Sheet** fields. These three fields accept digits only: they keep the data points whose number contains these digits. Each column also keeps its filter menu. **Clear filters** resets them all.

  The **Show only implicit dimensions** checkbox, ticked by default, limits the Context column to additional dimensions. These dimensions appear in red with the `[*]` marker.

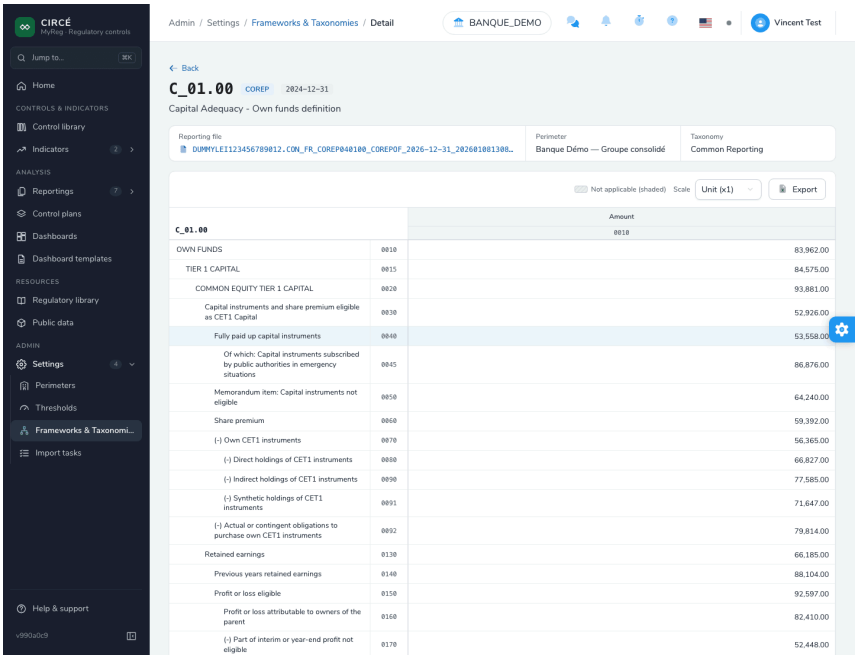
- **Control runs**: the control plans run on this file, with the number of results per status. **Open results** shows the result of a run.
- **Unmatched data**: present only if the extraction is incomplete. It lists the file data that could not be attached to a taxonomy cell.

While the file is being processed, the **Templates** and **Data** tabs show “Available once processing finishes”.



Data tab of a reporting file

The template view shows the data of each cell.



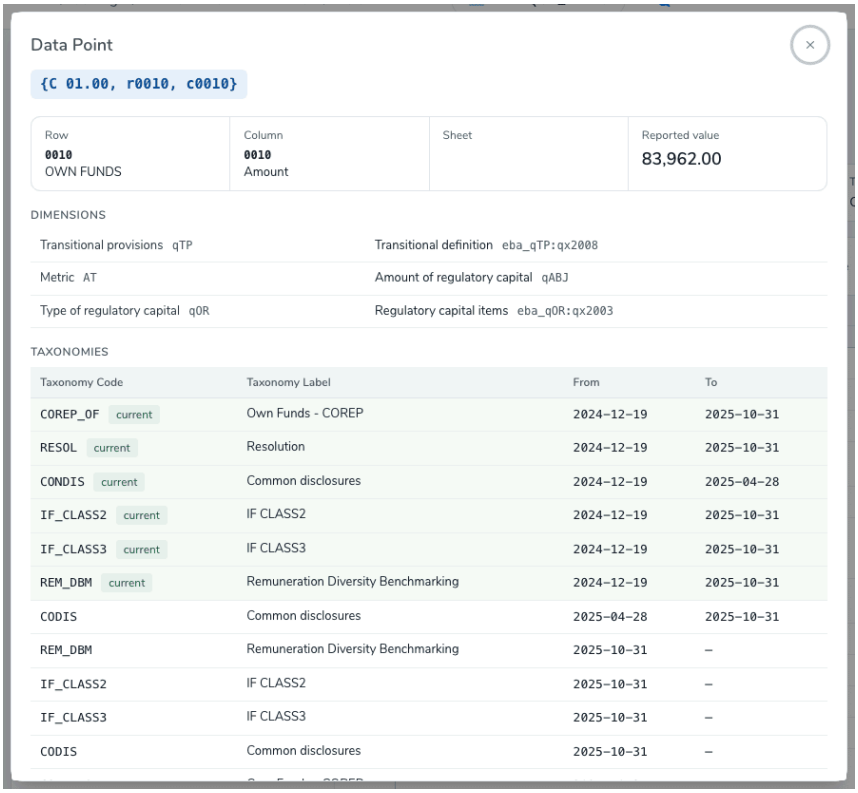
A template view with the file’s data

In this view:

- The header shows the table code, the taxonomy, the reference date, the **Reporting file**, with a link to its details, and its **Perimeter**.
- Column headers are nested and stay visible while scrolling. Row and column codes are the 4-digit EBA codes.
- Shaded cells are hatched, as the **Not applicable (shaded)** legend recalls.
- The **Scale** selector displays amounts in units, thousands (k) or millions (M).
- The **Export** button downloads the template filled with the file's data.
- The **Sheet** selector changes the sheet. When the template has a single sheet axis, the selector bears the name of that axis and chooses its member.
- **Back** returns to the previous page.

Click a cell to open the data point details. They show:

- the cell code and, where relevant, the **Not applicable (shaded)** and **Is Row Key** marks;
- the row, column and sheet, with their code and label;
- the **Reported value**;
- the cell's **Dimensions**: for each, the domain and the member;
- the **Taxonomies** in which the cell exists, with their start and end dates. The taxonomy in force carries the "current" mark;
- at the bottom, the technical identifiers: **Cell ID**, **Table VID** and **Table ID**.



The detail of a datapoint

How to export the data of a file

From the details page, the **Export data (.xlsx)** button exports the file's data to an Excel file:

- **All data** exports all data points.
- **Filtered data** exports only the data matching the filters of the **Data** tab: template, row, column, sheet and column filters. The **Search datapoints** field is not one of them. This entry is active only if a filter is set.

The button stays disabled until the file arrives, which avoids a double export.

The `datapoints_export_…xlsx` file contains:

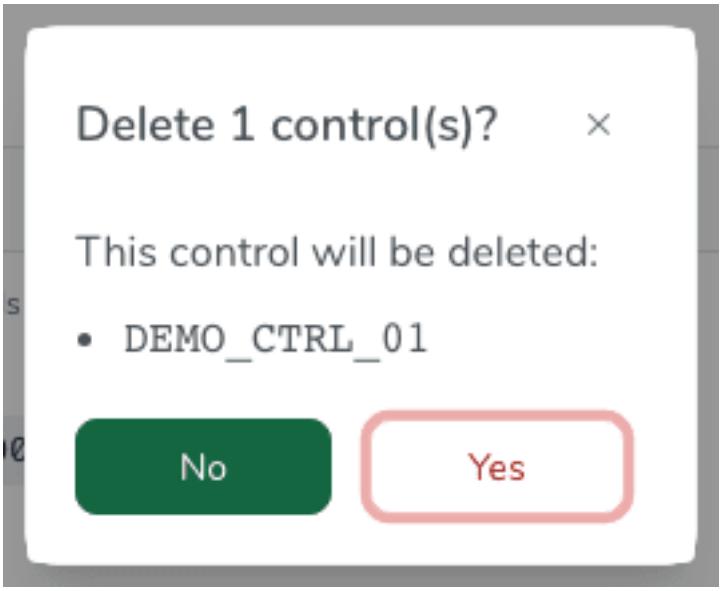
- a **Summary** sheet, with the applied filters;
- a **dataPoints** sheet, with the cell code, template, row, column, sheet, context, value and metric.

Numbers are real numbers and dates real dates. The header is frozen and filterable.

How to delete one or more reporting files

On the list page, use the **Delete** entry of a file's ··· menu.

A confirmation dialog names the file and lets you confirm or cancel your action. The file and its results are deleted.



The deletion confirmation dialog

You can also delete several files at once: select them, then click **Delete…** in the bulk actions bar.

From the details page, the **Delete…** button also asks for confirmation. It lists the control runs that used the file. These runs can still be viewed: the file appears struck through in them.

Files being processed or in error are deleted from the **Processing** tab.

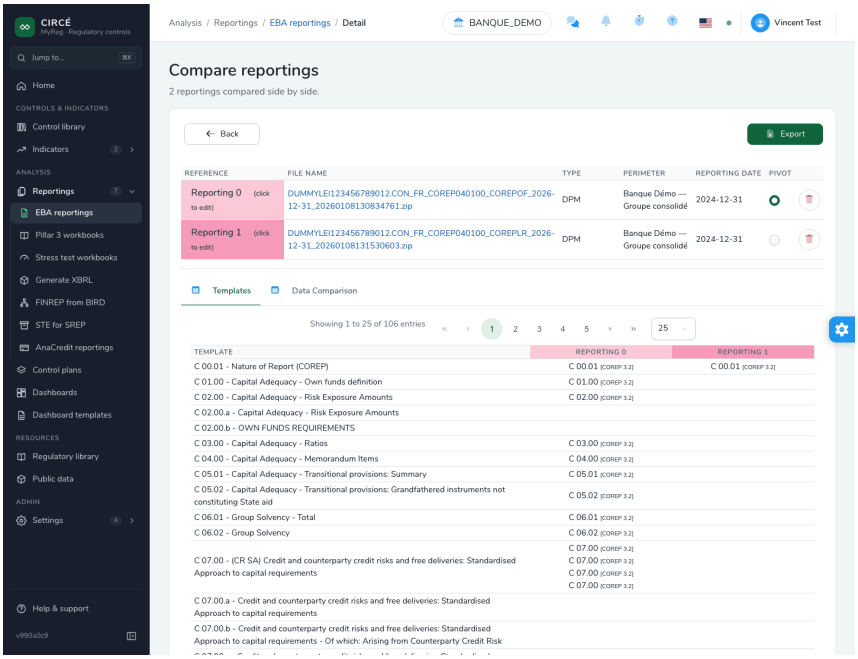
How to compare several reporting files

On the list page, select two to four files of the same nature, all DPM or all RUBA, then click **Compare** in the bulk actions bar. If the selection does not fit, the bar gives the reason: "Select 2 to 4 reportings to compare" or "Only reportings of the same nature can be compared".

The **Compare reportings** page presents the compared files: reference, file name, type, perimeter, reporting date and **Pivot**.

- The **Pivot** is the file used as the basis for differences. For a value A of the pivot and a value B of another file:
  - the difference is (B − A) / A as a percentage;
  - it is B − A as an amount.

  Change the pivot: the differences are recalculated. No difference is shown when the pivot value is zero.
- The **Reference** of each file ("Reporting 0", "Reporting 1", …) is edited by clicking it, then confirming with the check mark. It is used as the column header, including in the export, but is not saved.
- The trash icon removes a file from the comparison, as long as at least two remain.



The Compare reportings page

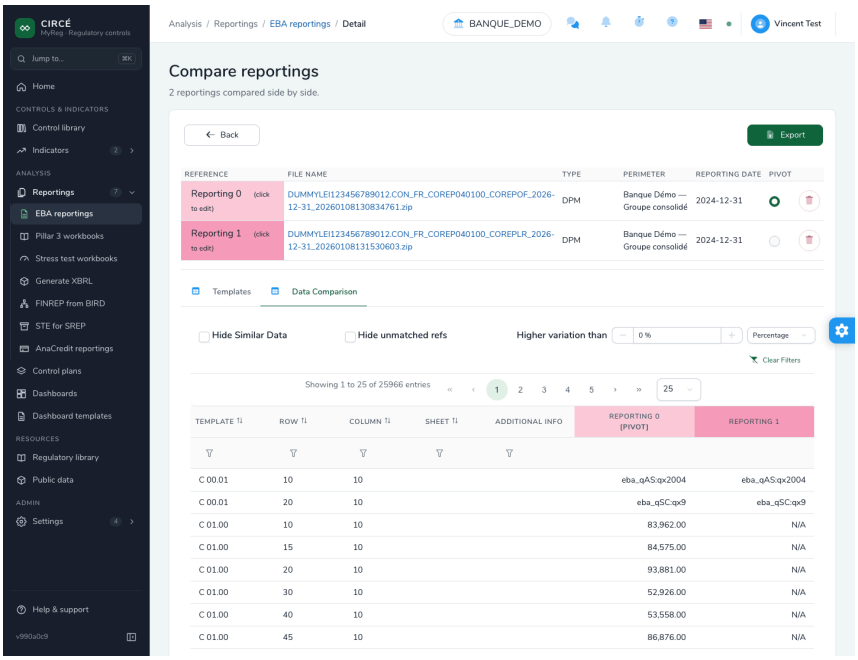
The page has two tabs.

The **Templates** tab lists the templates and indicates, for each file, whether it contains that template.

The **Data Comparison** tab lists all values present in at least one file. It offers several filters:

- **Hide Similar Data**;
- **Hide unmatched refs**: hides data missing from at least one file;
- **Higher variation than**: shows only data whose difference exceeds a given number, as a percentage or an amount. The threshold applies to the absolute value, and a row is kept if at least one file exceeds it;
- a filter menu on the Template, Row, Column, Sheet and **Additional Info** (dimensions) columns.

Clear Filters resets the column filters and the variation threshold. The total shown takes the filters into account.



The Data Comparison tab

The **Export** button produces an Excel file `…_compare.xlsx` with the following sheets:

- Templates;
- DataPoints: all data, with the differences from the pivot;
- PartiallyValuedDataPoints: data filled in only some files;
- FilteredDataPoints: the filtered data, if a filter is active. It applies the same rules as the screen: similar data, unmatched references and variation threshold;
- ReportingFiles.

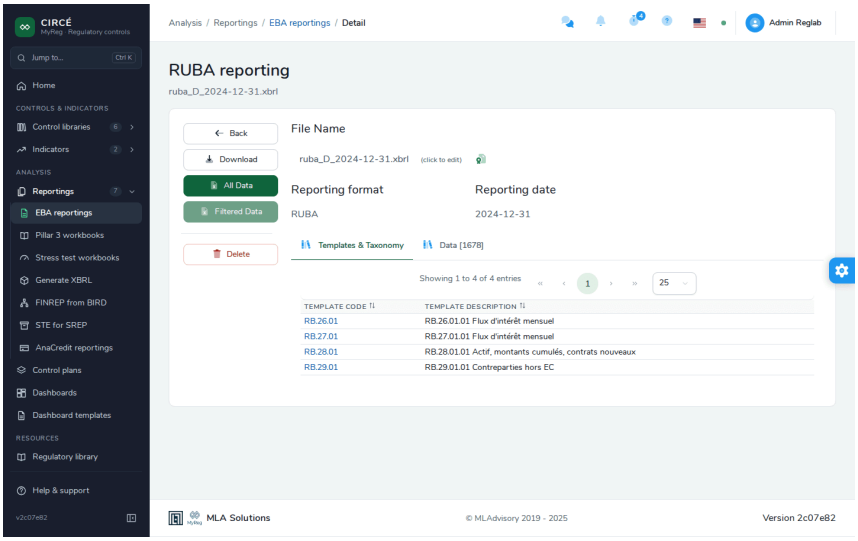
The filter on additional information does not apply to the export.

RUBA reportings

RUBA reportings are uploaded and browsed from **Analysis › Reportings › EBA reportings**, like DPM reportings (see Perimeters and reporting files).

RUBA is the national taxonomy of the ACPR and the Banque de France (tables RB.xx.xx). To upload a RUBA reporting, use the usual upload in XML format: a file name containing "ruba" automatically selects the RUBA format.

A RUBA file has its own details page, **RUBA reporting**. Its buttons are **Back**, **Download**, **All Data** and **Filtered Data** for the data point export, and **Delete**. The file name is edited there by clicking it.



RUBA reporting details page

The page has the following tabs:

- **Templates & Taxonomy**: click a template's code to display it as a table.
  - The table has one tab per sheet and one selector per dimension.
  - "More than One Data" flags a cell that receives several values.
- **Data [n]**: the context, metric, template, row, column and value, with filters.
- **Unmatched Data**, if the extraction is incomplete.

Comparing RUBA files works like comparing DPM files, with a few differences:

- In the **Templates** tab, clicking a template displays it with the values of all files side by side. Positive differences are in green, negative ones in red, and identical values in blue.
- The **Side to side** tab appears when several templates are common to all files. It displays these templates one by one.
- The **Data Comparison** tab has no per-column filters.
- The export always hides similar data and unmatched references.

AnaCredit

This chapter only applies to installations where the **AnaCredit** module is enabled. The **Analysis › Reportings** group then gives access to **AnaCredit reportings**, and the control library to the **AnaCredit** nature.

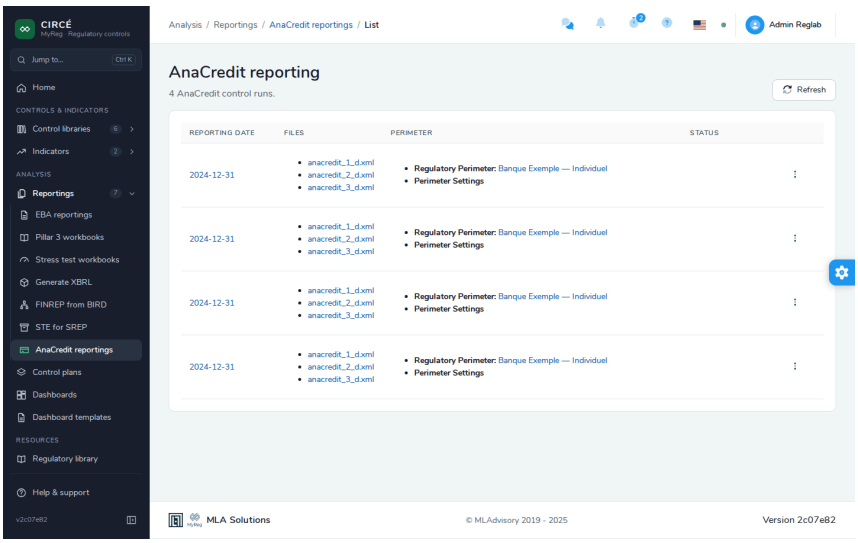
AnaCredit reportings

Upload. Upload AnaCredit files in XML format, choosing the **ANACREDIT** format. For a file in the Banque de France format, a `YYYY-MM` report date is read as the last day of the month. The details page of an AnaCredit file, **AnaCredit reporting**, shows one tab per extracted table, from T1 to T10. It offers **Refresh**, **Reprocess** and **Download**.

Build a synthesis.

1. In the file list, select the AnaCredit files of a single reporting date and a single perimeter. They must include a T1M file, a T2M file and a T2Q file.
2. Click **Build AnaCredit** in the bulk actions bar. The button is active only if at least two files, all AnaCredit, are selected. Otherwise, the bar explains why.
3. The synthesis appears on the **AnaCredit reportings** page.

The **AnaCredit reportings** page lists the syntheses, with the reporting date, the T1M, T2M and T2Q files, the perimeter and the status. The **Refresh** button reloads it.

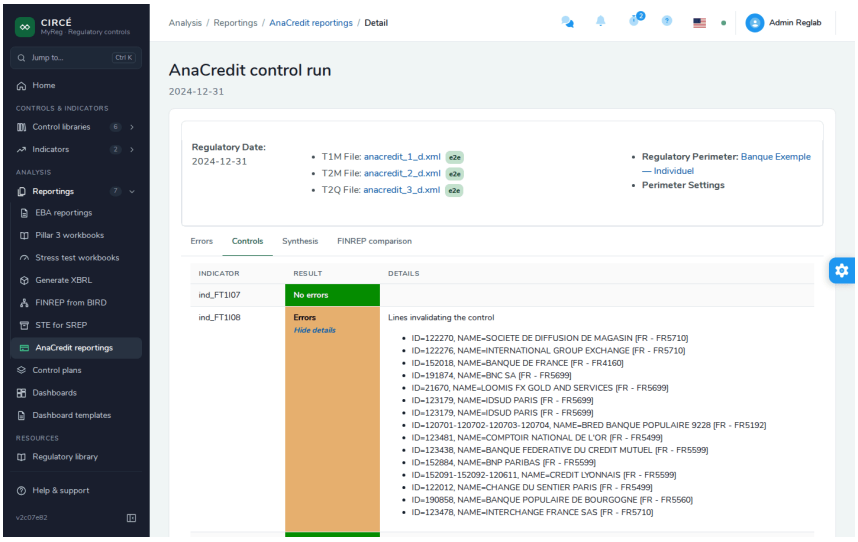


AnaCredit reportings page

Only the syntheses whose three files you can read are listed. Deleting a synthesis requires the edit right on its perimeter.

The details of a synthesis, **AnaCredit control run**, have up to four tabs:

- **Errors**, if there are any;
- **Controls**: the result of each AnaCredit control.
  - The result is “No errors” or “Errors”.
  - **Show details** lists the rows that fail the control.
- **Synthesis**: the synthesis tables.
- **FINREP comparison**: the comparison of the synthesis with the FINREP declaration of the same perimeter and date, following the BCL methodology.



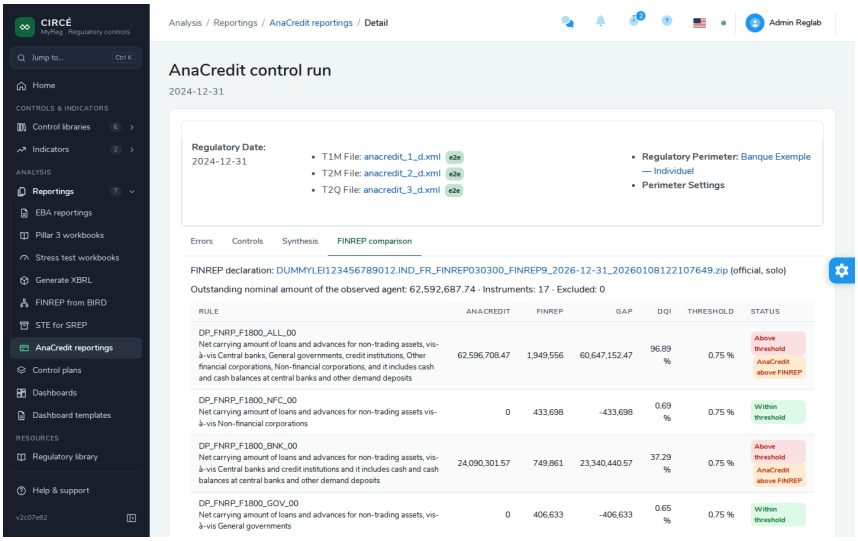
Controls tab of an AnaCredit control run

The comparison with FINREP

The platform picks the processed DPM declaration of the same perimeter and date that contains the F 18.00 template. A solo declaration is preferred. A declaration with no stated consolidation is accepted, a consolidated one is not. Among the candidates, the official declaration comes first, then the most recently processed one.

The **FINREP comparison** tab shows:

- the **FINREP declaration:** used, with a link to its details and the reason for this choice. If there is none, the **No FINREP declaration to compare with:** mention gives the reason;
- the **Outstanding nominal amount of the observed agent:**, the number of **Instruments:** and the number of instruments **Excluded:** from the comparison;
- for each comparison rule:
  - the **Rule**, its identifier and its label;
  - the **AnaCredit** amount and the **FINREP** amount;
  - the **Gap**;
  - the **DQI**, that is, the absolute gap divided by the outstanding nominal amount of the observed agent;
  - the **Threshold**;
  - the **Status**: **Within threshold**, **Above threshold** or **Not compared**. The **AnaCredit above FINREP** mark flags an AnaCredit amount higher than the FINREP amount.



FINREP comparison tab

Unreported FINREP cells count as zero. Their number is shown under the rule concerned: “FINREP cells not reported, read as zero”.

AnaCredit controls

The **AnaCredit** nature of the control library opens the **AnaCredit controls** page. It lists the AnaCredit validation rules, read-only:

- validation identifier;
- severity;
- definition;
- description.

The list can be filtered by keyword (**Search**) and by **Severity**. **Export (.xlsx)** downloads the list, filtered on the selected severity, in an **AnaCredit controls** sheet.

Click a control to display its details: the tables, references and attributes compared, and the control query. The results of these controls appear in the AnaCredit summaries.

Pillar 3

> **Note**
>
> This chapter only applies to installations where the optional **Pillar 3** module (`pilar3`) is enabled for your organisation. Otherwise, the **Pillar 3 workbooks** menu entry and the **Generate Pillar 3** action do not appear.
>
> The peer comparisons also need the **Public data** module: see Public data.

The module produces the EBA Pillar 3 disclosure workbook (EBA mapping tool 1.5, framework 4.2) from your reportings already loaded: COREP, FINREP, LCR, NSFR, leverage, asset encumbrance, MREL/TLAC, remuneration…

- The workbook keeps the formatting of the 80 EBA templates.
- A cell the reportings cannot compute stays empty: never an invented 0, never the text of the rule.
- Every cell is traced: its rule, the resolved formula, the source facts and their file.

The pages are under **Analysis › Reportings › Pillar 3 workbooks**.

Video tutorials

Three tutorials, in French with French subtitles, follow the module from start to finish.

Producing the workbook (5 min 37)

Reference date and perimeter, reportings used, templates to fill, generation, then a cell-by-cell review with the source of each figure.

The video is online: https://reglabs3.blob.core.windows.net/tutoriels/pilier3/tuto-pilier3-circe.mp4

Completing the workbook by hand (4 min 14)

Manual values, entry in the sheet, forced value, a cell followed from one template to another, draft.

The video is online: https://reglabs3.blob.core.windows.net/tutoriels/pilier3/tuto-pilier3-saisie.mp4

Comparing yourself (3 min 08)

EBA risk indicators, EBA transparency exercise and EBA stress test.

The video is online: https://reglabs3.blob.core.windows.net/tutoriels/pilier3/tuto-pilier3-comparer.mp4

Rights

Action	Right needed
Generate a workbook	The export right on each source reporting.
View the manual values, the history, the detail of a workbook, a sheet	The read right on the perimeter.
Enter or delete a manual value, save or delete a draft, delete a workbook	The edit right on the perimeter.

How to generate a Pillar 3 workbook

There are two entry points:

- in **Analysis › Reportings › EBA reportings**, check reportings, then click **Generate Pillar 3** in the action bar. The reportings must be processed DPM (XBRL) reportings of a single perimeter;
- in **Pillar 3 workbooks**, click **Generate Pillar 3**.

The **Generate Pillar 3** page opens. Its header has three settings:

- **Perimeter**: the table fills from this perimeter's reportings;
- **Reference date (T)**: change it with the **Earlier reference date** and **Later reference date** arrows, one frequency step at a time. By default, it is the latest date of the selected reportings. T must be a month end;
- **Disclosure frequency**: **Quarterly** (default), **Semi-annual** or **Annual**. It sets the T-1 to T-4 dates the templates read.

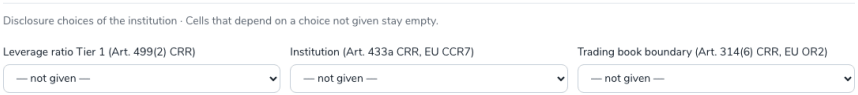
The page has two tabs: **Reportings** and **Templates to fill**.

Disclosure choices of the institution

Under these settings, the **Disclosure choices of the institution** row holds three lists. Each offers "not given" and two values:

Choice	Values	Templates concerned
Leverage ratio Tier 1 (Art. 499(2) CRR)	**Fully phased in** or **Transitional**	The leverage ratio rows of EU KM1
Institution (Art. 433a CRR, EU CCR7)	**G-SII or listed** or **Other large institution**	EU CCR7
Trading book boundary (Art. 314(6) CRR, EU OR2)	**Accounting** or **Prudential (PBA)**	EU OR2

- The choices are sent with the coverage check, the sheet entry and the generation. Changing a choice recomputes the coverage.
- They are saved with the draft and restored when it is resumed. Without a draft, they are prefilled with those of the perimeter's last generation.
- Cells that depend on a choice not given stay empty.



The Disclosure choices of the institution row

The Reportings tab

The table crosses the reporting families (rows) and the reporting dates from T to T-4 (columns). It fills automatically from the perimeter's reportings: when a single reporting fits a cell, it is added automatically.

The families are: COREP own funds and capital requirements, Prudent valuation, Leverage ratio, Liquidity coverage (LCR), Net stable funding (NSFR), Market risk (FRTB), FINREP, Asset encumbrance, MREL / TLAC, Remuneration and Other reportings.

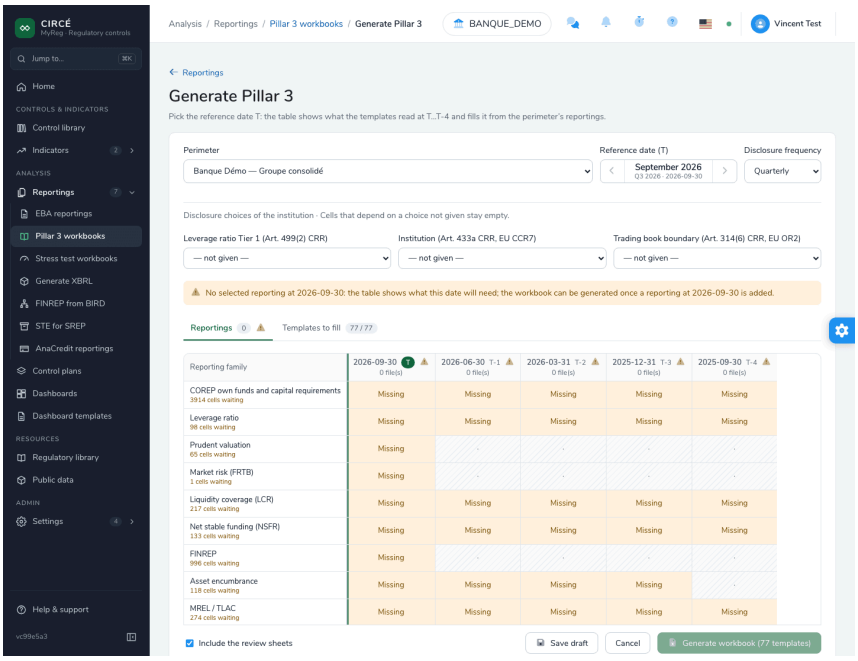
Each cell shows its state:

Cell	Meaning
Selected (✓)	A reporting is kept. The cross removes it from the selection.
Add	A reporting of the perimeter is available but not selected.

Cell	Meaning
Choose (n)	Several reportings carry the same tables at this date: choose the one to keep or to add.
Missing	No reporting, although the templates need one.
Hatched	The date is not read for this family and this T.

- For a missing family, the row shows the number of **cells waiting**. Hovering gives the tables read and the templates concerned.
- A warning icon on the tab means that some reportings the templates need are missing.
- The 12-month averages (EU LIQ1) also read the month ends between these dates: a line shows how many the selection covers.
- Selected reportings that are not read for this T are flagged. The **Remove them** link removes them.
- As long as several selected reportings carry the same tables at the same date, generation is blocked: choose one in the marked cells.

> **Tip**
>
> If no reporting is selected at date T, the table shows what this date will need. You can thus prepare the next quarter. The workbook can only be generated once a reporting at date T is added.



The Reportings tab

The Templates to fill tab

The tab shows, template by template, what the selected reportings can fill:

- **Filled automatically**: the number of cells filled out of the number of applicable cells;
- **Not filled**: the empty cells, grouped by cause.

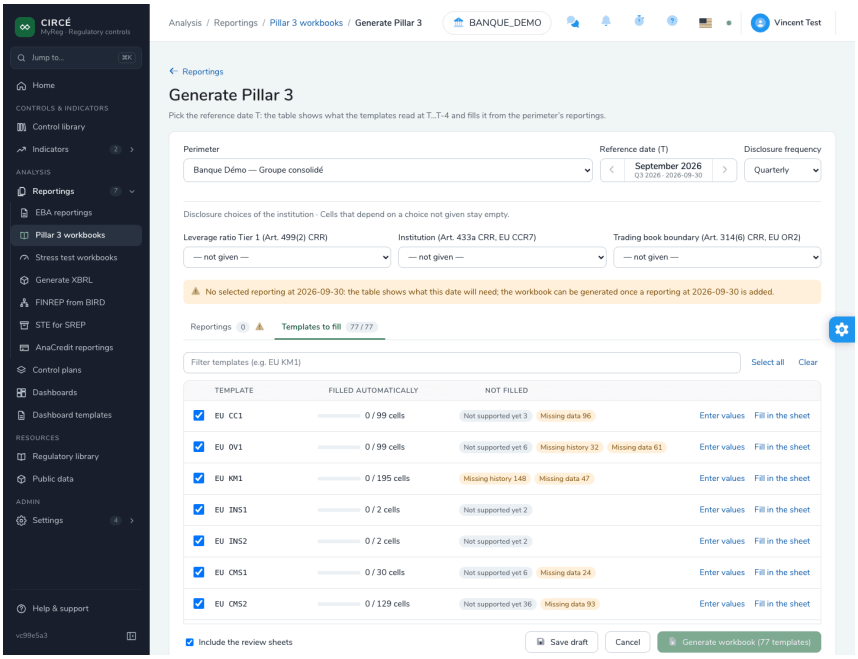
The causes are the following (hovering a chip explains it):

Cause	Meaning
Missing data	A source value is not in the selected reportings.

Cause	Meaning
Missing history	A previous date needed by the template has no selected reporting. There is never a partial average or median.
Ambiguous	Several selected reportings report the same value. The application never picks one at random.
Not supported yet	The mapping rule is not automated yet or waits for validation.
Calculation error	The calculation failed, for instance a division by zero or two currencies mixed.

A cell can also be **Entered by hand** (manual value), **From the reporting**, **Calculated** or **Not applicable**.

- Check the templates to generate. The “Filter templates (e.g. EU KM1)” field, **Select all** and **Clear** help with the selection. With no selection, all templates are generated.
- The total gives the coverage of the selected templates. The **Partial workbook** mention appears when empty cells remain.
- The **Enter values** and **Fill in the sheet** buttons complete a template: see Manual values.



The Templates to fill tab

Generate and download

The footer holds:

- **Include the review sheets**, checked by default: see The content of the workbook;
- **Save draft**: see The draft;
- **Cancel**;
- **Generate workbook (n templates)**.

The workbook is downloaded as soon as it is ready. A message says whether it is complete or partial: in the latter case, the empty cells are listed with their cause in the **P3 Journal** sheet. The **See all generated workbooks** link opens the history.

Generation is refused in the following cases:

- reportings of different perimeters or entities. Consolidated (`LEI.CON`) and individual (`LEI.IND`) count as different entities;

- a file not processed yet, or whose extraction is not finished;
- no reporting at date T;
- a date T that is not a month end.

> **Note**
>
> **Taxonomy versions.** At date T, reportings must be in 4.2 or in a later release read as 4.2 (4.2.1, 4.2.1.1, 4.2.1.2, 4.3). At earlier dates (T-1 to T-4, averages and medians), 4.0 and 4.1 are also accepted. 3.2 is always refused.
>
> A refused file feeds no cell, and the refusal is reported. A file loaded before filing information (entity, version, module, currency) was kept must be reprocessed.

The content of the workbook

The file is named `pillar3_<perimeter>_<T>_<timestamp>.xlsx`, with the `_partial` suffix when it is partial.

With **Include the review sheets**, three sheets follow the templates:

- **P3 Issues**: coverage by template, warnings, missing source data with the number of cells they leave empty, the list of empty cells and the forced values. Each message has a severity:
  - BLOCKING: a reporting family is missing;
  - WARNING: selection diagnostics, rules awaiting validation, manual values ignored;
  - INFO: corrected expressions, forced values.
- **P3 Metadata**: the perimeter, date T, versions, author, sources, dates read and fill rate.
- **P3 Journal**: for each cell, its status, value, rule, resolved formula, causes, decisions and source facts with their file.

Unchecked, the option produces the templates alone, as published (file ending in `_templates.xlsx`). The workbook kept in the history always has the three review sheets.

How reportings are read

- The T-1 to T-4 columns read the actual previous dates according to the frequency (3, 6 or 12 months).
- EU LIQ1 computes averages over 12 month ends. EU AE1 to AE3 compute medians over 4 quarters.
- A reference to a table, for instance `C 72.00`, covers all its variants. If several facts remain, the variant without breakdown (the all-currencies total) is kept. A full variant code, for instance `C 72.00.w`, reads only that variant.
- A line left blank in a filed table reads as 0, if it is an existing, non-excluded cell. The journal records it.
- Cells that read the FRTB tables C 91.01, C 95.00, C 96.02 and C 96.03, which do not exist in 4.2, are entered manually (EU MR2, EU MR1, EU OV1, EU CMS1).

Manual values

Cells the reportings cannot feed (qualitative information, “No mapping”, remuneration…) are entered by hand. Each value needs a justification; it is shown in the workbook journal with your name.

Manual values belong to a perimeter, a date T and a mapping tool version. They are kept from one generation to the next.

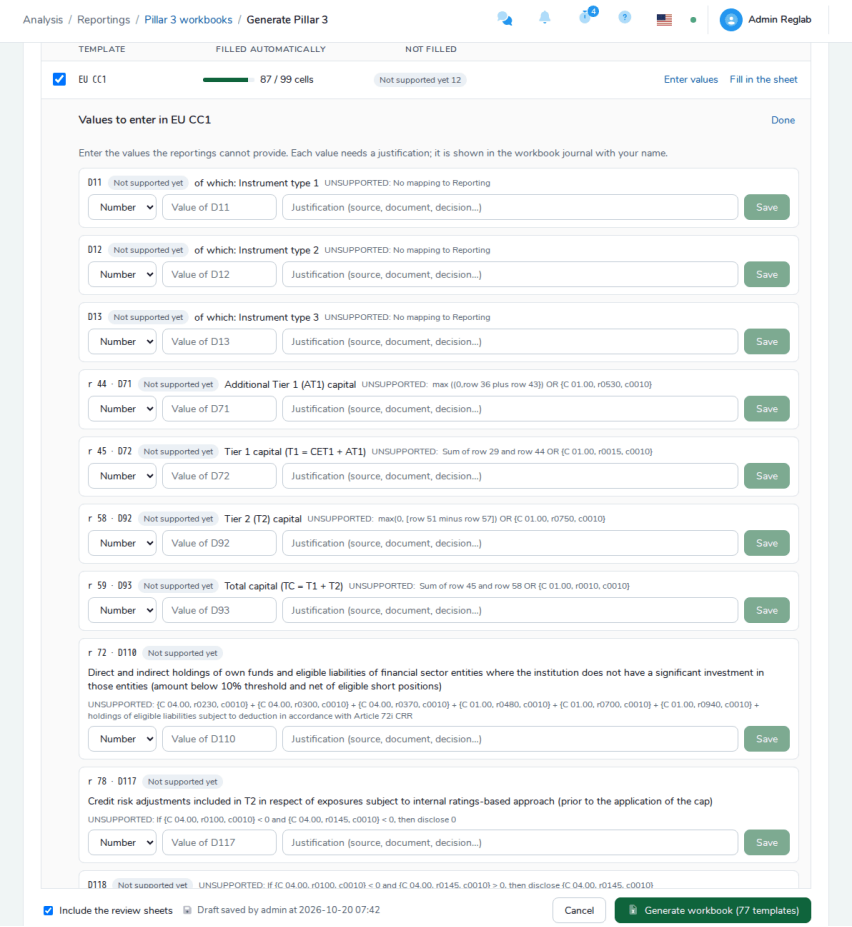
Enter values cell by cell

In the **Templates to fill** tab, click **Enter values** on a template’s row. The **Values to enter in …** panel lists its empty cells.

For each cell:

1. Choose the **Kind of value**: **Number** or **Text**. The decimal separator is the point: `12,5` is refused.
2. Type the value and the **Justification (source, document, decision…)**, which is required.
3. Click **Save**. **Remove** deletes a value already entered.

Click **Done** to close the panel.



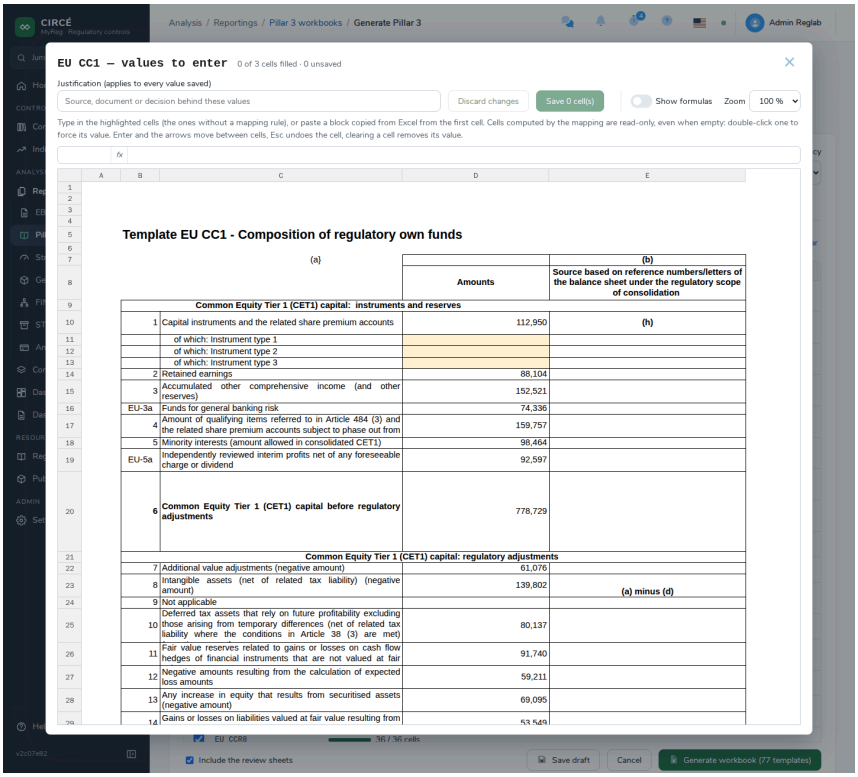
The manual values entry panel

> **i** Note
>
> An ambiguous cell or a cell in error cannot be edited: fix the source reportings, since a manual value would hide this problem.

Fill in the sheet

Fill in the sheet opens the template as in Excel.

- The highlighted cells are those without a mapping rule: they are the only ones editable in normal entry.
- You can paste a block copied from Excel from the first cell. Values that fall on non-editable cells are left out and counted.
- Enter and the arrows move between cells, Esc undoes the cell, clearing a cell removes its value.
- Fill in the **Justification**, which applies to every value saved, then click **Save n cell(s)**. **Discard changes** drops the entry.
- A single invalid value cancels the whole batch.
- **Show formulas** (or Ctrl+`) shows the mapping tool's formula in each cell instead of its value.
- For a selected catalogued cell, the **How this cell is computed** button of the formula bar opens the same explain dialog as on a generated workbook, computed on the selected reportings (see The detail of a workbook). A cell of the same template followed from this dialog is selected and explained in turn. A cell of another template opens that template in the editor, after a confirmation if typed values are not saved.



Entering values in the sheet

Force a calculated value

A cell computed from the reportings is read-only, even when empty. To replace its value:

1. Double-click the cell in the grid.
2. Confirm with **Force the value**.
3. Type the value and save it with a justification.

The forced value replaces the calculated value, an ambiguity or an error in the workbooks generated for this perimeter at this date. The cells that depend on it are recomputed. The journal keeps the replaced value, your name, the date and the justification, and the **P3 Issues** sheet lists every override. Clear the cell to get the calculated value back.

> **i** Note
>
> Without an override, a manual value only fills an empty cell (Missing data, Missing history, Not supported yet). On a calculated cell, it is ignored and this rejection is reported.

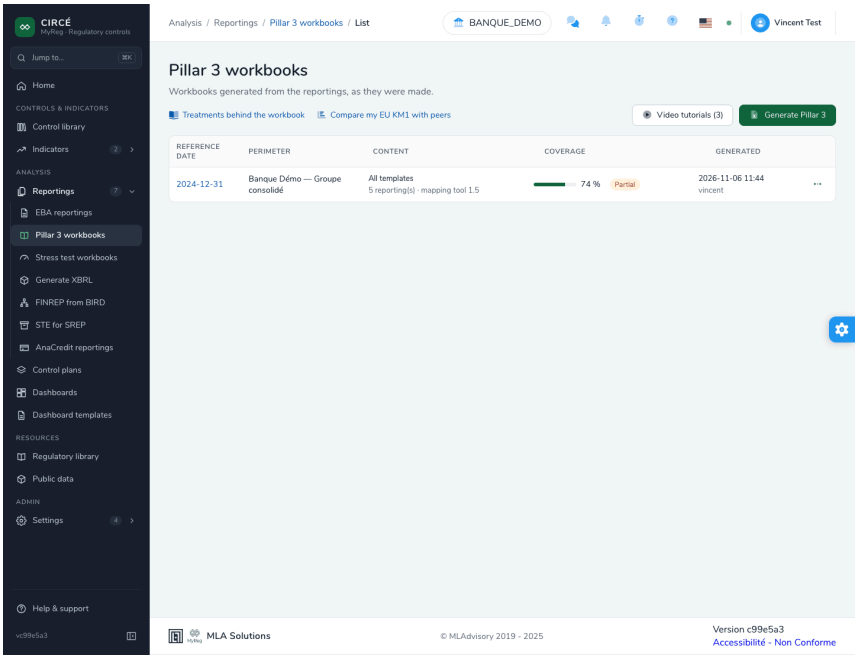
The draft

Save draft keeps the current selection to resume it later or let a colleague take over: the frequency, the reportings kept or set aside, and the templates.

- There is one draft per perimeter, date T and mapping tool version.
- Once saved, every change saves itself. The “Draft saved by … at …” line confirms it.
- When you open a perimeter and date that have a draft, a banner offers **Resume the draft**.
- If a colleague saved the draft in the meantime, your last changes are not saved. The **Load their version** button loads theirs.
- A saved reporting that has been deleted or is no longer processed is flagged as unavailable.
- Generating the workbook does not delete the draft.

Generated workbooks

The **Pillar 3 workbooks** page has two sections.



The Pillar 3 workbooks page

Being prepared lists the drafts, with their reference date, perimeter, content and saving date. Click a draft to resume it; the trash icon deletes it (**Delete the draft**). Manual values and generated workbooks are kept.

Generated lists the history of workbooks, newest first, for the perimeters you can read:

- **Reference date** and **Perimeter**;
- **Content**: All templates or n templates, the number of reportings and the mapping tool version;
- **Coverage**: **Complete** or **Partial**, with a bar;
- **Generated**: the date and the author.

The ··· menu of a row offers:

- **Details**;
- **Compare KM1 with peers** (with the Public data module);
- **Download with review sheets**;
- **Templates only**: the filled templates alone, without the review sheets, as they are published;
- **Regenerate**: generates again with the same selection, today's data and rules. A new workbook is added;
- **Delete**: the reportings it was made from are not affected.

Workbooks are kept until they are deleted. The page header also has the **Treatments behind the workbook** (see Treatments) and **Compare my EU KM1 with peers** links.

The detail of a workbook

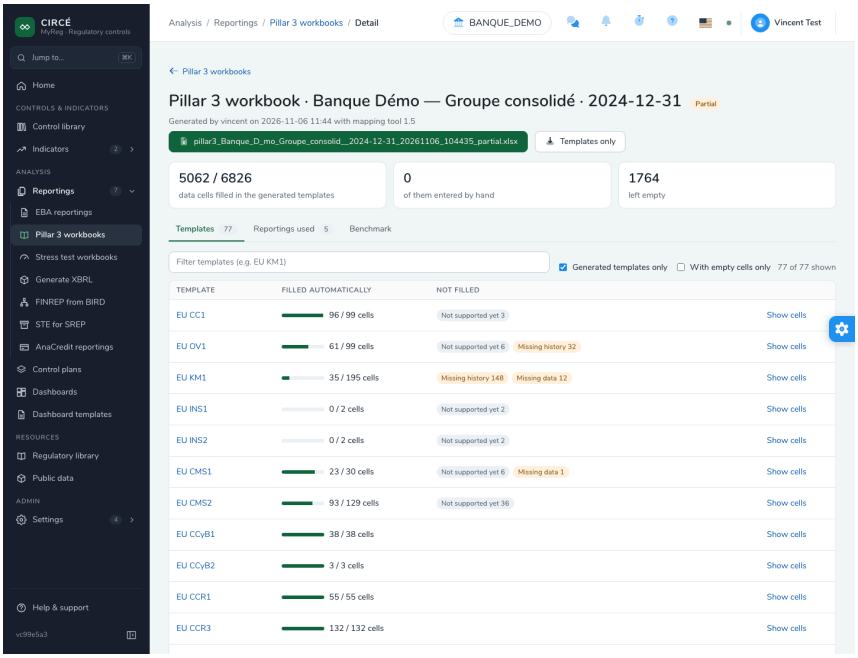
The **Pillar 3 workbook · perimeter · date** page shows who generated it, when, and with which mapping tool version. It shows the number of data cells filled, of them entered by hand, and left empty, as well as the download buttons.

It has three tabs.

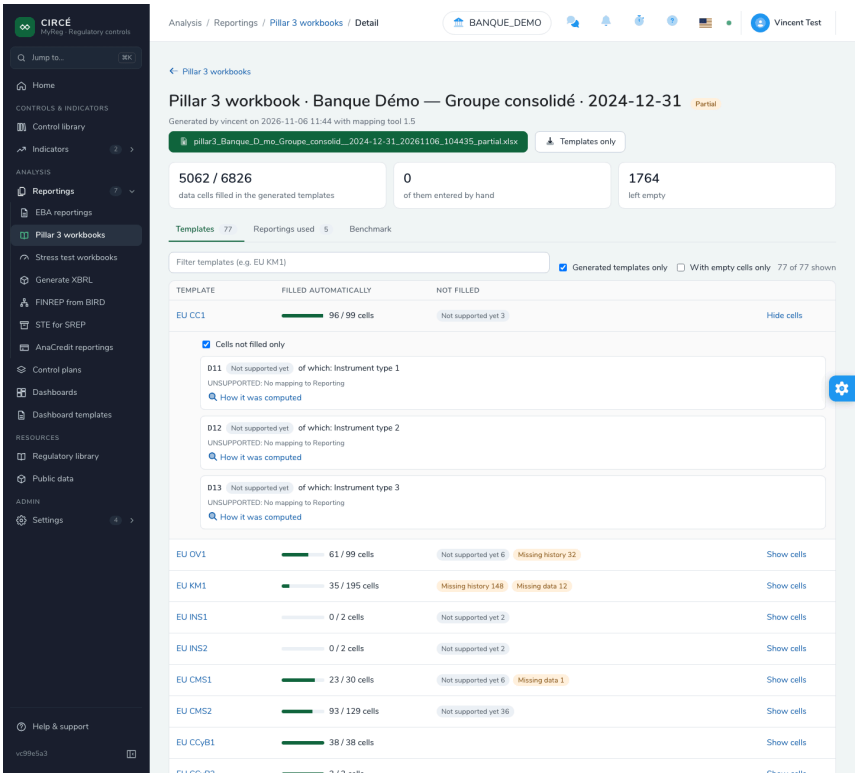
The Templates tab

The tab lists the templates with their filled cells and the causes of the empty cells.

- The filters are “Filter templates”, **Generated templates only** and **With empty cells only**.
- **Show cells** expands the cells of a template; **Cells not filled only** filters them.
- Each filled value is a link (tooltip “How this cell is computed”). An empty cell keeps the **How it was computed** link. Both open the cell explain dialog, described below.
- A template’s code opens its sheet.



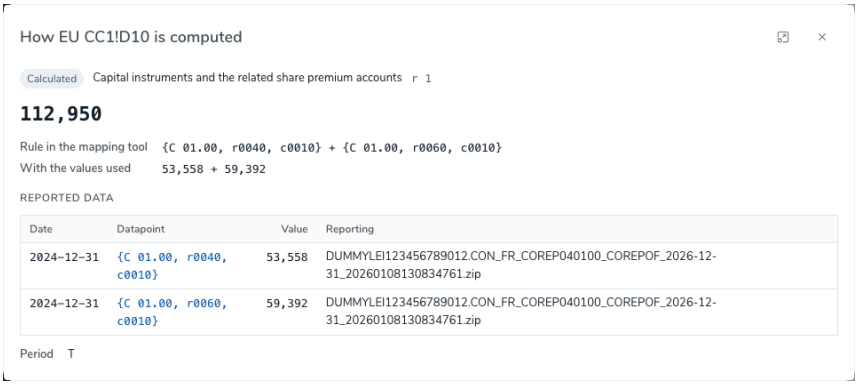
The Templates tab of a workbook’s detail



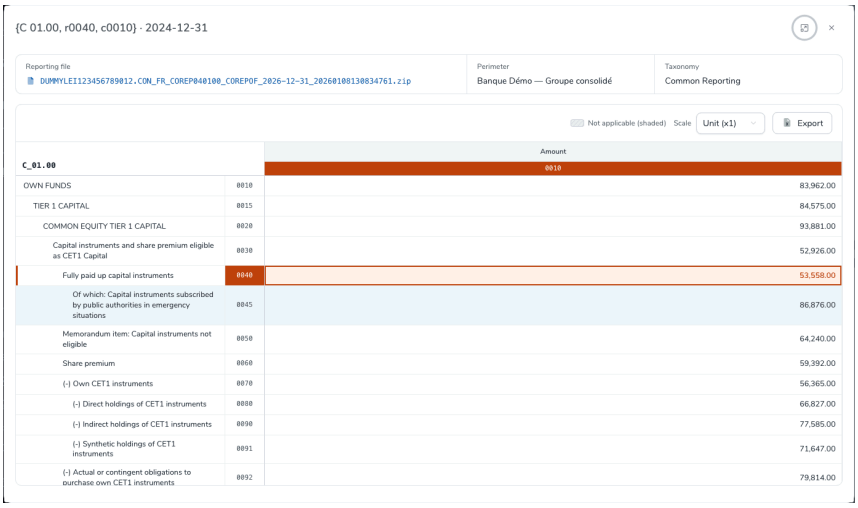
The cells of a template, each value opening its explain

The "How … is computed" dialog opens on a cell, for example "How EU CC1!D10 is computed". It shows:

- the status of the cell, its row label and its value as the template shows it;
- the **Rule in the mapping tool**, any **Correction or validation** and the formula **With the values used**; for an empty cell, the **Why**;
- **Pillar 3 cells it reads**: the cells of the workbook the rule reads, for example `EU KM1!D40`. Each opens its own explain, on this template or on another one;
- **Reported data**: for each fact read, its date, its datapoint as the rule writes it, its value and its reporting. The datapoint is a link, "Open the reported template, the cell highlighted": it opens the template of that reporting with the cell framed (see Open a datapoint in its template);
- the **Decisions** and the **Period**.



The explain dialog of a cell



The reported template opened from a reported fact, the cell framed

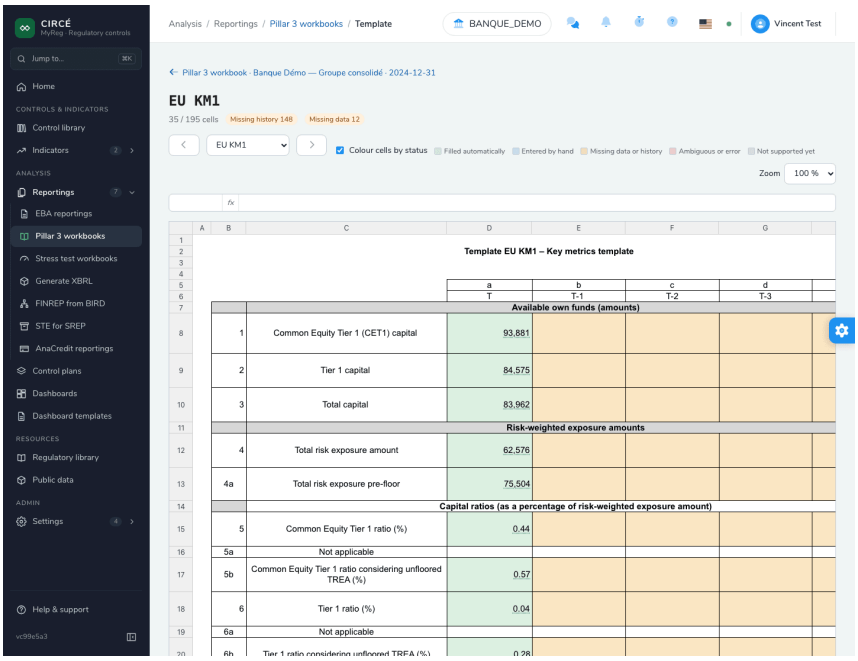
> **Note**
>
> A workbook generated before the sources were recorded shows its source facts as text, without links, with the note "This workbook was generated before the sources were recorded: generate it again to open each reported datapoint."

The sheet of a template is shown as it appears in Excel:

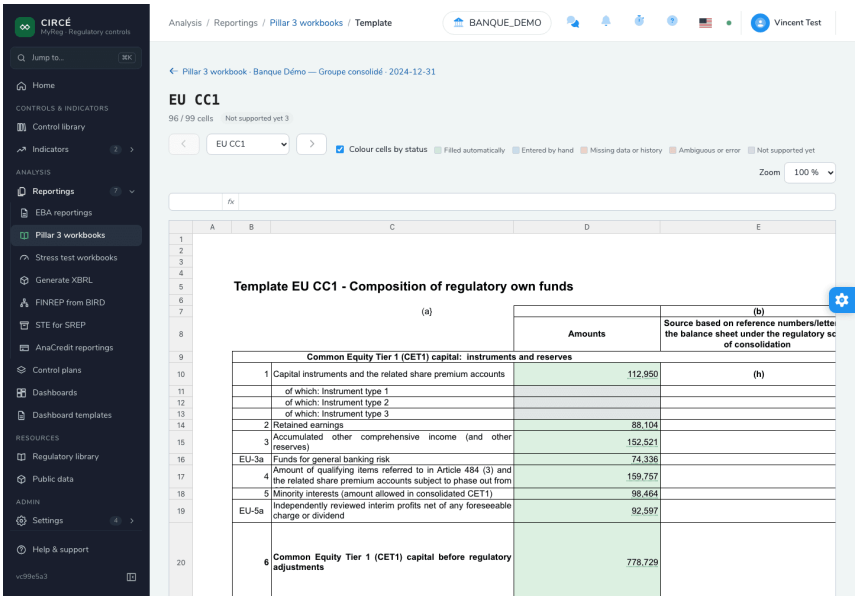
- **Colour cells by status**: filled automatically, entered by hand, missing data or history, ambiguous or error, not supported yet;
- a **Selected cell** bar, like Excel's formula bar;

- each filled value is a link: click it to open the “How … is computed” dialog described above. The chosen cell is kept in the page address: reloading the page or sharing its link reopens the explain. A cell of another template, followed from this dialog, opens that template’s sheet on that cell;
- **Previous template**, **Next template**, a list of templates and a **Zoom** from 75 to 150 %.

Only templates are shown this way, not the review sheets.



The sheet of a template



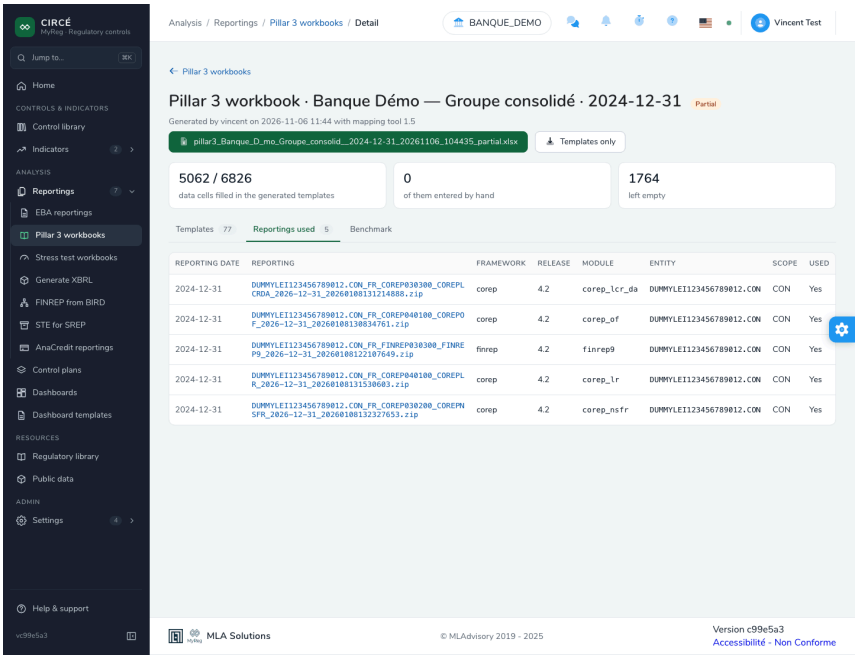
The sheet of a template, each value being a link to its explain

The Reportings used tab

The tab lists the source reportings, with their **Reporting date**, a link to the **Reporting**, the **Framework**, the **Release**, the **Module**, the **Entity**, the **Scope** (consolidated or individual) and whether it was **Used**.

- A reporting deleted since the generation is marked **Deleted**.

- A reporting set aside is marked **Not read**.
- A warning icon on the tab means that some source files raised a diagnostic.



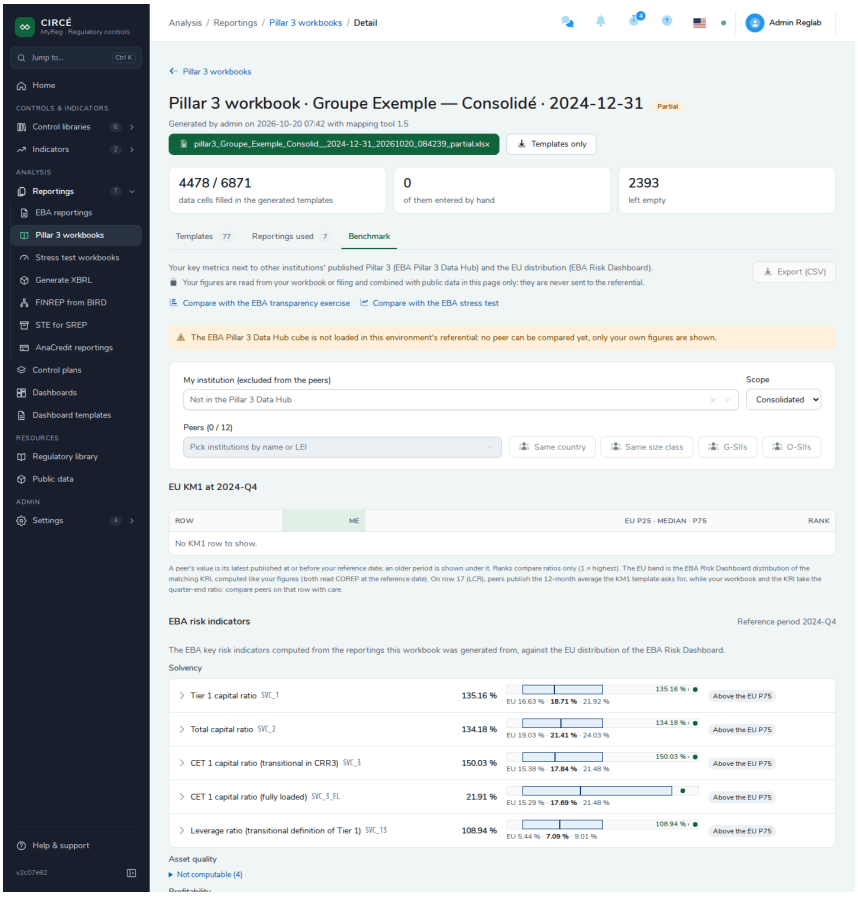
The Reportings used tab

The Benchmark tab

This tab only appears with the **Public data** module. It contains:

- the EU KM1 peer comparison, if the workbook contains EU KM1: see Compare EU KM1 with peers;
- the **EBA risk indicators**: see EBA risk indicators.

Public data are only read when the tab is opened.



The Benchmark tab

EBA risk indicators

For each workbook, the application computes 21 key risk indicators (KRIs) of the EBA Risk Dashboard from the reportings the workbook was generated from. It places them against the EU distribution published by the EBA.

The indicators are grouped by category: **Solvency**, **Liquidity**, **Funding**, **Asset quality** and **Profitability**. They are SVC_1, SVC_2, SVC_3, SVC_3_FL, SVC_13, LIQ_17, LIQ_20, FND_32, FND_33, AQT_3_1, AQT_3_2, AQT_41_2, AQT_42_2, PFT_21, PFT_23, PFT_24, PFT_25, PFT_26, PFT_29, PFT_41 and PFT_43.

For each indicator, the page shows:

- your value for the **Reference period**;
- the **EU** band: P25–P75 and median of the EU distribution, at or before your reference date. An older period is shown next to it;
- your position: Below the EU P25, Between the EU P25 and median, Between the EU median and P75, Above the EU P75;
- **Show the facts the indicator is computed from**: the **Formula** of the indicator, for example `A / B`, and its EBA definition, then each term with its reference, date, value and file. A term read from a reported cell is a link that opens the template of the reporting, the cell highlighted (see Open a datapoint in its template).



An expanded indicator: its formula and the facts read

Not computable indicators are listed separately, with their reason: a template read is missing, a fact is reported nil, reportings are needed at earlier dates, several facts match, a fact cannot be read, or the denominator is zero.

Calculation rules:

- KRIs are computed from their components, not from the ratios already reported (C 03.00, C 76.00).
- A blank line reads as 0.
- A year-to-date numerator is annualised (× 12 / number of months).
- PFT_21, PFT_24 and PFT_41 have a denominator averaged from the previous December to T. Missing dates are looked for in the perimeter's reportings (same LEI and consolidation, official first). If some are still missing, the indicator is marked **approximated** and the missing date is named.

> **i** Note
>
> A position above or below the band is neither good nor bad in itself: it depends on the indicator.
>
> If the EBA Risk Dashboard is not loaded in your installation's public data, your indicators are shown without the EU band.

Peer comparisons

These pages need the **Public data** module. Your figures are read from your workbook or filing and combined with public data in the page only: they are never sent to the referential.

Compare EU KM1 with peers

The **Compare EU KM1 with peers** page opens from the **Compare my EU KM1 with peers** link of the Pillar 3 workbooks page, or from the **Compare KM1 with peers** entry of a workbook's ··· menu. It compares your key metrics with other institutions' published Pillar 3 (EBA Pillar 3 Data Hub) and with the EU distribution (EBA Risk Dashboard).

1. **My KM1**: choose the source of your figures, among the **Generated workbooks** and the **Imported Pillar 3 filings**.
2. **My institution (excluded from the peers)**: choose your institution, and the **Scope**, **Consolidated** or **Individual**.
3. **Peers (n / 12)**: pick up to 12 institutions by name or LEI, or use **Add peers**: **Same country**, **Same size class**, **G-SIIs**, **O-SIIs**. These shortcuts require your institution to be chosen. **Clear** empties the list.

The **EU KM1 at …** table shows, row by row, your value (**Me**), each peer's, the **EU P25 · median · P75** band and your **Rank** (ratios only, 1 = highest). Clicking a row draws it in the chart. **Export (CSV)** downloads the table.

- A peer's value is its latest published at or before your reference date; an older period is shown under it.
- On row 17 (LCR), peers publish the 12-month average the KM1 template asks for, while your workbook takes the quarter-end ratio: compare that row with care.

> **i** Note
>
> If the EBA Pillar 3 Data Hub cube is not loaded in your installation's public data, no peer can be compared: only your own figures are shown.

From this page, two links open the following comparisons.

Compare with the EBA transparency exercise

The **Compare capital and leverage with the EBA transparency exercise** page places your KM1 capital and leverage next to the banks of the EBA EU-wide transparency exercise, quarter by quarter.

- The metrics are: CET1 ratio (transitional), CET1 ratio (fully loaded), Tier 1 ratio, Total capital ratio, Leverage ratio (transitional), CET1 capital, Total risk exposure amount and Leverage ratio total exposure measure.
- Peers are picked as for KM1, with the **Same supervisor country** and **All banks of the exercise** shortcuts.
- The **My figures at … against the peers** table gives the peers' quartiles (P25, median, P75), computed without you, and your rank. The **Each peer** table details each bank's values.

Amounts are in EUR million: your KM1 amounts are divided by 1,000,000 and assumed to be in euro. KM1 has no fully loaded CET1 ratio: that line shows the peers only.

Compare with the EBA stress test

The **Compare capital ratios with the EBA stress test** page places your latest KM1 ratio next to the starting points and the baseline and adverse projections of the banks in the EBA 2025 EU-wide stress test.

- The ratios are: CET1 ratio (transitional), CET1 ratio (fully loaded), Total capital ratio (transitional) and Leverage ratio (transitional).
- For each peer: the **Starting point** (end 2024, restated by the EBA), the **Adverse low** (the lowest adverse projection over 2025–2027) and the **Adverse depletion** (in percentage points).
- The **My ratio is above** line shows how many peers have a starting point, then an adverse low, below your ratio.
- Two charts show each peer's starting point and adverse low, and the **Paths, 2024 to 2027** (baseline and adverse, with the peers' medians). Click a bank to draw its paths.

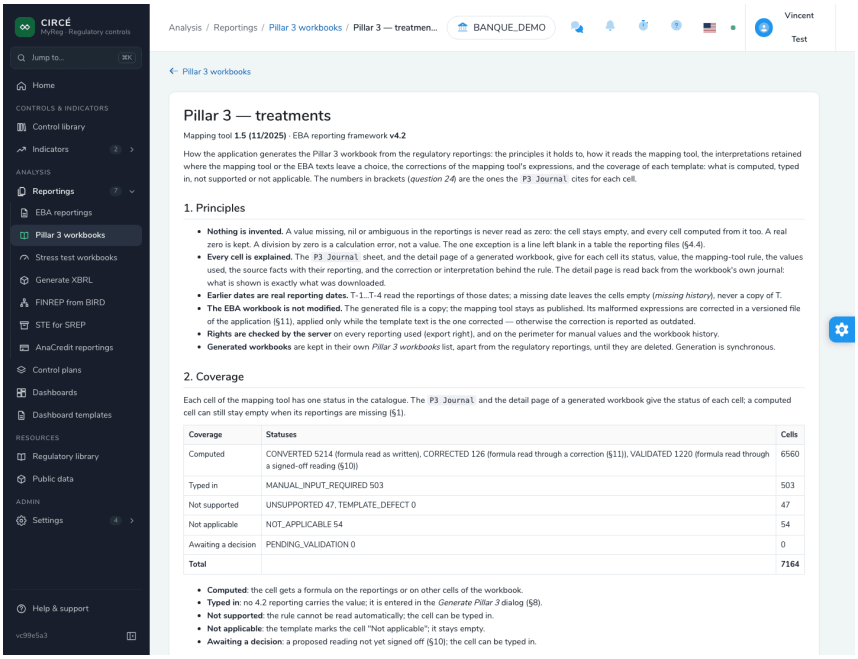
Your institution has no stress test of its own: your ratio is your latest KM1 figure, unstressed.

Treatments

The **Treatments behind the workbook** link of the Pillar 3 workbooks page opens the **Pillar 3 — treatments** page. It gives the version of the mapping tool and of the EBA reporting framework, then describes how the application generates the workbook from the reportings:

1. **Principles**: nothing is invented, every cell is explained, earlier dates are real reporting dates, the EBA workbook is not modified.
2. **Coverage**: the status of each cell of the catalogue, by template, with the cells entered by hand and the cells not supported.
3. **Reportings used**.
4. **Reading the mapping tool**: references, variants and totals, row filters, rows left blank, references to other cells of the workbook, periods and averages.
5. **Choices of the institution** (see Disclosure choices).
6. **Interpretations by template**.
7. **Securitisation**: EU SEC1, SEC3, SEC4 and SEC5.
8. **Cells the mapping tool leaves without a mapping**: FRTB tables, manual values, not automated.
9. **Z-axis labels and DPM 1.0 members** matched with DPM 2.0 members.
10. **Validated readings**.
11. **Corrections of the mapping tool**.

The numbers in brackets, for example "(question 24)", are those the **P3 Journal** sheet cites for each cell.



The Pillar 3 — treatments page

Some readings are ready but stay inactive until they are validated (**Awaiting validation** status). Workbooks only change after their validation.

The rule language

The formulas shown by **Show formulas** and in the journal are those of the Pillar 3 catalogue. Besides cell references, they use the following functions. This language is distinct from the control grammar.

Function	Role
`monthly_average(expr, n)`	Average of `expr` over the n month ends up to the cell's date. It is the average of the ratios, not the ratio of the averages. All observations are required.
`quarterly_median(expr, n)`	Median over n quarter ends. With an even number of observations, interpolation between the two middle values.
`sum_rows(measure, condition, …)`	Sum of a column over the rows of an open table that meet all the conditions. Operators: `=`, `!=`, `in ("…", …)`, `is empty`, `<`, `<=`, `>`, `>=`. Table not reported: missing data; table reported with no matching row: 0. On a text column: the distinct texts, separated by ";".
`sum_keys({table, row, column})`	Total of a cell over all the members of an open axis, for instance all the countries of C 09.04. Only used by rules awaiting validation.
`if(condition, then, else)`, `and(c1, c2, …)`, `x is reported`, `x is empty`	Conditions. Only used by rules awaiting validation.

The status of a catalogue rule is one of: Automated, Automated (validated interpretation), Automated (corrected formula), Awaiting validation, Not applicable, Manual input, Malformed formula, Not supported yet.

EBA indicators and the Risk Dashboard

Two sets of EBA indicators coexist in the application:

- the **Pillar 3 workbook KRIs** described above: 21 EBA Risk Dashboard indicators, computed automatically for each workbook and compared with the EU distribution. They cannot be edited;
- the **EBA indicators** you import into your indicators: the full list, to track over time with your dashboards.

EBA stress test and STE for SREP

This chapter describes two optional modules:

- the **Stress test workbooks**, for the templates of the EBA EU-wide stress test;
- **STE for SREP**, for the templates of the ECB Short-Term Exercise (STE) and their controls.

> **Note**
>
> Each part only applies to installations where the corresponding module is enabled for your organisation. Otherwise, the menu entry does not appear.

Both pages are in the **Analysis › Reportings** menu. They work on a perimeter:

- loading or deleting a workbook, a package or a run requires the right to edit the perimeter;
- viewing and downloading requires the right to read the perimeter.

Stress test workbooks

This part only applies to installations where the **Stress test** module is enabled.

The **Stress test workbooks** page reads the EBA EU-wide stress test template workbooks cell by cell, to analyse them.

How to load a workbook

In the **Load a workbook** block:

1. Choose the **Perimeter**.
2. Drop the file in the **Workbook (.xlsx)** area, or click **choose a file**.
3. Click **Load**. The message “Reading the workbook…” shows during the reading.

The workbook must keep the EBA **Instructions** sheet: its reference date, version and colour legend identify it.

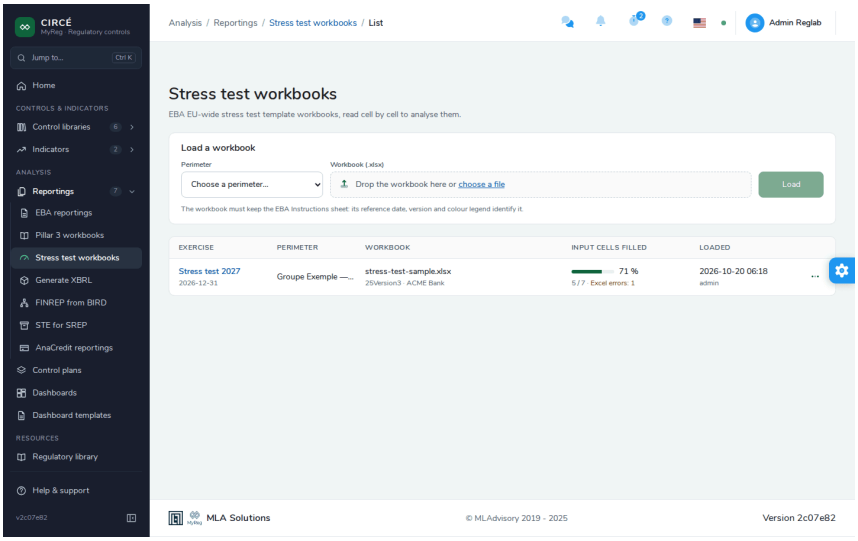
- Only workbooks of the **2027** exercise are accepted. The exercise is the year after the reference date. A workbook of another exercise is refused with a message that names the exercise and the supported exercises.
- The same workbook can only be loaded once per perimeter: “This workbook is already loaded on this perimeter.”

The workbook list

The list shows for each workbook:

- **Exercise**: “Stress test 2027”, which opens the details, and the reference date;
- **Perimeter**;
- **Workbook**: the file name, the template version and the bank, or “blank template”;
- **Input cells filled**: the share of input cells (white in the EBA legend) that hold a value, and the number of Excel errors. Some of these cells already carry EBA text, such as the COREP/FINREP references of the starting points;
- **Loaded**: the date and author of the upload.

The action menu (⋮) offers **Details**, **Download the workbook** and **Delete**. Deleting removes the workbook and everything read from it.



The stress test workbook list

How to view a workbook

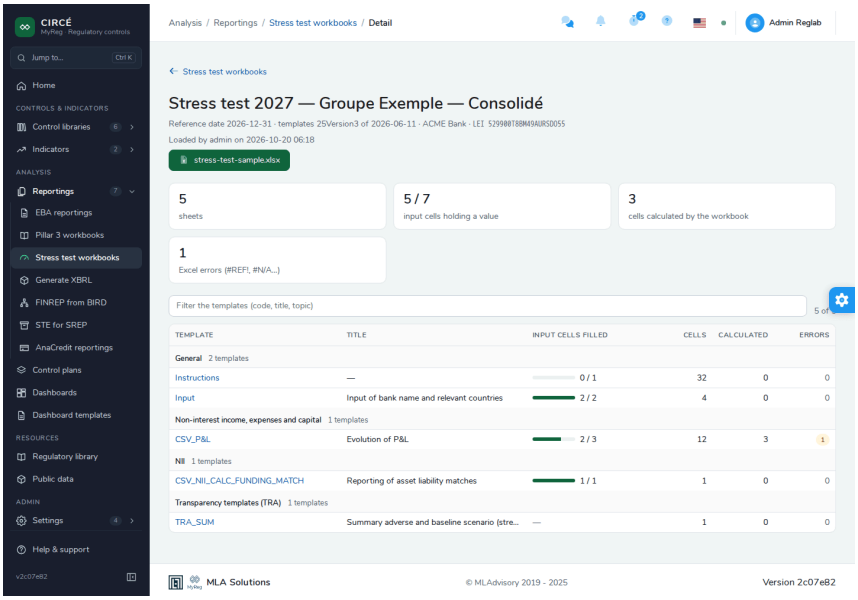
The details page recalls the reference date, the version and date of the templates, the bank and its LEI, and who loaded the workbook. The button that carries the file name downloads the workbook.

It then gives:

- the number of sheets;
- the input cells holding a value;
- the cells calculated by the workbook;
- the Excel errors (#REF!, #N/A...).

The template table is grouped by topic (**General**, **Transparency templates (TRA)**, etc.). For each template, it shows its title, its input cells filled, its number of cells, of **Calculated** cells and of **Errors**. The **Filter the templates (code, title, topic)** field narrows the list.

If the Instructions sheet has no colour legend, a warning says that the cell kinds come from the colours of the 2027 draft templates.



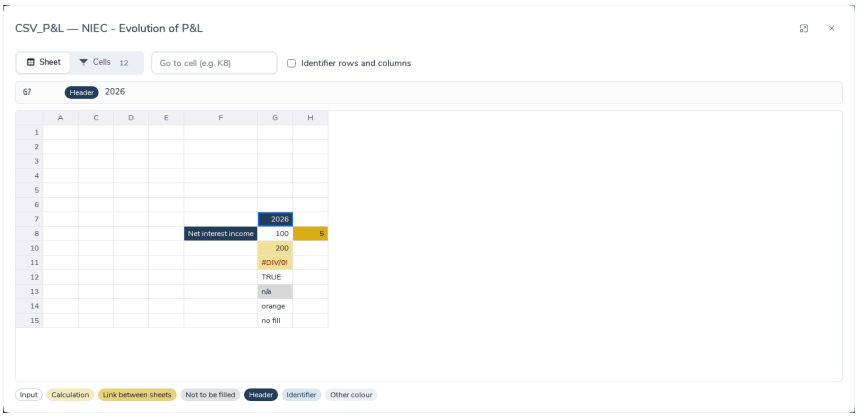
The details of a stress test workbook

How to read a template

Click a template's code to open it in a dialog. It offers two views.

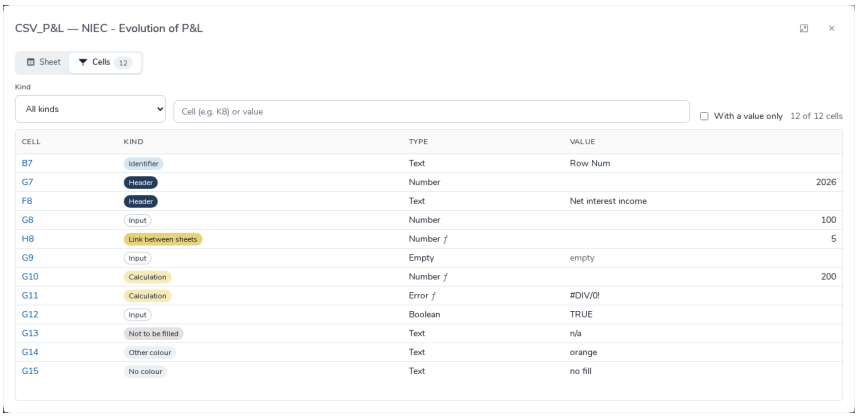
The **Sheet** view shows the template as in Excel:

- rows and columns are paged, by 60 rows and 26 columns, with the **Previous** and **Next** buttons;
- **Go to cell (e.g. K8)** moves to a cell;
- clicking a cell shows its address, its kind and its full value;
- the **Identifier rows and columns** checkbox shows the hidden rows and columns where the EBA templates repeat their labels for data extraction. They are left out by default;
- a legend recalls the colour of each cell kind.



A template in the Sheet view, with a selected cell

The **Cells** view lists the cells with their address, kind, type and value. It is filtered by **Kind**, by address or value, and by the **With a value only** checkbox. Clicking an address shows it in the sheet.



A template in the Cells view

Each cell's kind is deduced from its colour, using the legend of the Instructions sheet: **Input**, **Calculation**, **Link between sheets**, **Centralised calculation**, **Prefilled parameter**, **Not to be filled**, **Header**, **Identifier**.

> **Note**
>
> Formulas are not recomputed: a calculated cell shows the value Excel last saved (*ƒ* sign).

STE for SREP

This part only applies to installations where the **STE for SREP** module is enabled.

The **STE for SREP** page loads the templates of the ECB short-term exercise, as the zip of the filled templates, then runs the ECB validation rules on them.

How to load a package

In the **Load a package** block:

1. Choose the **Perimeter**.
2. Drop the zip in the **Package (.zip)** area, or click **choose a file**.
3. If needed, choose the **Rules version**. By default, it is the latest.
4. Click **Load**. The message “Reading the templates…” shows during the reading.

The zip holds the ECB templates as they are filled (annex 1 and/or annex 3). Each file name starts with its template code, for example `01.1 - YYYY QX SREP Profitability (incl. PFE).xlsx`.

- A template is recognised by the exact code that starts its name (`02`, `02.01` and `02.2` are three different templates). The codes of the 2026 edition are recognised, as well as the 2025 codes 02.2, 13a and 15.
- Files whose code is unknown stay in the package, but are not read.
- A single .xlsx file is refused: load the zip of the templates, not one of its files. A zip without any recognised template is also refused.
- The same zip can only be loaded once per perimeter: “This zip is already loaded on this perimeter.”

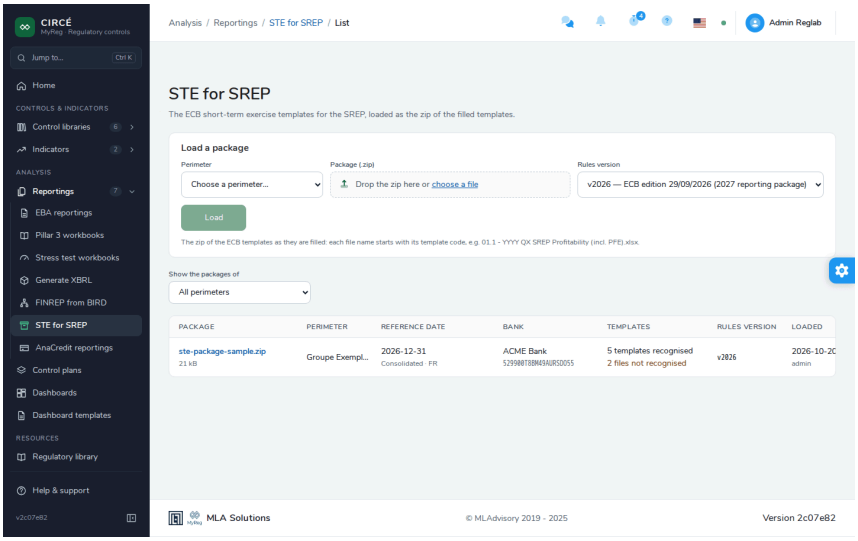
The identification block of each template is read: country, LEI, bank, reference date and level of consolidation.

The package list

The list shows for each package:

- **Package**: the zip name, which opens the details;
- **Perimeter**;
- **Reference date**;
- **Bank**, with the consolidation and the LEI;
- **Templates**: the number of templates recognised and of files not recognised;
- **Rules version**, or “latest at first run” when the version is not set yet;
- **Loaded**: the date and author of the upload.

The **Templates disagree** marker flags templates that do not carry the same value for an identification field. The **Show the packages of** filter limits the list to one perimeter. The action menu (⋮) offers **Details**, **Download the zip** and **Delete**. Deleting a package also deletes its runs.



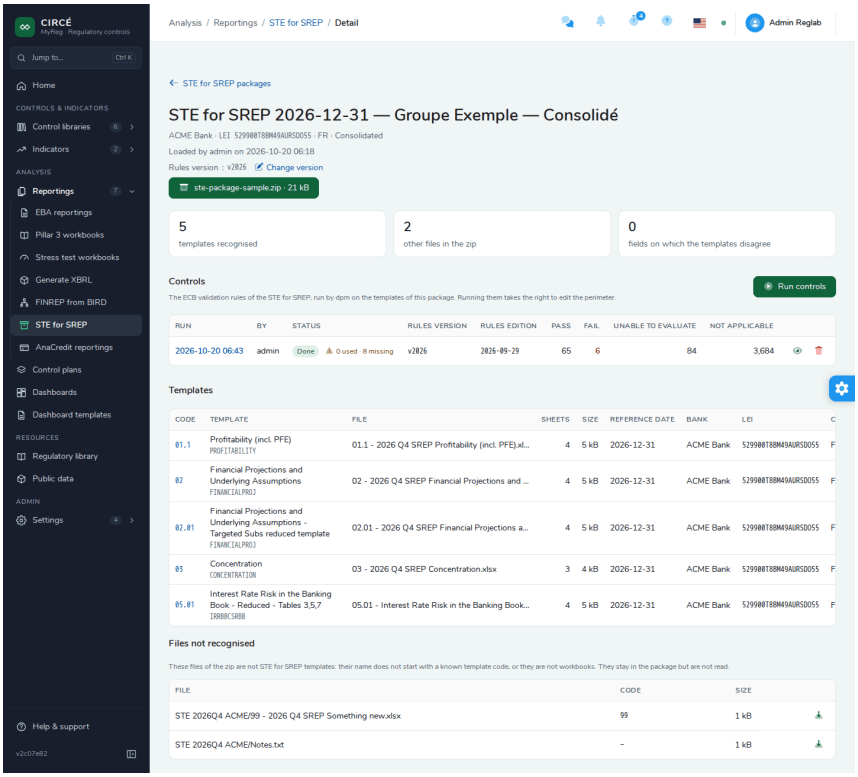
The STE for SREP package list

How to view a package

The details page recalls the reference date, the bank, its LEI, the consolidation and the **Rules version**.

- **Change version** chooses another version of the rules. The runs already made keep the version they used. The next run will use the chosen one.
- If the templates disagree on a field (reference date, bank, LEI, country, consolidation), a banner says so. The package leaves that field blank, and the values that differ are marked in the template table.

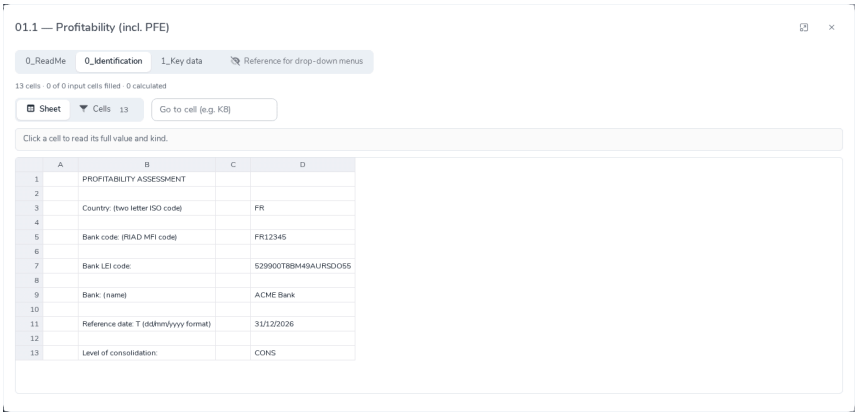
The **Templates** table shows for each template its code, label, file, number of sheets, size and identification fields. Each file can be downloaded. The **Files not recognised** table lists the other files of the zip.



The details of an STE package, with its runs and templates

Click a template's code to open it in a dialog:

- one tab per sheet, in workbook order. Hidden sheets (helper sheets) are marked with a crossed-out eye;
- for the chosen sheet: its number of cells, of input cells filled and of calculated cells;
- the **Sheet** and **Cells** views, as for a stress test template, with the workbook's merged cells.



An STE template opened on one of its sheets

How to run the STE controls

In the package's **Controls** section, click **Run controls**.

The ECB validation rules are run on the package's templates, in the package's rules version. The **Cross module** rules, which read COREP or FINREP amounts, take these amounts from the perimeter's declarations. You have nothing to select. For each date read (T, the package's reference date, and T-1, the previous reporting date), the application picks one declaration:

- of the same perimeter, processed and fully extracted;
- with the same consolidation (consolidated or individual) and the same LEI;
- the official declaration first, otherwise the latest.

The run history shows for each run:

- the date, the author and the status, **Done** or **Failed**;
- the version and edition of the rules;
- the number of rules **Pass**, **Fail**, **Unable to evaluate** and **Not applicable**;
- the declarations used and missing.

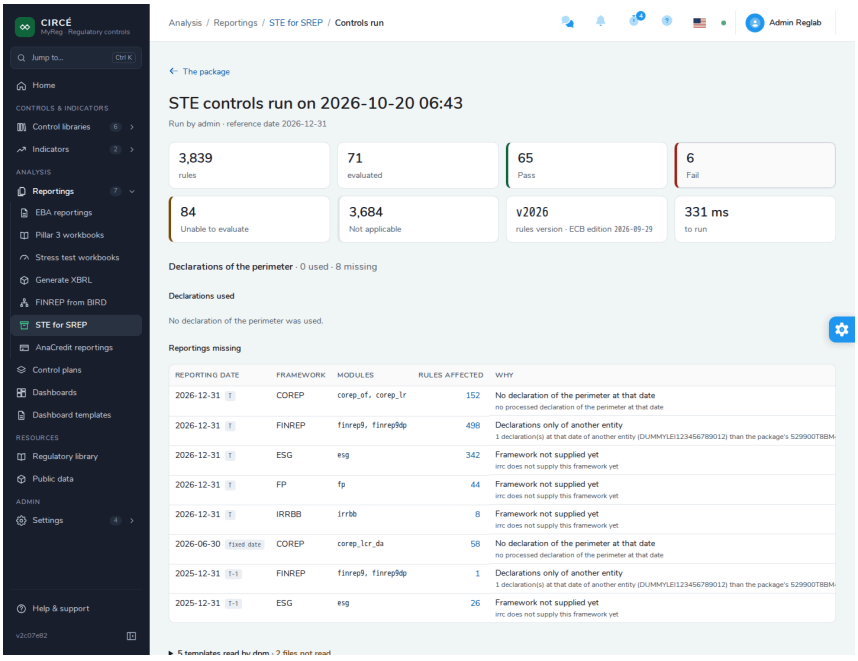
A refused or failed run stays visible with its error. **Delete the run** deletes the run and its results.

How to analyse the results of a run

Click the date of a run, or **See the results**.

The results page shows:

- the number of rules, of evaluated rules, the version and edition of the rules, and the run time;
- one tile per status. Clicking a tile shows the rules with that status;
- the templates read, with the number of values read and the missing sheets, and the files of the package that were not read;
- the breakdown of the rules **By severity** (**Fatal**, **Error**, **Warning**) and **By template**.



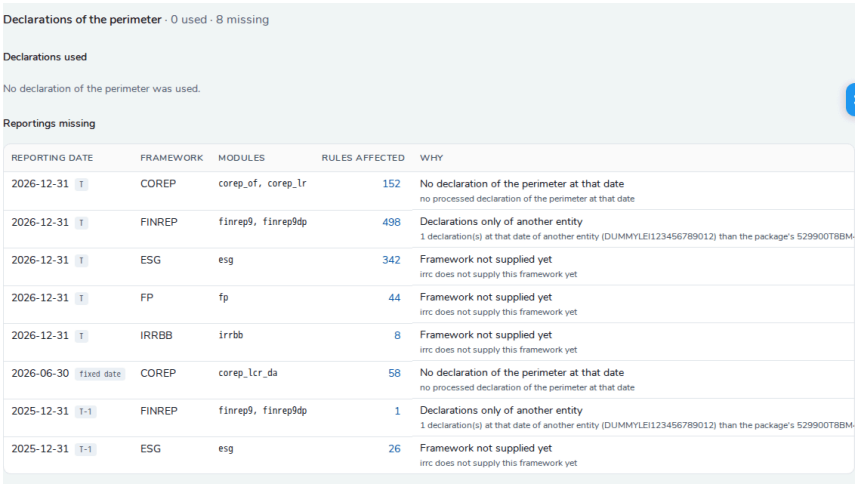
The results of an STE controls run

The **Declarations of the perimeter** panel details:

- the **Declarations used**: file, framework, module, reporting date (T or T-1 badge), consolidation, the reason for the choice in the **Why this one** column, for example "The official reporting", and the facts sent and read;

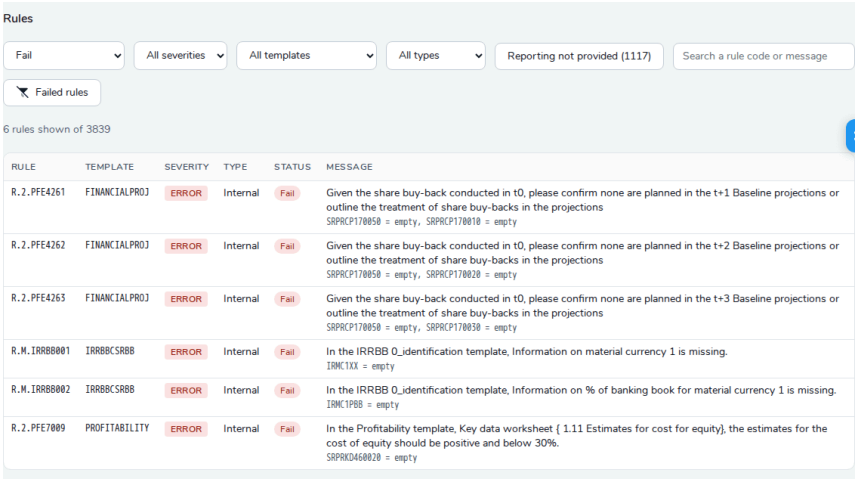
- the **Reportings missing**: the date, the framework, the modules, the number of **Rules affected** and the reason in the **Why** column, for example “No declaration of the perimeter at that date” or “Declarations only on the other consolidation basis”.

A missing reporting does not block the run: the rules that read it are marked “Reporting not provided”.



The declarations of the perimeter used and missing

The **Rules** list opens on the failed rules. It is filtered by status, severity, template, type (**Internal** or **Cross module**) and by text, on the rule code or the message. The **Failed rules** button goes back to the opening filter. The **Reporting not provided (n)** quick filter shows the rules whose reporting is missing.



The rules of a run, filtered on the failed rules

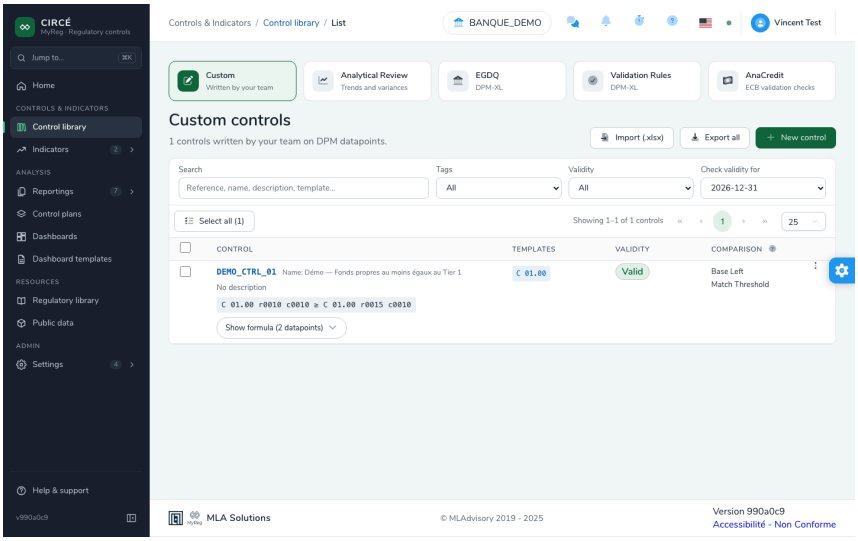
Controls

The **Controls & Indicators › Control library** menu opens a single page, which brings together your controls and the published libraries. The **Control nature** selector, at the top of the page, switches from one list to another:

- **Custom**: the controls written by your team;
- **Analytical Review**: the analytical controls;
- **EGDQ**: the ECB data quality checks, in DPM-XL format;
- **Validation Rules**: the EBA validation rules, in DPM-XL format;
- **AnaCredit**: the AnaCredit controls, if the module is enabled.

The nature shown is framed in green. For EGDQ and Validation Rules, a **Format** switch chooses between the **DPM-XL** format and the legacy **Legacy** layout, marked deprecated (see EGDQ controls and validation rules).

See the concepts.



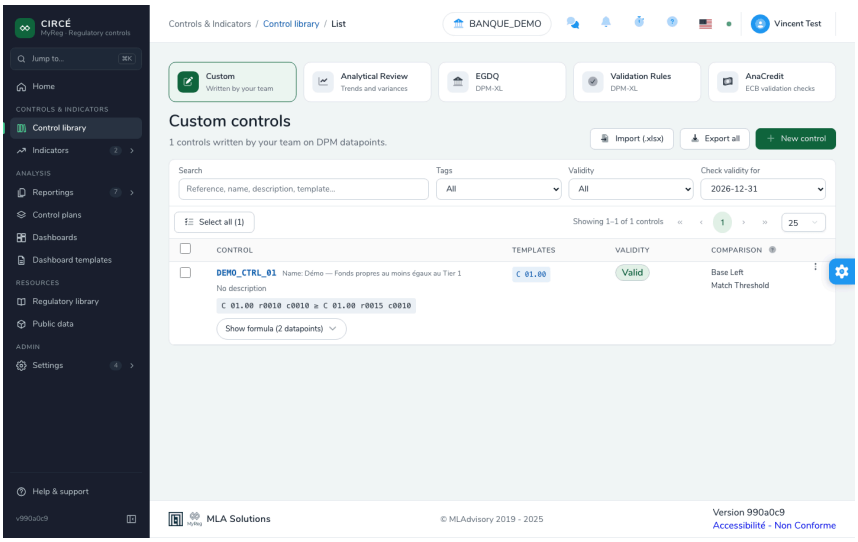
The control library, Custom nature

All these lists share the same layout:

- the nature selector;
- a header with the title, the number of controls and the page actions;
- a filter bar;
- pagination at the top of the list, with a choice of the number of rows (5, 10, 25, 50, 100 or 200), and a second one at the bottom of long lists.

Custom controls

The control list



The custom controls list

The header offers **Import (.xlsx)**, **Export all** and **New control**.
For each control, the list shows:

- **Control**:
  - the reference, which opens the control, and the name;
  - the description;
  - a summary of the formula: the comparison, or the templates used;
  - the **Show formula (n datapoints)** button, which expands the formula term by term, with the **Copy** and **Edit control** buttons;
  - the tags.
- **Templates**: the templates read by the formula.
- **Validity**: the control's status, as a badge: *Valid*, *Invalid* (with the reason), *Ambiguous*, *Incomplete* or *Valid in a previous taxonomy*.
- **Comparison**: the base (Left or Right) and the match type (Exact or Threshold). The help icon in the header recalls their meaning.
- the ··· menu: **Edit**, **Edit tags**, **Add to control plan**, **Export**, **Permissions** (if teams are enabled) and **Delete**.

The available filters are:

- **Search**: reference, name, description, template…;
- **Tags**: one tag;
- **Validity**: All, Valid, Invalid or Not checked yet. *Invalid* also includes the Ambiguous, Incomplete and Valid in a previous taxonomy statuses;
- **Check validity for**: the quarter end for which statuses are displayed, from 8 quarters back to 1 quarter ahead. By default, this is the end of the current quarter.

The filters are kept in the page address. When no control matches them, **Clear filters** resets them.
When statuses are not yet known for the selected date, they are computed in the background:

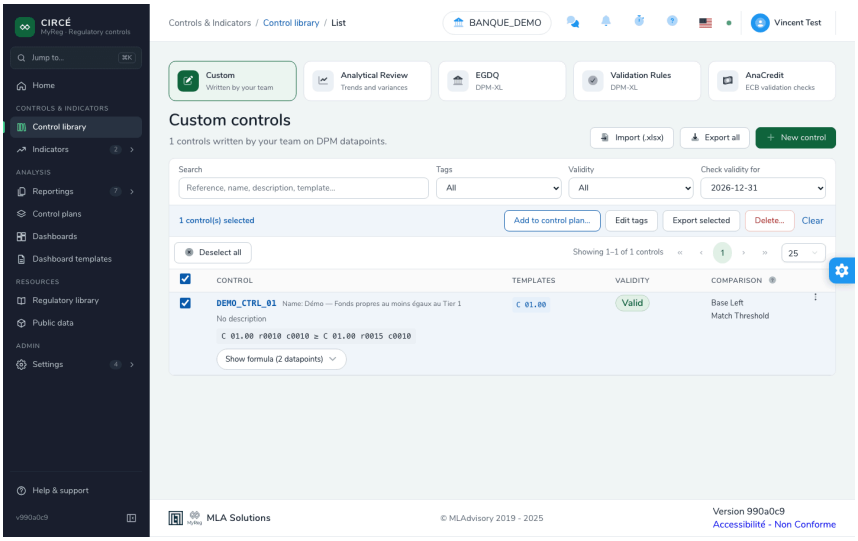
- The affected controls show the **Checking…** badge.
- A "Checking validity against the … taxonomy: x of y" line shows the progress.
- You can keep working: statuses fill in on their own.
- During this computation, exports are disabled.

Selecting controls

Check controls one by one, or check the header box to select the displayed page. The **Select all (N)** button selects every control that matches the filters, across all pages. It then becomes **Deselect all**.

As soon as a control is selected, a bulk action bar appears:

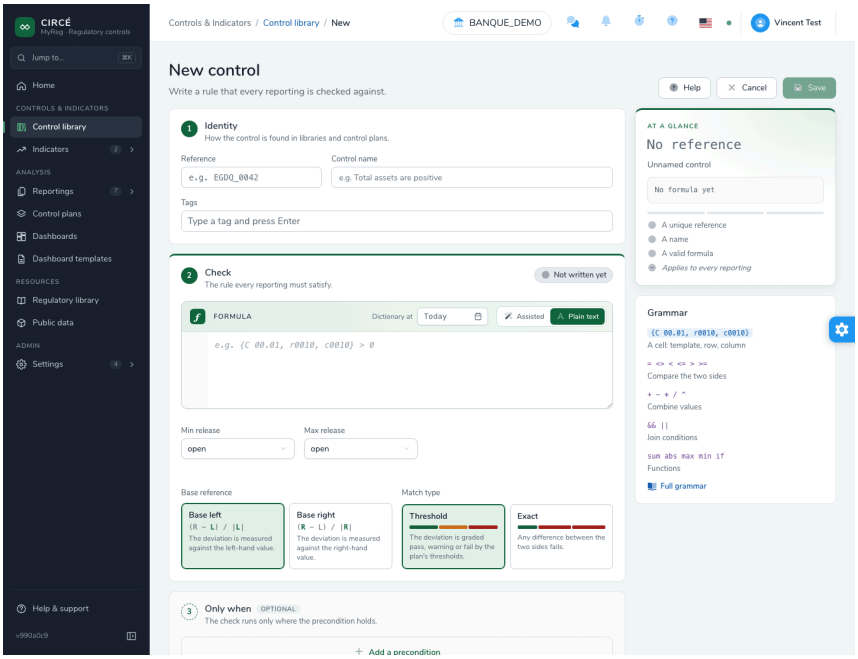
- **Add to control plan…**;
- **Edit tags**;
- **Export selected**;
- **Permissions**, if teams are enabled;
- **Delete…**;
- **Clear**.



Bulk action bar after Select all

How to create a new control

On the list page, click **New control**. The page is filled in four steps, top to bottom, with the **At a glance** panel on the right.



The New control page

1. Identity. How the control is found in libraries and control plans.

Field	Rule
Reference	Required and unique, 200 characters at most. A message immediately flags a reference that is already in use, including in another team.
Control name	Required.
Tags	Optional: type a tag and press Enter.

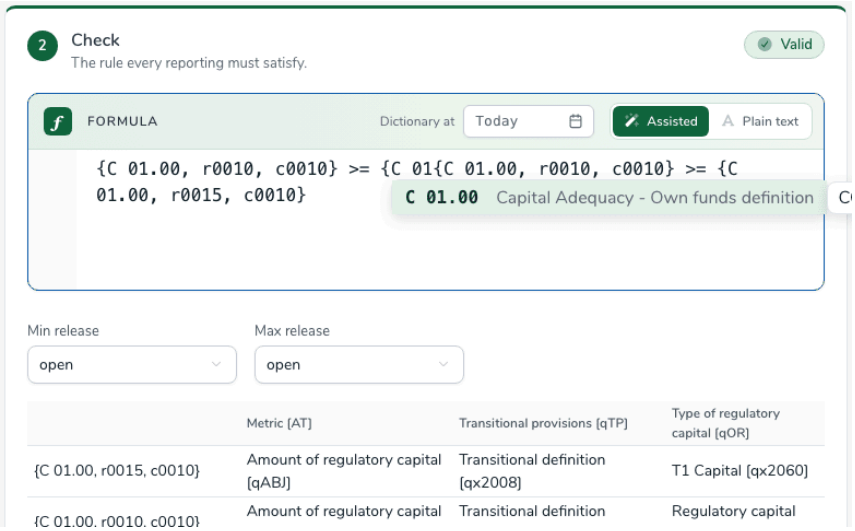
2. Check. The rule every reporting must satisfy.

Field	Rule
Formula	Required. See the control grammar.
Dictionary at	The month whose DPM dictionary is used to check the formula while you type. Empty (**Today**), it is today's dictionary. This field is not saved.
Assisted / **Plain text**	The formula input mode (see below), **Plain text** by default. The choice is remembered on this browser.
Min release and **Max release**	The window of DPM 2 releases the control applies to, bounds included (see below). **open** means no bound. The min release must not come after the max release.
Base reference	**Base left** (default) or **Base right**: the member the relative difference is measured against.
Match type	**Threshold** (default): the difference is graded pass, warning or fail by the plan's thresholds. **Exact**: any difference between the two sides fails.

3. Only when. Optional. **Add a precondition** opens a second editor: the control runs only where the precondition holds. The precondition has its own base (Base left by default) and its own match type (Exact by default). The bin removes it. Without a precondition, the control applies to every reporting.

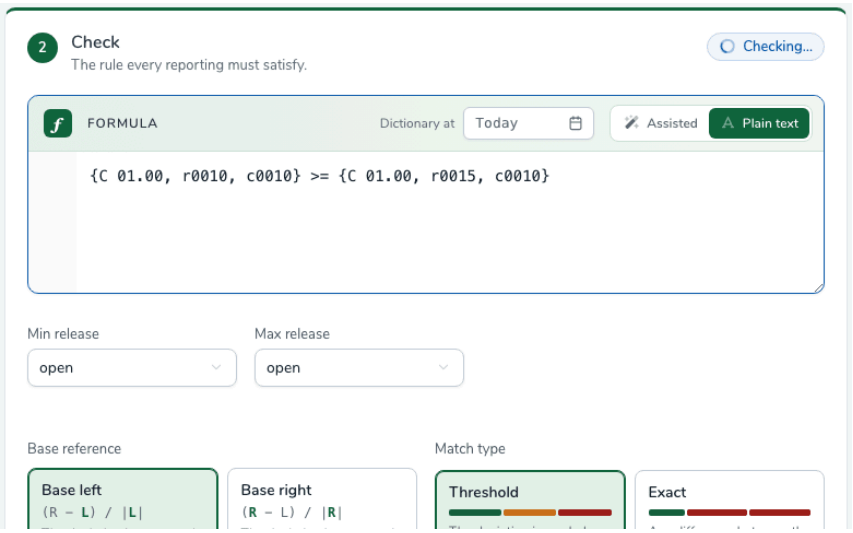
4. Description. Optional: context for whoever reviews a failing result.

Assisted mode. The editor suggests templates, rows, columns and sheets as you type, read from the DPM 2 dictionary at the chosen date, or from the control's max release when one is set. Type { and the first characters: the list opens, Enter takes the suggestion and the next separator is added. Ctrl+Space reopens the list.



Assisted mode, with the suggested columns listed

Plain text mode. A plain text field, without suggestions, handy for pasting a formula.

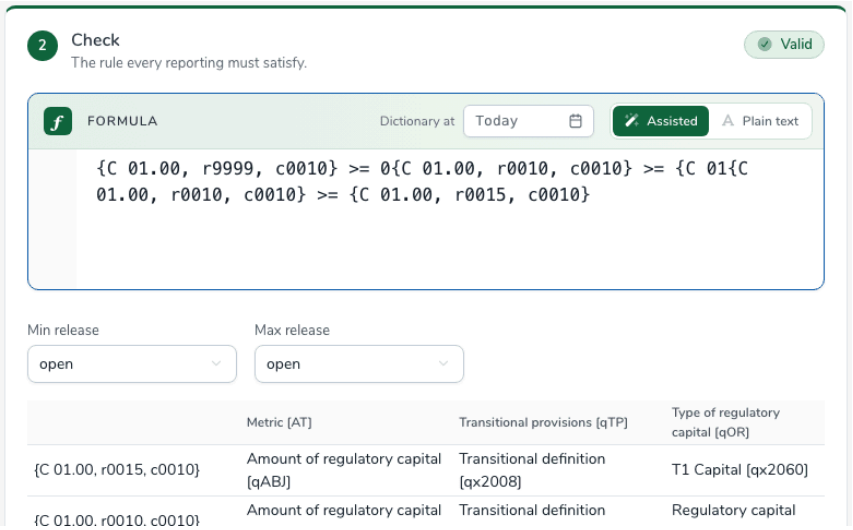


Plain text mode

The check. The formula is checked as soon as you leave the editor. The pill at the top of the card reads **Checking...**, **Valid**, **Several cells match** or **n to fix**.

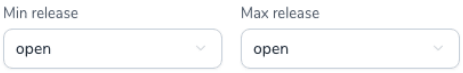
- In assisted mode, the spot of each error is underlined, in red or in orange, and its message shows on hover.
- Below the editor, the **The formula needs a fix** box explains each problem in plain words: line and column, the excerpt of the formula with the spot marked, what was **Expected** there, a hint when there

is one (close the cell with }, write what comes after an operator…) and the candidate cells (**Did you mean**). **Parser message** gives the raw error text.
- An ambiguous coordinate is flagged by "Warning : there are multiple possible values for some coordinates within the formula", and the table of used cells lists the candidates.



An error underlined and explained

The release window. A control written for one taxonomy release may make no sense in another: its cells change or disappear. **Min release** and **Max release** restrict the control to the chosen DPM 2 releases, compared by family: 4.2.1 counts as 4.2. On a reporting whose release is outside the window, the control is not evaluated: its result is **Not applicable**. Its validity status is not computed either for the dates the window leaves out. By default both bounds are **open**: the control applies to every release.



The Min release and Max release fields

At a glance. The right-hand panel sums the control up as you type: the reference, the name, the tags, the formula, and four points to meet, a unique reference, a name, a valid formula, and the precondition or "Applies to every reporting". The meter fills with them.

The **Grammar** cheat sheet, below the panel, recalls how a cell is written and the operators. **Full grammar**, like the **Help** button of the header, opens the Control grammar page of this manual in the **Online Help** window.

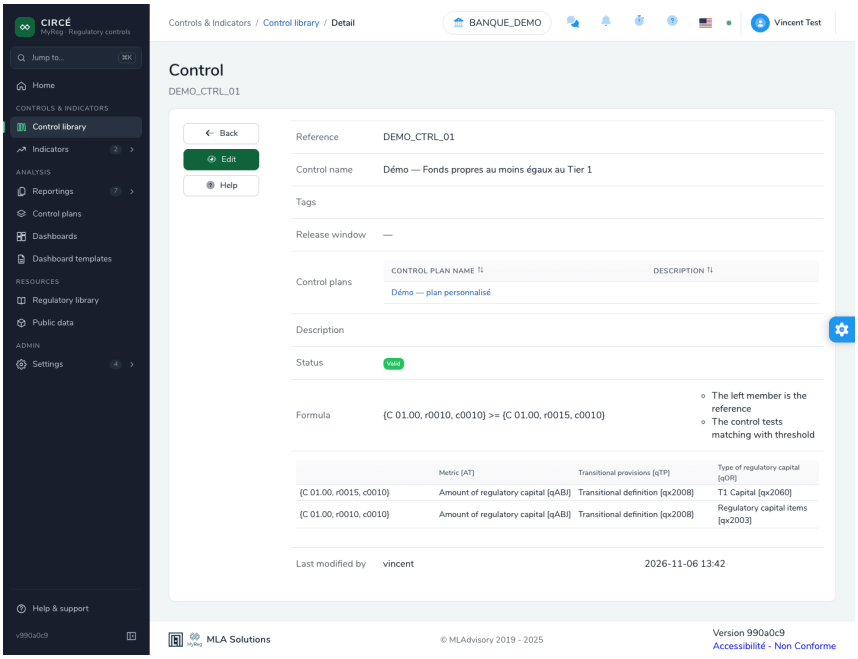
Click **Save** to create the control. The button is only enabled once the reference, name and formula are filled in and the release window is consistent. An incorrect formula does not prevent saving: the control then gets the *Not valid* status. **Cancel** returns to the list without saving.

How to view a control

Click a control's reference. The detail page shows:

- its reference, name, tags and **Release window**: "4.2 ⟶ open", or "—" without a window;
- the list of **Control plans** that use this control;
- its description and status;
- the formula and the precondition, with syntax highlighting, with their base and match type. Hover over a coordinate to highlight the corresponding cell in the table of used cells. If the formula is incorrect, the **The formula needs a fix** box explains the problem as in the form;
- the author and the date of the last change.

The **Back**, **Edit** and **Help** (the control grammar) buttons are on the left.

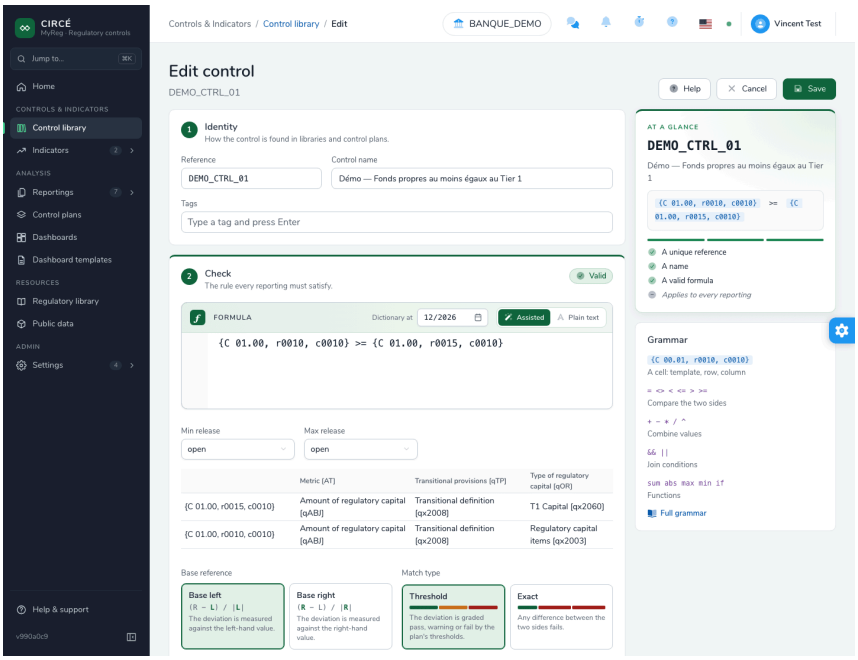


Control detail page

How to edit a control

Open a control and click **Edit**. On the list page, use the **Edit** entry of the ··· menu, or the **Edit control** icon of the expanded formula.

The **Edit control** page opens, the same as the creation page. Make your changes, then click **Save**.



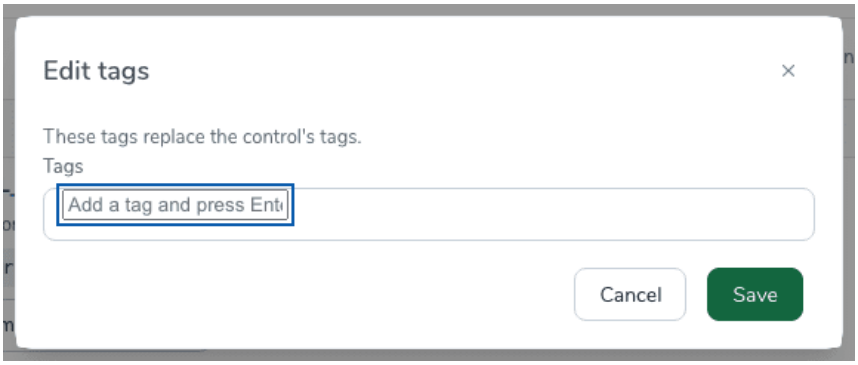
The Edit control page

The **Cancel** button returns to the previous page without saving your changes. Changing the formula triggers a new status computation. The change applies to every control plan that uses this control, but does not alter results already produced.

How to edit tags

Use **Edit tags** in a control's ··· menu, or in the bulk action bar. Type a tag and press Enter, then click **Save**.

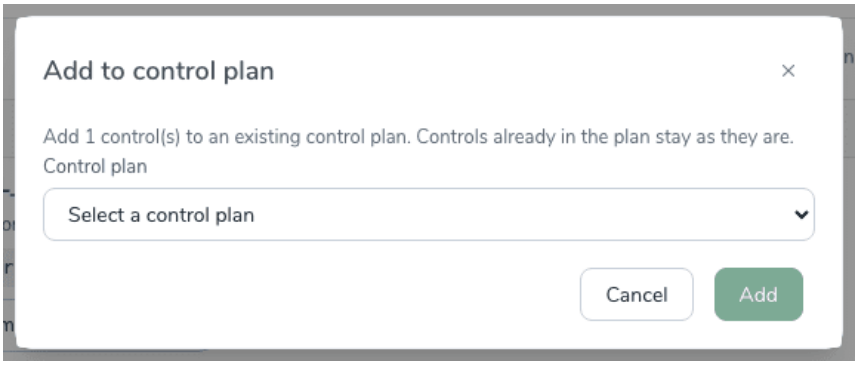
- For a single control, the list you type replaces its tags.
- For several controls, the tags you type are added to each control's own tags.



Edit tags dialog

How to add controls to a control plan

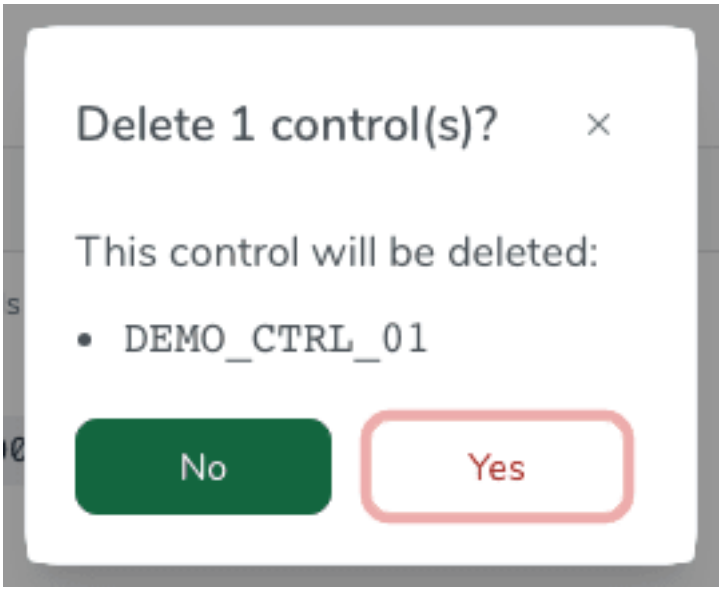
Use **Add to control plan** in a control's ··· menu, or **Add to control plan…** in the bulk action bar. Choose an existing control plan, then click **Add**. Controls already in the plan stay as they are.



Add to control plan dialog

How to delete one or more controls

On the list page, use the **Delete** entry of a control's ··· menu.
A confirmation dialog lists the references of the controls to delete.



The deletion confirmation dialog

To delete several controls at once, select them, then click **Delete…** in the bulk action bar.

> **Note**
>
> A control used in one or more control plans cannot be deleted.
> Remove it from those plans first. You do not need to delete the results of the plans that used it.
> During a bulk deletion, controls that are still in use are kept without any message.

How to export controls to an Excel file

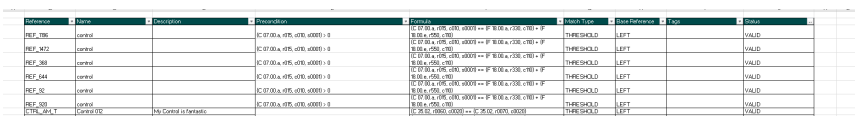
Three buttons export controls:

- **Export all**, in the header: the controls matching the **Tags**, **Validity** and **Check validity for** filters. The **Search** filter is not applied to the export.
- **Export selected**, in the bulk action bar: the selected controls. Use **Select all** to select every filtered control.
- **Export**, in the ··· menu: that single control.

The file is named `yyyy_MM_dd_HH_mm_ss_controls.xlsx`. It contains:

- the columns of the import template;
- the **status** of each control;
- the **references of the control plans** that use it.

The table header is frozen and filterable, and the columns are sized to their content.

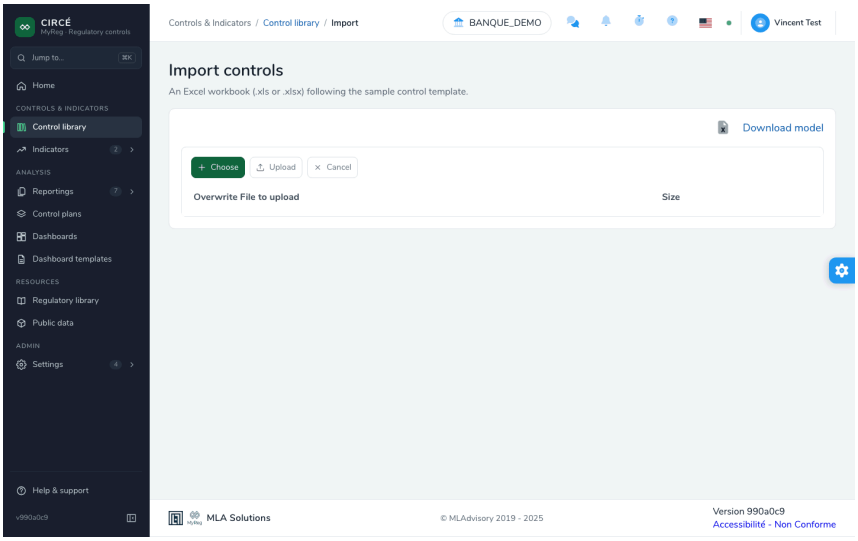


The exported Excel file

This file can be re-imported as is: the Status and control plan columns are ignored on import.

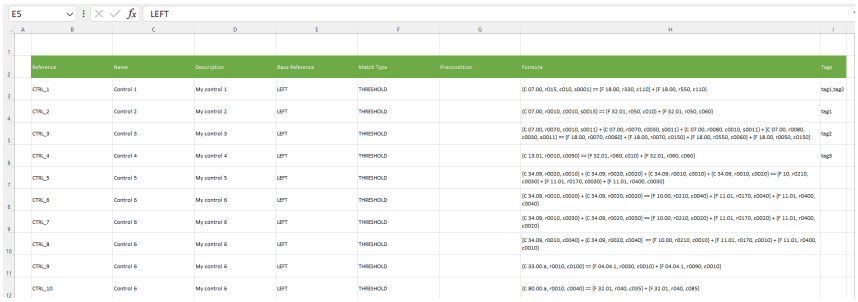
How to import controls

On the list page, click **Import (.xlsx)** to open the **Import controls** page.



The Import controls page

The **Download model** link provides the Excel template. You can also start from an exported file.



The Excel template for importing controls

The file has the following columns:

Column	Rule
Reference	Required.
Name	Required.
Formula	Required.
Base Reference	Required: `LEFT` or `RIGHT`.
Match Type	Required: `THRESHOLD` or `EXACT`.
Description	Optional.
Tags	Optional, comma-separated.
Precondition	Optional.
Precondition Base Reference	Optional.
Precondition Match Type	Optional.
Min release	Optional: the lower bound of the release window, for example `4.2`.
Max release	Optional: the upper bound of the release window.

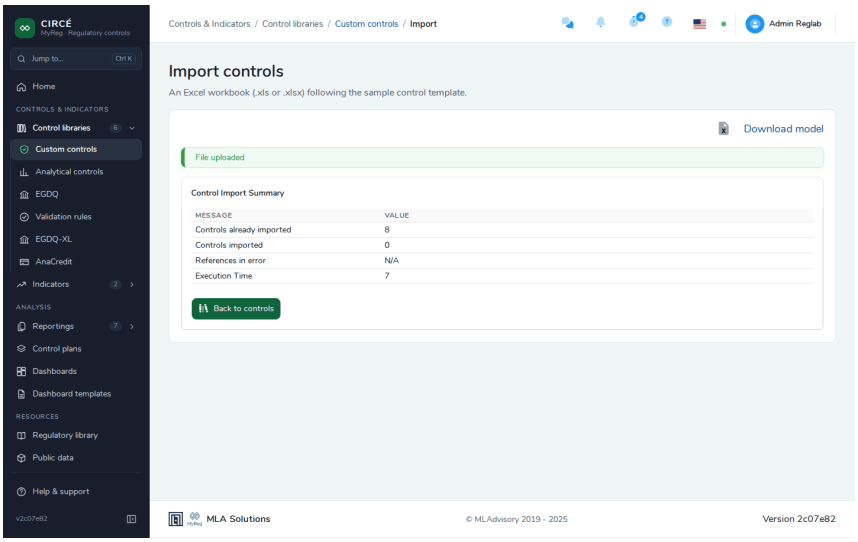
> ⚠ Warning
>
> If a required value is missing on a single row, **the whole file is rejected** and a message names the column at fault.
>
> A row with an incorrect value, for example a base other than LEFT or RIGHT, is reported in the summary under **References in error**.

To load the file:

1. Click **Choose** and select the `.xls` or `.xlsx` file. **Cancel** removes it.
2. If needed, check **Overwrite**: controls whose reference already exists are then updated. Otherwise, they are skipped.
3. Click **Upload**.

The **Control Import Summary** then shows:

- the **Controls imported**;
- the **Controls already imported** or the **Controls overwritten**;
- the **Controls in error** and the **References in error**;
- the **Execution Time**.



The control import summary

Back to controls returns to the list. The statuses of the imported controls are computed in the background.

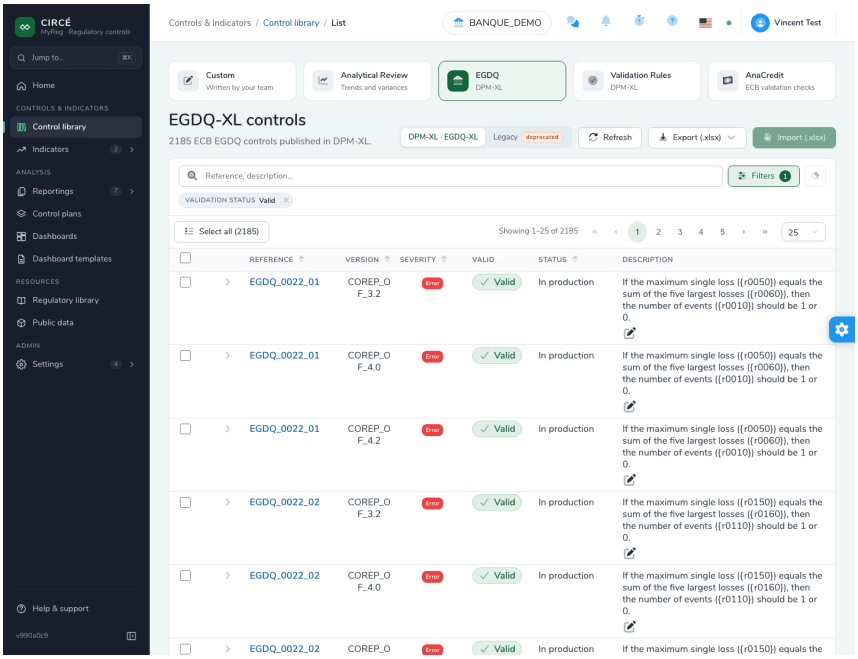
EGDQ controls and validation rules

The **EGDQ** and **Validation Rules** natures give access to four published libraries, which share the same screen:

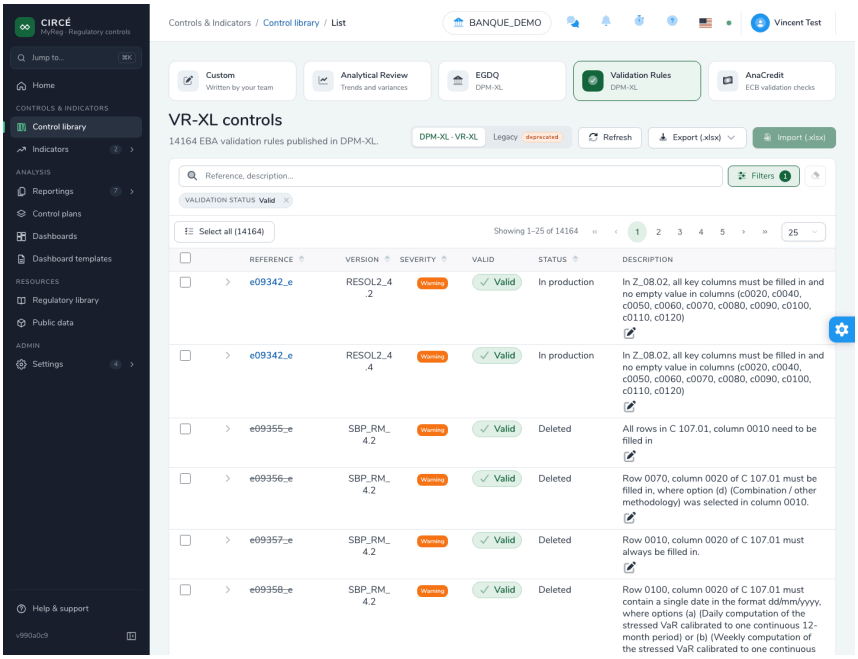
- **EGDQ-XL controls**: the ECB data quality checks, published in DPM-XL format;
- **VR-XL controls**: the EBA validation rules, published in DPM-XL format;
- **EGDQ controls** and **Validation rules**: the same lists in their legacy layout, converted into sub-controls.

They can be viewed but not modified.

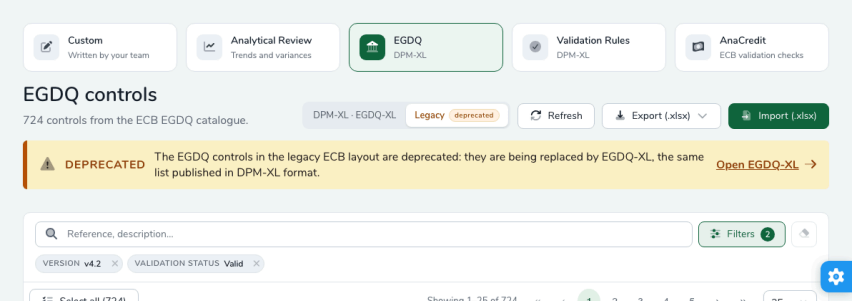
The **Format** switch, in the header, moves from **DPM-XL · EGDQ-XL** (or **DPM-XL · VR-XL**) to **Legacy**, marked **deprecated**. The legacy libraries are deprecated: a **Deprecated** banner reminds that they are being replaced by EGDQ-XL and VR-XL, and its **Open EGDQ-XL** (or **Open VR-XL**) link returns to the DPM-XL library. They can still be used in control plans.



The EGDQ-XL library



The VR-XL library



The EGDQ library in its legacy layout, with the Deprecated banner

The header offers:

- **Refresh**;
- **Export (.xlsx)** (see Export);
- **Import (.xlsx)**, to import tags (see Add tags). This button is disabled for EGDQ-XL and VR-XL.

Search and filter

The filter bar, at the top of the list, offers:

- the **Search** field ("Reference, description…"): it filters the list as you type;
- the **Filters** button, which opens the **Filter the controls** dialog. It carries the number of applied filters;
- the **Clear all filters** eraser, active as soon as the search or the filters differ from the defaults. It restores them.

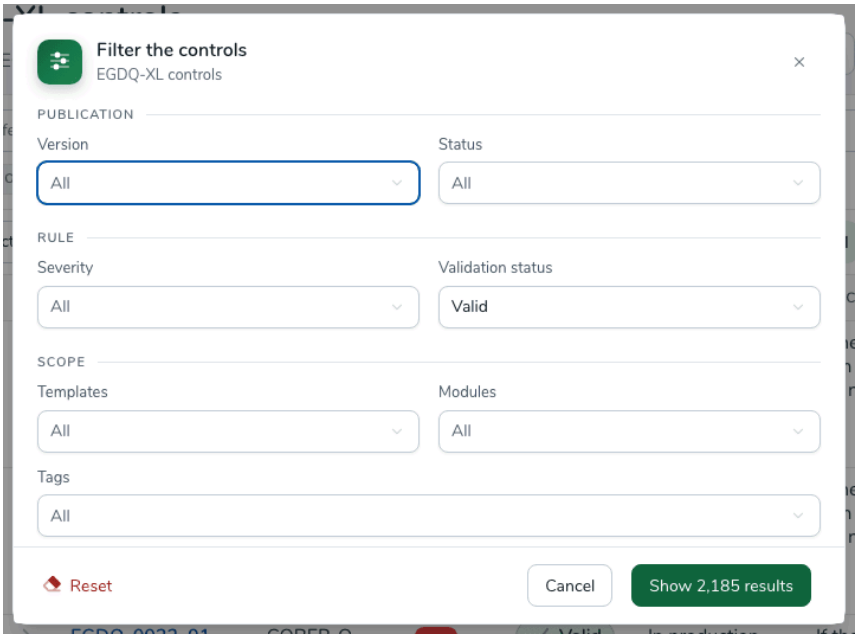
The applied filters appear as chips under the bar, for example "Validation status · Valid". The cross of a chip removes that filter only.

The **Filter the controls** dialog names the library concerned and groups the filters in three parts:

- **Publication**: **Version** and **Status**, the publication status (In production, Proposed, Deleted);
- **Rule**: **Severity** and **Validation status** (Valid or Invalid);
- **Scope**: **Templates** (the templates used), **Modules** and **Tags**.

Each filter accepts several values, and means **All** when empty. By default, the **Validation status** is *Valid*, and the **Version** is `v4.2` for the legacy EGDQ and Validation rules libraries; the DPM-XL libraries have no preselected version.

The **Show n results** button tells, as you choose, how many controls match, and applies the filters. **Reset** puts the defaults back, to apply the same way. **Cancel** closes the dialog without changing anything.



The Filter the controls dialog of the EGDQ library

When no control matches, the **Clear filters** button restores the default filters.

Each row shows the reference, version, severity, validity (Valid or Invalid), status, description and tags. The Reference, Version, Severity and Status headers sort the list. The arrow at the start of the row expands the control's details:

- precondition and formula;
- arithmetic approach;
- applicable modules;
- comments;
- templates, tables, rows, columns and sheets concerned.

A control is **valid** when the platform can run it:

- **EGDQ and Validation rules**: its formula could be converted into at least one correct sub-control;
- **EGDQ-XL and VR-XL**: its formula and, if it has one, its precondition are correct DPM-XL expressions.

The checkboxes and **Select all (N)** are mainly used to build a control plan (see How to create a new control plan).

Control indexing

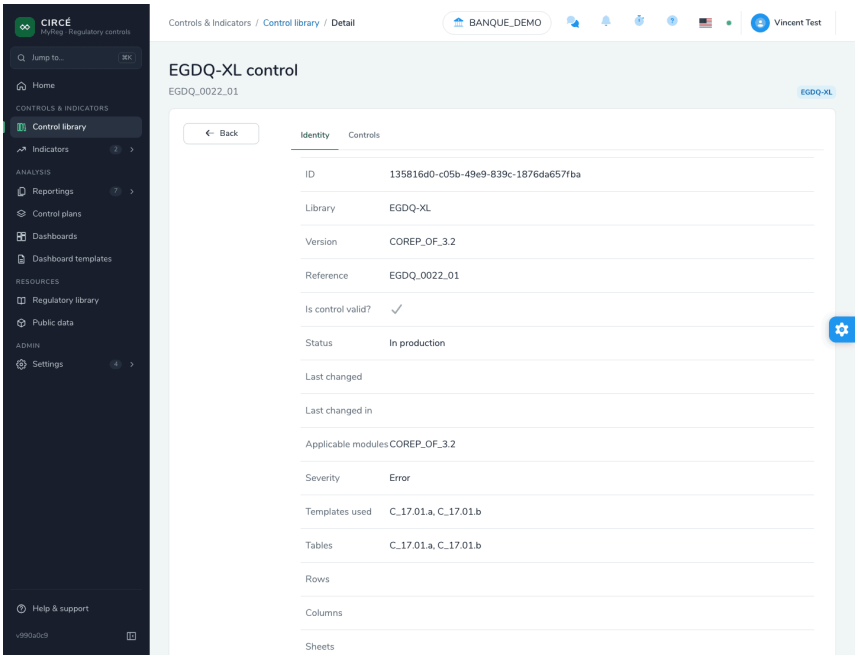
The platform prepares these libraries in the background: at startup, every night, or on demand from the Settings. During this indexing:

- the list shows "Indexing controls: n%";
- pages load more slowly;
- the validity filter does not yet take non-indexed controls into account.

The list reloads itself when indexing is complete.

View a control

Click a control's reference to open its details.



The detail of an EGDQ-XL control

The page has two tabs:

- **Identity**: all the published information.
  - This information is the library, version, status, modules, severity, templates, rows and columns, formula, precondition and comments.
  - The tab also shows "Is control valid?".
- **Controls**: for EGDQ and Validation rules, the sub-controls generated from the published control, written in the platform grammar. This tab is disabled if the control is not valid.

An EGDQ-XL or VR-XL control is run as published, without any sub-control. See Reading a DPM-XL rule.

Version run and validity period

When a control plan is run:

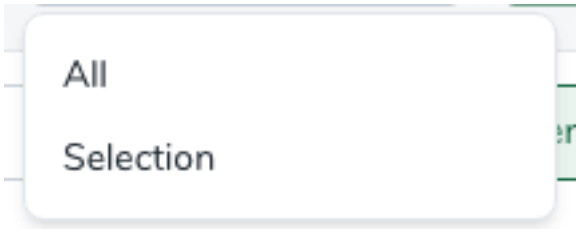
- An EGDQ control runs in the taxonomy version of the controlled reporting, if the control exists in that version. For example, a COREP 4.0 at 31/12/2025 is checked with version v4.0, even if the plan holds version v4.2. Otherwise, the plan's version runs.
- An EGDQ control whose "Applicable until" date is before the reference date is not run. This is the case of the Bundesbank "request for information" controls discontinued on 30/03/2026.
- An EGDQ control with the "interval" arithmetic approach and one side missing gives *No Data*.

Export

The **Export (.xlsx)** button offers:

Choice	Content
All	The whole library.
Selection	The controls matching the current filters. Checked boxes have no effect on this export.
All (+details) and **Selection (+details)**	The same controls, with an extra **Details** sheet listing the generated sub-controls. These two choices are only offered for EGDQ and Validation rules in the legacy layout.

The file holds a **Controls** sheet, including the “Applicable from” and “Applicable until” dates and the validity (Valid or Invalid). Its header is frozen and filterable.



Export (.xlsx) choices

Add tags

You can add your own tags to the controls of these four libraries.

- In the list, add them directly on the control’s row.
- For a large number of legacy EGDQ or Validation rules controls, click **Import (.xlsx)** to open **Import control tags**.
  - The import stays in the library it was started from.
  - The link on the page provides that library’s template: **Download the EGDQ tags model** or **Download the Validation Rules tags model**.
  - Columns: Reference, Version, Type (`EGDQ` or `Validation Rules`) and Tags (comma-separated).
  - The import creates or replaces the tags of the listed controls.

Tag import is not available for the DPM-XL controls, EGDQ-XL and VR-XL. Tags are specific to your organisation. They also appear in control plans and in exports.

Analytical controls

Analytical controls are found under **Controls & Indicators › Control library**, **Analytical Review** nature. The analytical review itself opens from the page of a DPM reporting.

An analytical control describes the **breakdown** of a template: which rows and columns are totals, and which rows and columns detail them. It is used for the analytical review of DPM reportings, which tracks how stable these breakdowns stay from one quarter to the next.

Analytical controls are shared by the whole organisation. Only the organisation administrator can create, edit and delete them.

The analytical control list

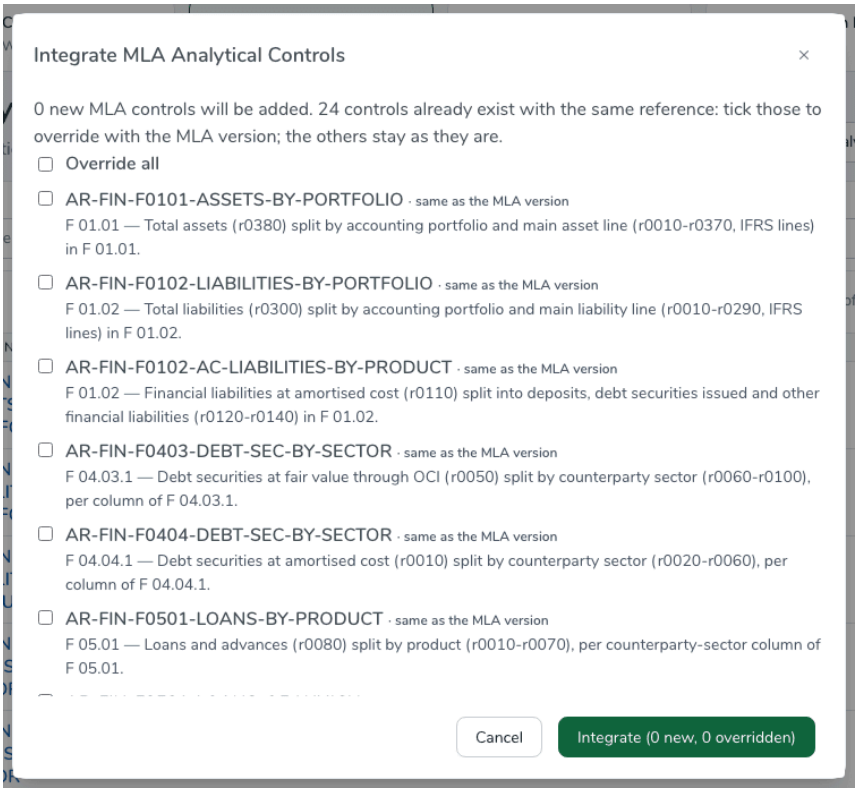
The **Analytical Review** nature of the control library opens the **Analytical controls** page. For each control, it lists its reference, template, description and its **Valid from** and **Valid to** bounds. The **Search** field filters the list on the reference, template or description.

The header offers **Refresh**, **Integrate MLA Analytical Controls** and **New analytical control**. A control's ··· menu offers **View**, **Edit** and **Delete**.

Integrate MLA Analytical Controls

The **Integrate MLA Analytical Controls** button adds the catalogue of FINREP analytical controls designed by MLA: 24 controls, with `AR-FIN-…` references, valid from taxonomy 4.2.

- If none of their references exist yet, a confirmation asks "Add the N analytical controls designed by MLA?".
- If some references already exist, a dialog lists them. Each one is marked "differs from the MLA version" or "same as the MLA version".
  - Tick the controls to override with the MLA version, or **Override all**. The others stay as they are.
  - Click **Integrate (N new, M overridden)**.



Integrate MLA Analytical Controls dialog

A message then gives the number of controls added, overridden and kept as they were. Integrating again changes nothing for controls that are already up to date. This action is open to every user.

Create or edit an analytical control

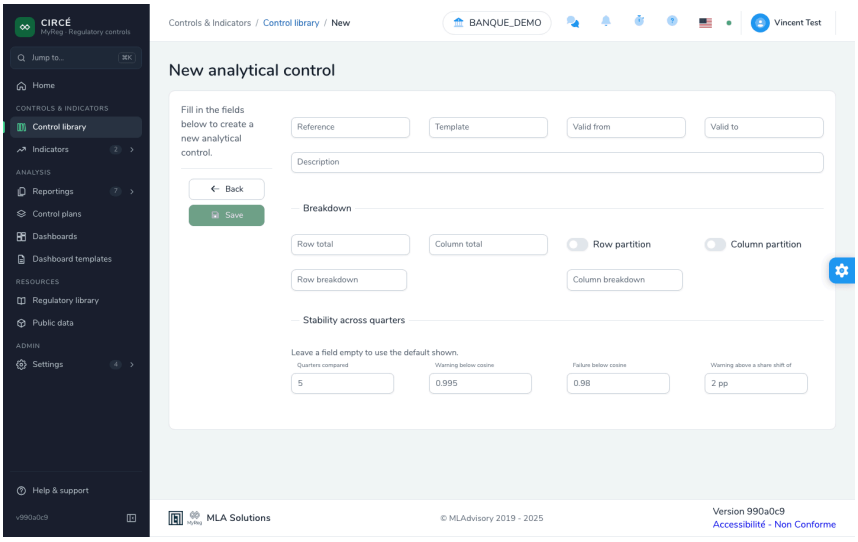
On the **Analytical controls** page, click **New analytical control**, or use **Edit** in a control's ··· menu. Fill in the following fields:

Field	Rule
Reference	Required and unique.
Template	Required: the template code, for example `F 18.02.a`.
Description	Required.
Valid from	The taxonomy release from which the control applies, for example `4.2`.
Valid to	Optional: the last release to which the control applies.
Breakdown	**Row total** and **Column total**, then the **Row breakdown** and **Column breakdown** (comma-separated numbers), and the **Row partition** and **Column partition** options.
Stability across quarters	Optional. See below.

A control only applies to reportings whose taxonomy release lies between **Valid from** and **Valid to**. Releases are compared numerically, part by part: 4.2 < 4.2.1 < 4.10. A blank bound is open. A file with no known release, for example an Excel file, is never excluded.

The **Stability across quarters** section sets the analytical review thresholds for this control. Leave a field empty to use the default shown.

Field	Default	Rule
Quarters compared	5	From 2 to 12.
Warning below cosine	0.995	Between 0 and 1.
Failure below cosine	0.98	Between 0 and 1, and lower than the warning cosine.
Warning above a share shift of	2 pp	In percentage points, from 0 to 100.



Analytical control form

The analytical review

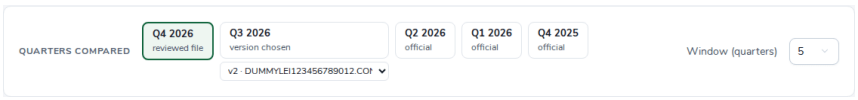
The analytical review compares a processed DPM reporting with its previous quarters, analytical control by analytical control. To open it, click **Open analytical review** among the actions at the top of a DPM reporting's page. The **Back to file** link returns to the reporting.

The quarters compared. At the top of the page, one chip per quarter shows:

- the **reviewed file**, which is always compared;
- for each previous quarter, the file used. Click the chip to exclude that quarter from the comparison, or to bring it back.

The previous quarters are reportings of the same perimeter, processed, with the same module, consolidation and LEI, reported before the reviewed file. Only files you can read are kept. When a quarter has several files (v1, v2, resubmissions…), a list under its chip lets you choose the file compared. By default, this is the official file, otherwise the most recent one. The chip then shows "version chosen".

The **Window (quarters)** list sets the number of quarters compared: 4, 5 or 8.

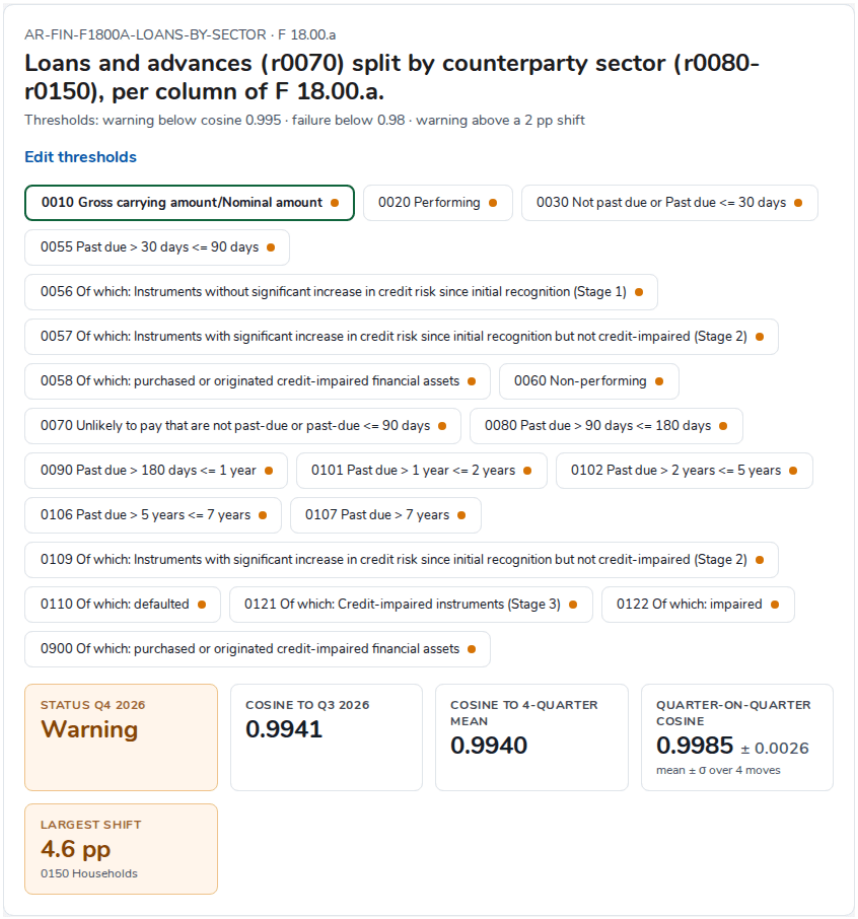


Quarters compared, with a version chosen

The controls. On the left, the analytical controls that apply to the file's templates are grouped by template, with their status. The header shows the number of failures and warnings.

Stability. For the selected control, the page shows:

- the thresholds applied, and the **Edit thresholds** link to the analytical control;
- the choice of breakdown axis, when the control breaks down both rows and columns: **By column · rows broken down** or **By row · columns broken down**;
- one chip per column or row, in the colour of its status;
- tiles: the status of the reviewed quarter, the cosine to the previous quarter, the cosine to the mean of the previous quarters, the quarter-on-quarter cosine (mean ± σ) and the largest share shift, in points;
- the **Shares** table of each line, in % of the total, per quarter, with the mean, the standard deviation σ, the z-score of the reviewed quarter and the shift in points (Δ pp). Outliers are flagged;
- the **Mix by quarter**, as 100% bars;
- the **Cosine to the previous quarter** chart, with the warning threshold.



Stability of the selected control

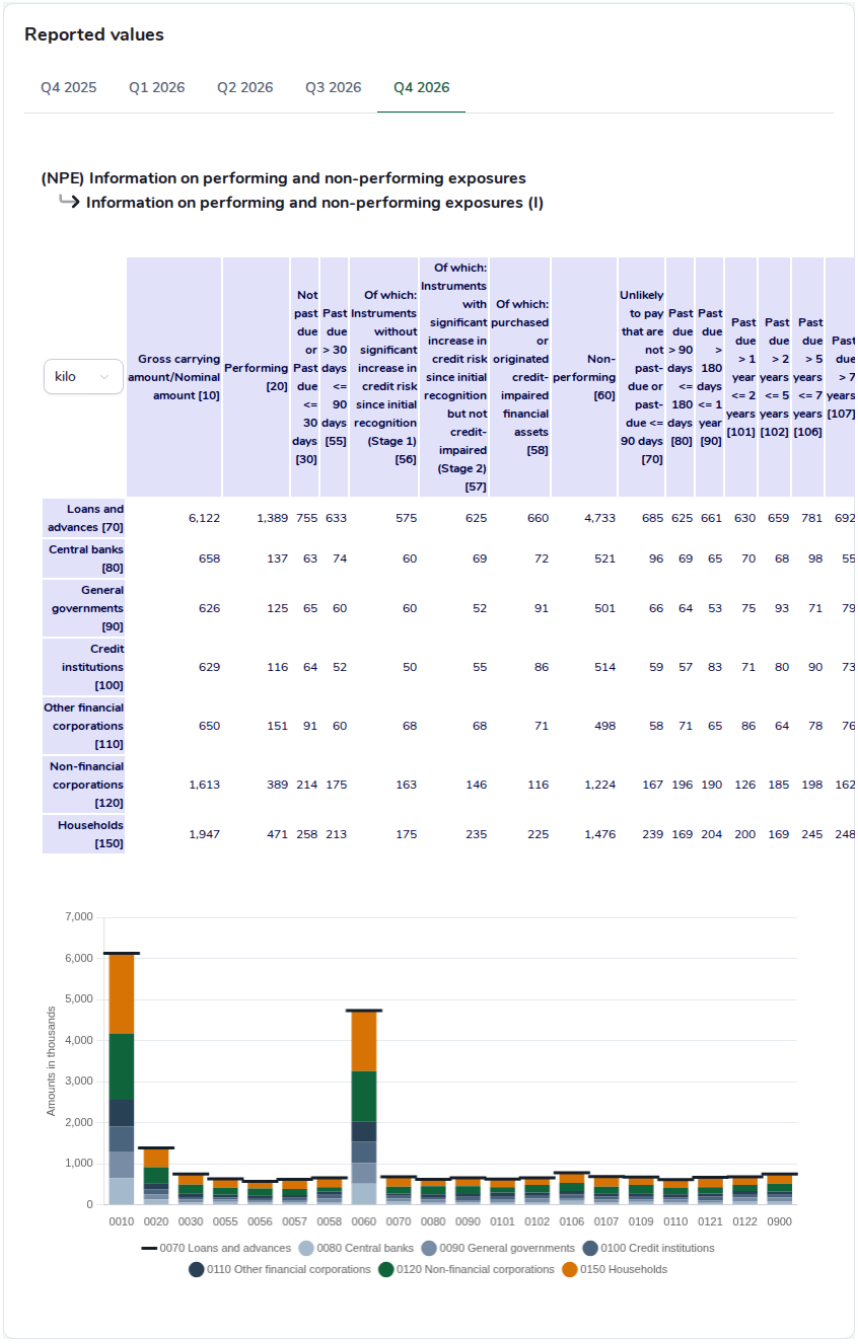
The status of a column or row is:

Status	Rule
Failure	The cosine to the previous quarter, or the cosine to the mean, is below the failure cosine.
Warning	One of these two cosines is below the warning cosine, or the largest share shift exceeds the threshold in points.
OK	No threshold is crossed.
Not evaluated	Only one quarter is compared: stability needs at least one earlier declaration of the perimeter.

The cosine sums up how similar two mixes are, but it is not very sensitive to small lines. This is why the share shift in points is always shown next to it.

Reported values. The **Reported values** section has one tab per quarter, oldest first. Each tab shows the template table and a chart of the breakdown.

- The list at the top of the table chooses the unit: `unit`, `kilo` (default), `million` or `billion`. The chart shows it in its axis title.
- The chart stacks the breakdown lines and marks the total with a marker, without counting it twice.



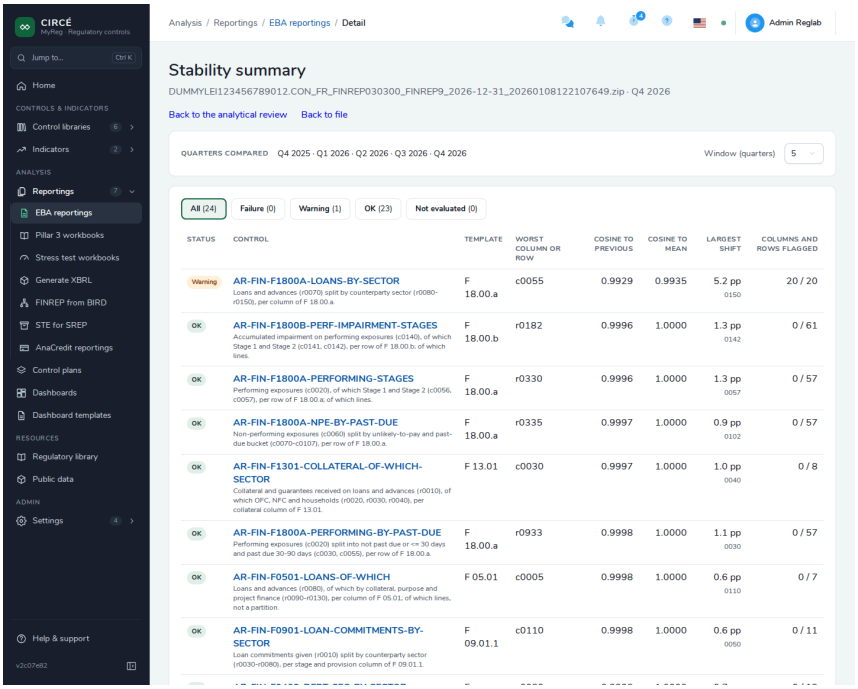
Reported values

The stability summary

The **Stability summary of the quarter** link of the analytical review opens the **Stability summary** page. It lists all the file's analytical controls, the most unstable first: failures, then warnings, then the lowest cosine.

- The **All**, **Failure**, **Warning**, **OK** and **Not evaluated** buttons filter the list and show the number of controls in each status.
- Each row shows the status, the control, the template, the worst column or row, the cosine to the previous quarter, the cosine to the mean, the largest shift and its line, and the number of columns and rows flagged.
- A control's reference opens the analytical review on that control.
- The **Window (quarters)** list sets the number of quarters compared.

The **Back to the analytical review** and **Back to file** links return to the previous pages.



Stability summary

Control plans

Control plans are in the **Analysis › Control plans** menu. Thresholds have their own page: Thresholds.

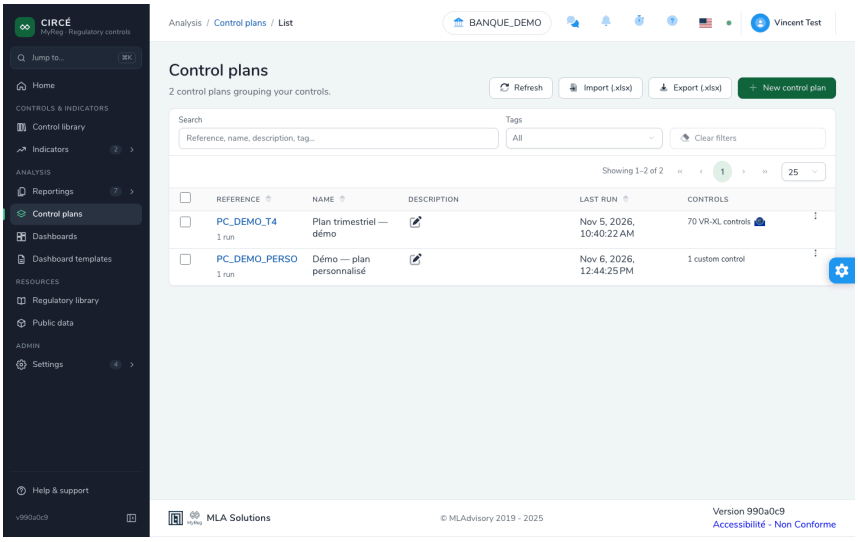
Video tutorial

The tutorial (5 min 21, in French with French subtitles) shows creating a threshold and a control plan (VR-XL rules), running it and reading its results.

The video is online: https://reglabs3.blob.core.windows.net/tutoriels/base/tuto-base-controles.mp4

Control plan

The control plan list



The control plan list

The header offers **Refresh**, **Import (.xlsx)**, **Export (.xlsx)** and **New control plan**.

For each plan, the list shows:

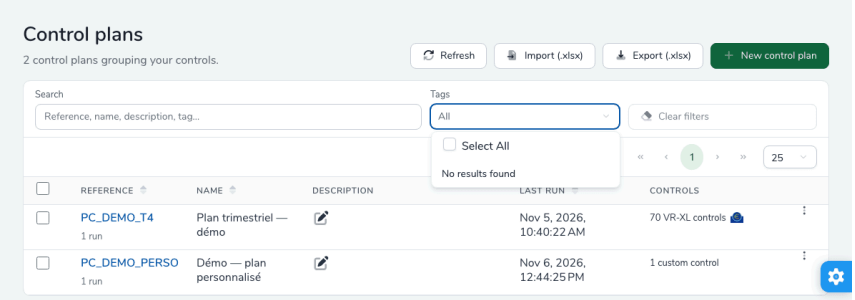
- its reference, with its number of runs, or “No run yet”;
- its name;
- its description and its tags. Tags can be edited directly in the list;
- the date of its last run;
- the number of controls from each library.

The Reference, Name and Last run headers sort the list.

The available filters are:

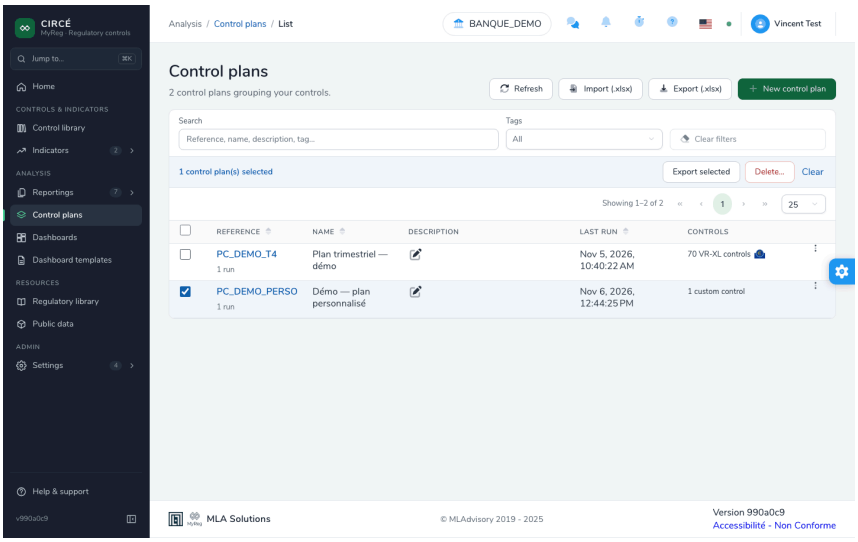
- **Search**: reference, name, description, tag…;
- **Tags**: a plan is kept if it carries at least one of the selected tags.

Clear filters resets them.



Tags filter of the control plan list

A plan's ··· menu offers **View**, **Edit**, **Delete** and **Permissions** (if teams are enabled). As soon as a plan is checked, a bulk action bar offers **Export selected**, **Delete…** and **Clear**.



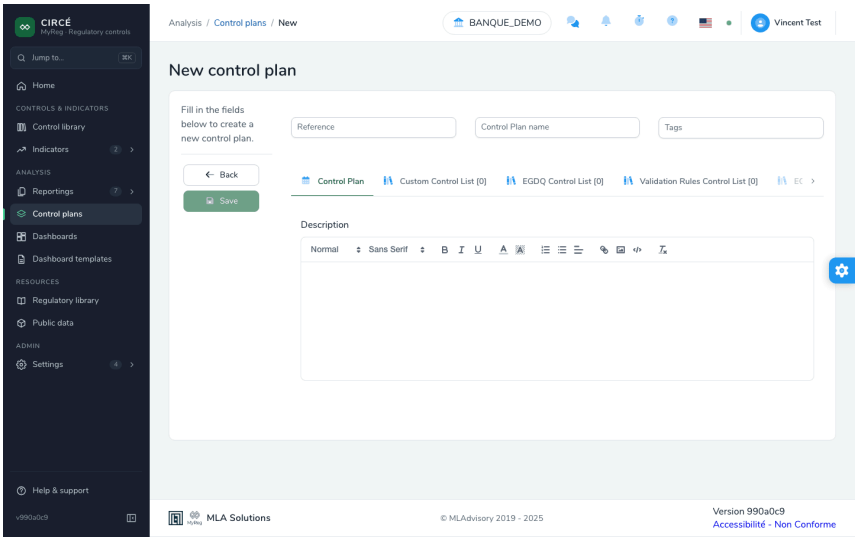
Bulk action bar of the control plan list

Export (.xlsx) exports the checked plans, or all plans if none is checked.

- The file `yyyy_MM_dd_HH_mm_ss_control_plans.xlsx` contains the plans and the list of their controls.
- If tags are selected in the filter, the export keeps only the plans that carry **all** of these tags. The search is not applied to the export.

How to create a new control plan

On the list page, click **New control plan**.



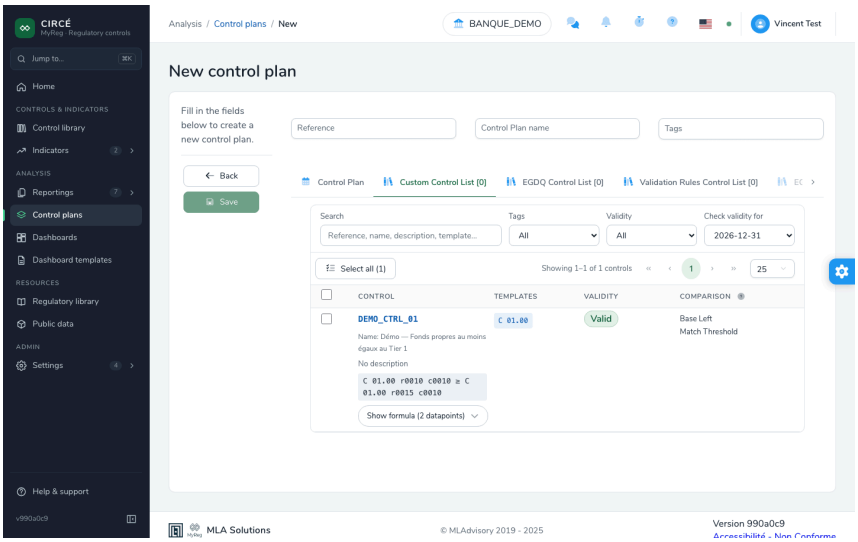
New control plan: reference, name and description

Fill in:

- the **Reference**: mandatory and unique;
- the **Control Plan name**: mandatory;
- the **Tags**: optional.

The page then has six tabs. Each counter shows the number of selected controls:

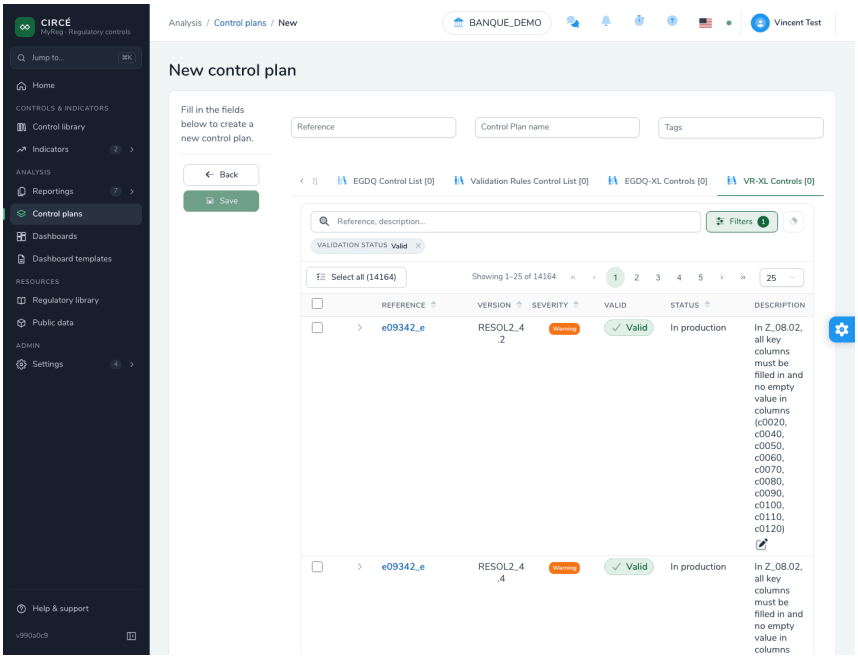
1. **Control Plan**: the description of the plan.
2. **Custom Control List [n]**.
3. **EGDQ Control List [n]**: the legacy layout, deprecated.
4. **Validation Rules Control List [n]**: the legacy layout, deprecated.
5. **EGDQ-XL Controls [n]**.
6. **VR-XL Controls [n]**.



The control tabs of a new plan

Each control tab shows the library list with its filters. Check the controls to include.

- The header checkbox checks the displayed page.
- **Select all (N)** checks every control matching the filters, across all pages.
- Selections are kept from one page and one tab to another.



The VR-XL Controls tab of a new plan

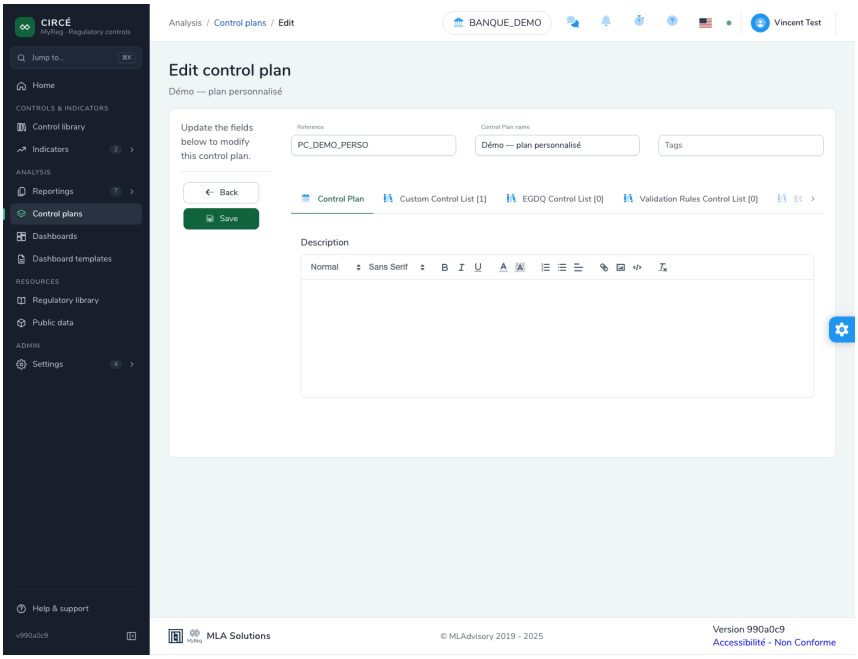
Click **Save** to create the plan.

You can also add custom controls to an existing plan from their list (see How to add controls to a control plan).

How to edit a control plan

Open a control plan and click **Edit plan**, or use the **Edit** entry of the ··· menu on the list page.

The **Edit control plan** page opens. Change the attributes, or check and uncheck controls in each tab, then click **Save**.



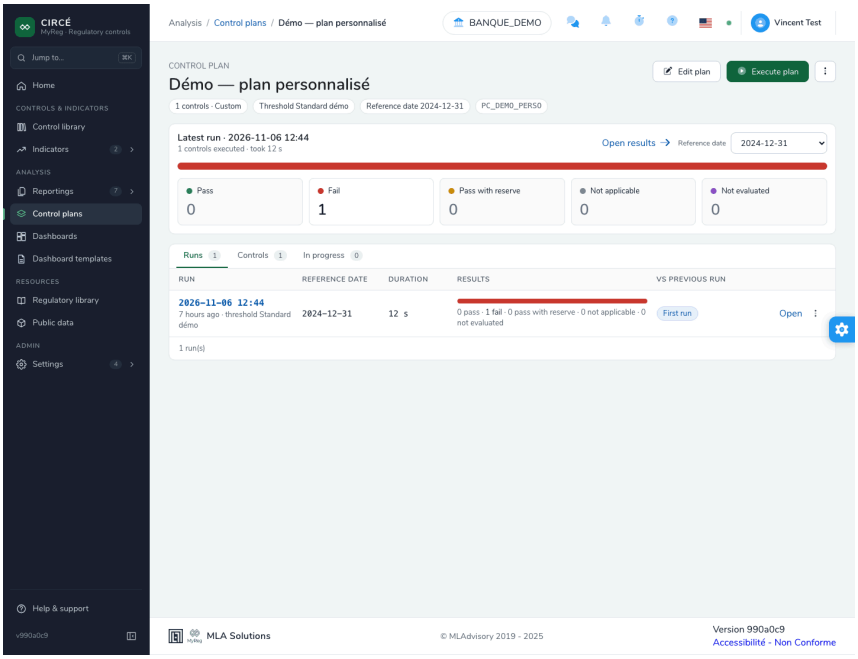
The Edit control plan page

The **Back** button returns to the previous page without saving your changes.

The control plan page

The header shows:

- the name of the plan;
- chips: the number of controls and their libraries, the threshold and reference date of the latest run, and the plan's reference;
- the description and tags;
- the **Edit plan** and **Execute plan** buttons, and a ··· menu: **Refresh**, **Add controls**, **Delete all runs** and **Delete plan**.



Control plan page

The "Latest run" card. It presents the plan's latest run:

- the number of controls executed, how long the run took, and whether the results changed since the previous run;
- a breakdown bar and one tile per status: **Pass**, **Fail**, **Pass with reserve**, **Not applicable** and **Not evaluated**. Each tile opens the results filtered on that status;
- a banner when some controls did not run, because their precondition was false or their data was missing. The **Review these N controls** link opens those results;
- the **Open results** link.



Latest run card

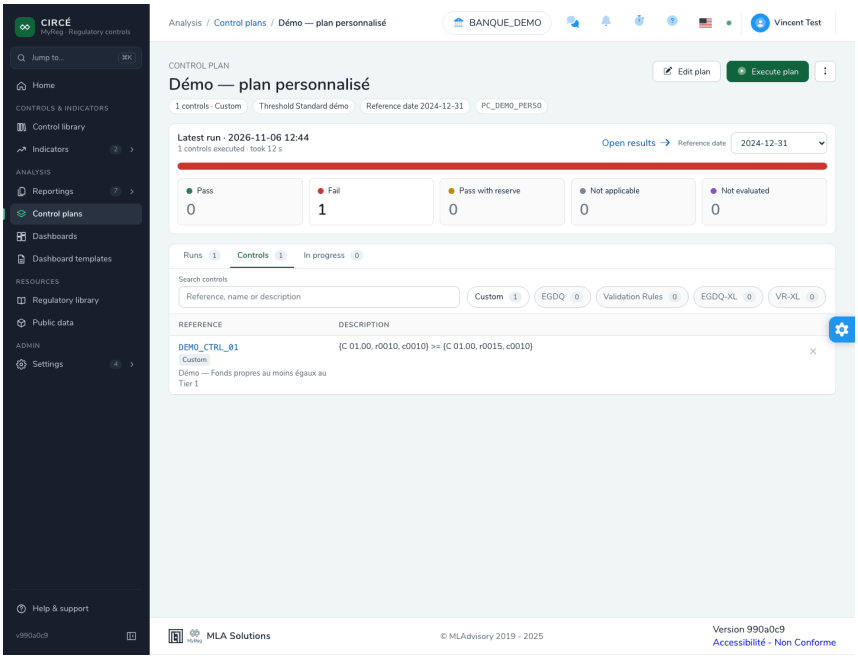
Following a reference date. The card's **Reference date** list picks a reference date, or **All reference dates**. The card then shows the latest run of that date, and the **Runs** tab only lists the runs of that date. The **Show all dates** link removes this filter.

The page has the following tabs:

- **Runs**: the completed runs (see the results).
- **Controls**: the plan's controls.
- **In progress**: the running executions, with a progress bar updated in real time.
- **Failed**: the executions that stopped on an error and produced no results. This tab only appears when there are some. The ··· menu of a failed run offers **Execute** and **Delete**.

The **Controls** tab lists the reference and description of each control, with its library and tags.

- The **Search controls** field filters on the reference, name or description.
- The library buttons (Custom, EGDQ, Validation Rules, EGDQ-XL, VR-XL) only show that library's controls.
- Clicking a reference opens the control in its library.



Controls tab of the control plan page

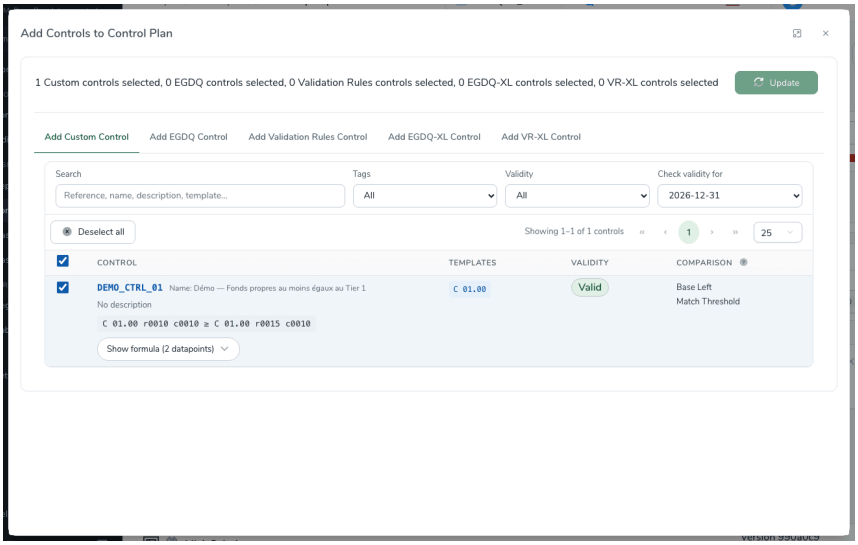
How to add or remove controls

Add. You can add controls from the edit page, as described above. You can also use **Add controls** in the ··· menu of the plan page.

The **Add Controls to Control Plan** window opens with one tab per library:

- Add Custom Control;
- Add EGDQ Control;
- Add Validation Rules Control;
- Add EGDQ-XL Control;
- Add VR-XL Control.

Controls already included are checked. Check those to add and uncheck those to remove, then click **Update**.



The Add Controls to Control Plan window

Remove. In the **Controls** tab of the plan page:

- the cross on a row immediately removes that control from the plan;
- once a library is chosen, **Remove all … controls** removes all the controls of that library, after confirmation.

Removing controls does not change results already produced.

How to import control plans

On the list page, click **Import (.xlsx)** to open **Import control plans**. The expected file has the same shape as the export file:

Sheet	Columns
Control plan	Reference (mandatory), Name, Description, Tags
Custom	Reference, Control plan references
Egdq, Validation Rules, EGDQ-XL, VR-XL	Reference, Version, Control plan references

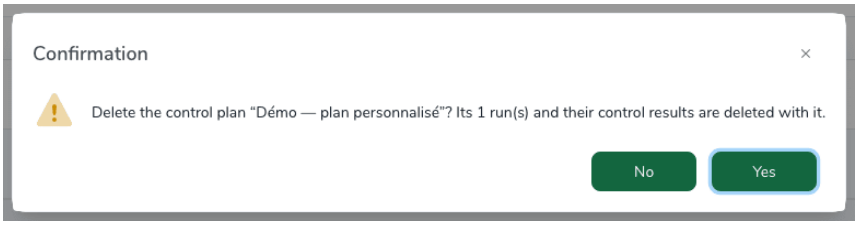
Import rules:

- A plan whose reference already exists is neither imported nor updated. It is reported in the summary.
- Controls are linked by their reference, or by their reference and version for published libraries. They must exist in their library.

The summary lists the **Existing Control Plan References**, the **Missing Controls in Library** and the **Missing EGDQ References in Library**. **Back to control plans** returns to the list.

How to delete a control plan

On the list page, use the **Delete** entry of a plan's ··· menu. To delete several, check them and click **Delete…** in the bulk action bar. From the plan page, use **Delete plan** in the ··· menu.



Confirming the deletion of a control plan

> **Note**
>
> A control plan that has results cannot be deleted.
> First delete its results, one by one or all at once (see How to delete results).
> In a bulk deletion, plans that still have results are kept without any message.



Deletion refused: the plan still has results

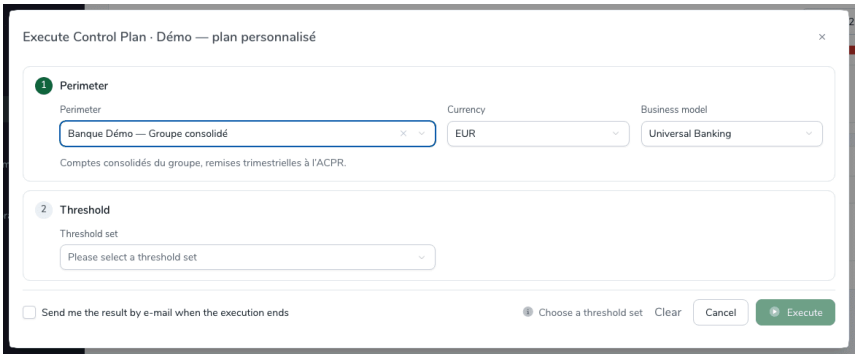
How to execute a control plan

Once your plan is ready, click **Execute plan** on its page. The button is disabled if the plan contains no controls.

The **Execute Control Plan** window fills in three numbered steps. Each step appears only once the previous one is filled in, and a tick marks the steps done.

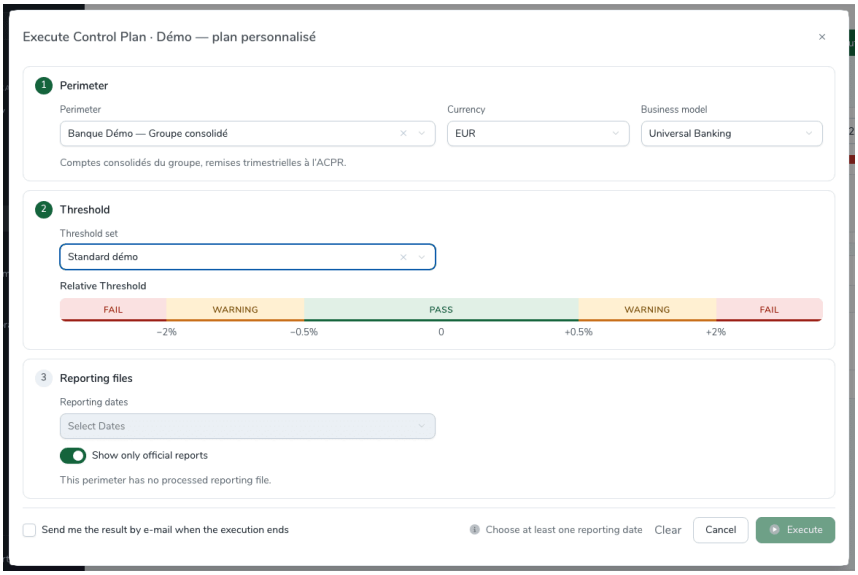
1. Perimeter. Choose the **Perimeter**. Its description is displayed, with two additional parameters:

- **Currency**: EUR by default;
- **Business model**: "Universal Banking" by default.



Execute control plan: the Perimeter step

2. Threshold. Choose the **Threshold set**. The preferred threshold of the perimeter is preselected. A diagram recalls the pass, warning and fail zones of the chosen threshold and, for a relative and absolute threshold, how the two deviations combine (see Thresholds).

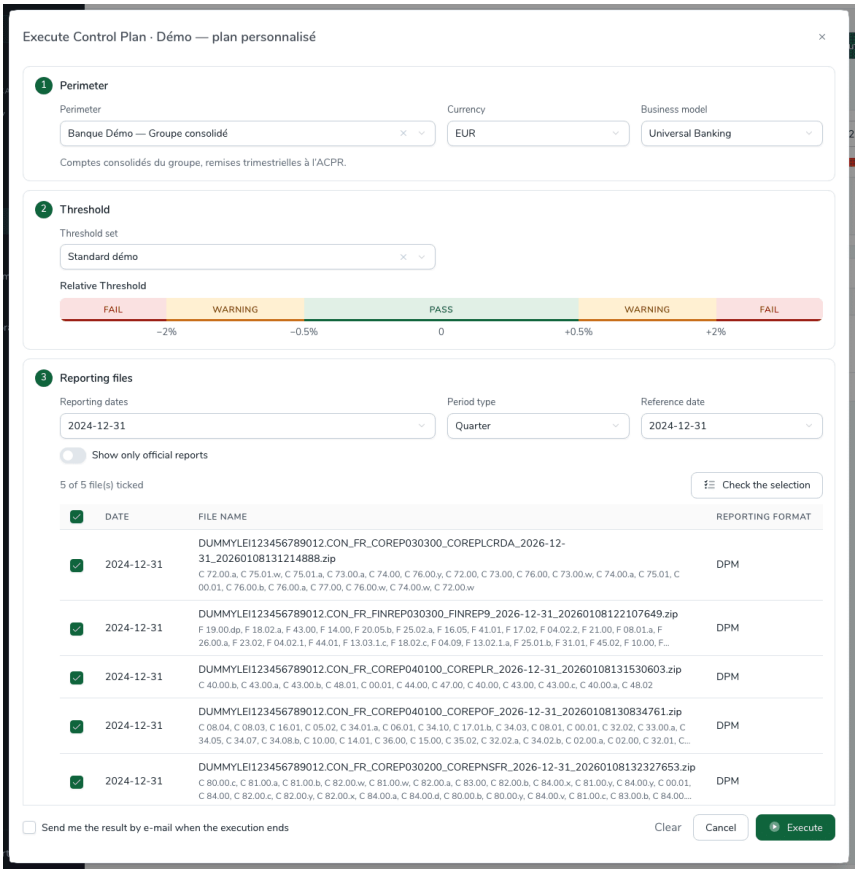


Execute control plan: the Threshold step

3. Reporting files.

- **Reporting dates**: only the dates of the perimeter's **processed** files are offered. You can choose several: the files of every chosen date are listed.
- The **Show only official reports** switch is on by default. Changing it reloads the dates and clears the selection.
- **Period type**: Month, Quarter, Semester or Year, **Quarter** by default. The field appears once a date is chosen.
- **Reference date**: the list only offers the dates of the ticked files, and takes the most recent one until you pick another. While no file is ticked, it reads "Tick at least one reporting file".
- These two parameters set the meaning of `[T]` and `[T-1]` in formulas (see the grammar).

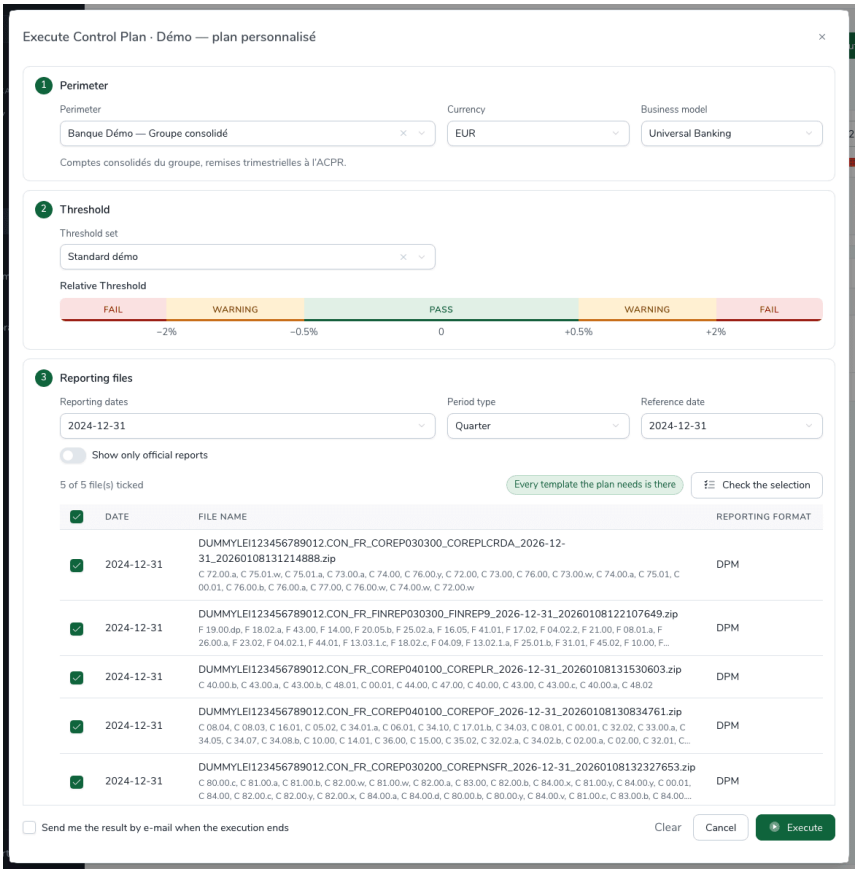
For each file, the list shows its **Date**, its **File Name** followed by its templates, and its **Reporting format**. The certificate icon marks an official reporting, the warning icon an incomplete extraction. The header checkbox ticks every file, and a counter reads "n of m file(s) ticked".



Execute control plan: the Reporting files step

Check the selection (optional). Above the list, the **Check the selection** button looks for templates the plan needs that are missing or present in several ticked files. The outcome shows next to the button:

- "Every template the plan needs is there" when nothing is missing;
- otherwise "n error(s) · m warning(s)": an **error** reports a template used by a formula but present in no file, a **warning** a template present in several files. The **show details** link opens the list of **Missing templates** and **Duplicates**.



The check details: missing templates and duplicates

The footer of the window holds:

- the **Send me the result by e-mail when the execution ends** checkbox (see Receiving the result by e-mail), unticked each time the window opens;
- a reminder of what is still missing, for instance “Choose a threshold set” or “Tick at least one reporting file”;
- **Clear**, which resets the window, **Cancel**, which closes it, and **Execute**, disabled as long as a perimeter, a threshold set, a reporting date, a ticked file, a period type or a reference date is missing.

Click **Execute**.

- The window closes and the execution appears in the **In progress** tab, with its progress.
- When it ends, it moves to the **Runs** tab, or to the **Failed** tab if it stopped on an error.

Receiving the result by e-mail

If you tick **Send me the result by e-mail when the execution ends**, an e-mail is sent to you when the execution ends. You are its only recipient.

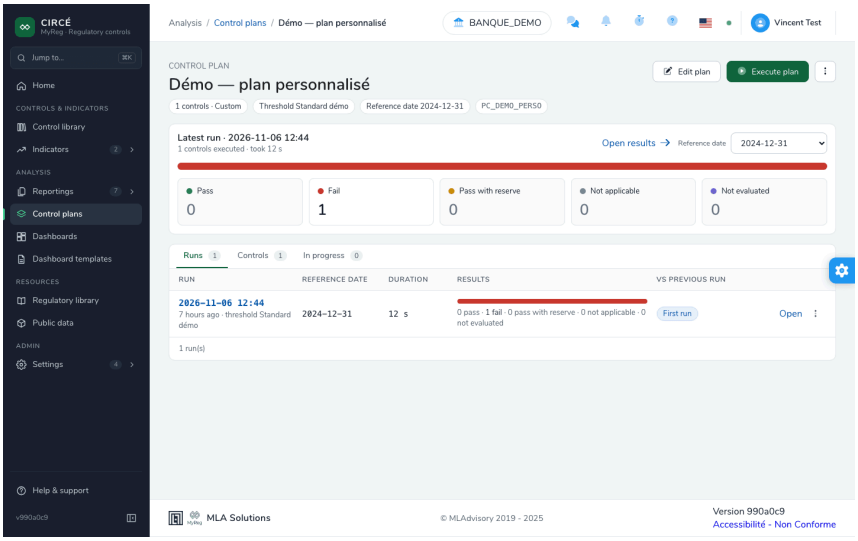
- If the execution succeeded, the result Excel file is attached. It is the same file as the full export of the result page. Above 7 MB, it is replaced by a link to the result page.
- If you are no longer allowed to export this result, the e-mail only says that the execution ended, with no data.
- If the execution failed, the e-mail says so.

The **Execute** entry of a run’s menu never sends an e-mail. The **Re-run plan** button of the result page keeps the choice made for the original run.

> **Note**
>
> The e-mail is only sent if the domain of your address is allowed by the platform administrator.

Control plan results

The run list



The Runs tab of a control plan

For each run, the **Runs** tab of the plan page shows:

- **Run**: the execution date, how long ago it was and the threshold used;
- **Reference date**: the reporting dates;
- **Duration**;
- **Results**: a breakdown bar and the number of controls in each status;
- **Vs previous run**: the change of each status compared with the previous run on the same reporting dates, “No change” or “First run”.

The list shows 25 runs per page.

The statuses of a control are as follows:

Status	Meaning
Pass	The formula holds, or the deviation does not exceed the threshold’s success value.
Pass with reserve	The deviation lies between the success value and the warning value. For EGDQ-XL and VR-XL: the rule is not met and its published severity is “Warning”.
Fail	The deviation exceeds the warning value, or the formula is false.
Precondition is false (Not applicable)	The precondition does not hold: the control was not applied.
No Data (Not applicable)	The required data are missing from the files.
Not applicable (Not applicable)	The reporting’s release is outside the control’s release window: the control was not evaluated.

Status	Meaning
Unable to evaluate (Not evaluated)	The evaluation failed: incorrect formula, division by zero, etc.

The name in parentheses is the status group used by the tiles and counters.

A run's ··· menu offers:

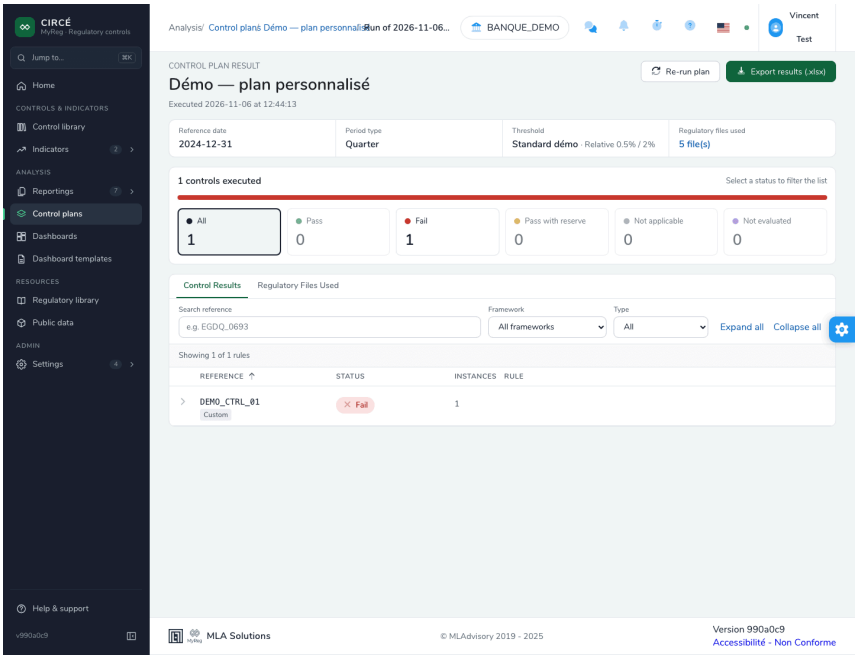
- **View**;
- **Execute**, which reruns the plan with the same files, dates, period type, currency, business model and threshold. The execution uses the plan's current controls and the threshold's current values;
- **Export results (.xlsx)**;
- **Delete**.

If some of the run's files have since been deleted or re-imported, the rerun is refused with the message "N of the M reporting files of this execution no longer exist…". Execute the plan again, choosing the current files.

> **Note**
>
> When teams are enabled, a run belongs to the team that started it. Only the team's owners and the administrator can delete runs, and a viewer cannot export them.

Viewing a result

Click the execution date, **Open** or **View** to open the result page.



The result page of a control plan

The header recalls the plan name and the execution date and time, and offers:

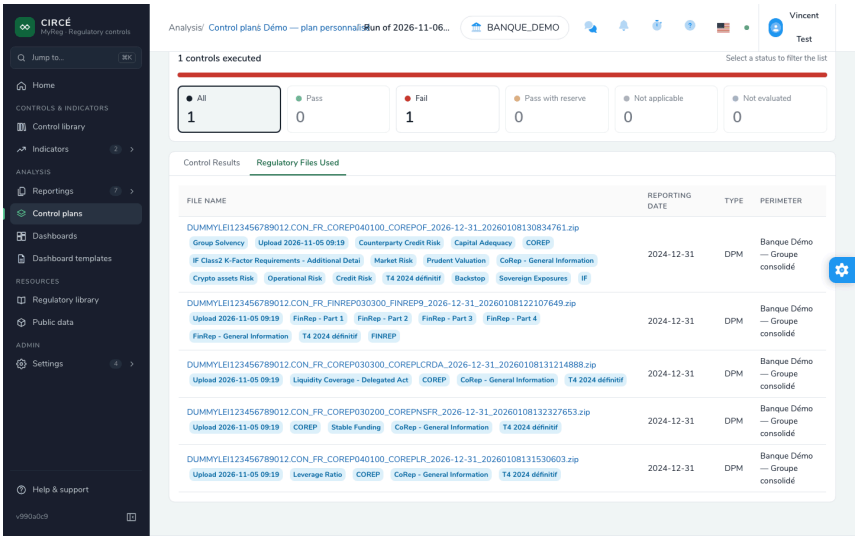
- **Re-run plan**, which reruns the execution with the same parameters, then opens the plan page;
- **Export results (.xlsx)**, which always exports the whole run, whatever the filters;
- **Export … only (.xlsx)**, which only appears while a status or type filter is active (see How to export a result).

Below the header are the reference date, the period type, the threshold and its values, and the number of regulatory files used.

The summary card gives the number of controls executed. Its **All**, **Pass**, **Fail**, **Pass with reserve**, **Not applicable** and **Not evaluated** tiles filter the result list.

The page has the following tabs:

- **Control Results**: the list of rules.
- **Regulatory Files Used**: the controlled files, with their name, reporting date, type and perimeter. Each name opens the file. A file deleted since the run is struck through, with the note “This file has disappeared: it was deleted after this run.”.
- **Errors**: the execution errors, if any.



Regulatory Files Used tab

The **Control Results** tab lists one row per rule:

- **Reference**: the reference, which opens the control in its library, and its version, or “Custom”;
- **Status**;
- **Instances**: the number of instances of the rule. For a published control (EGDQ-XL, VR-XL, EGDQ or Validation Rules), it is the number of controls executed out of the controls in the rule;
- **Rule**: the description.

A control duplicated over open rows appears as “REF [r999]”, with one instance per row.

The tab’s tools are:

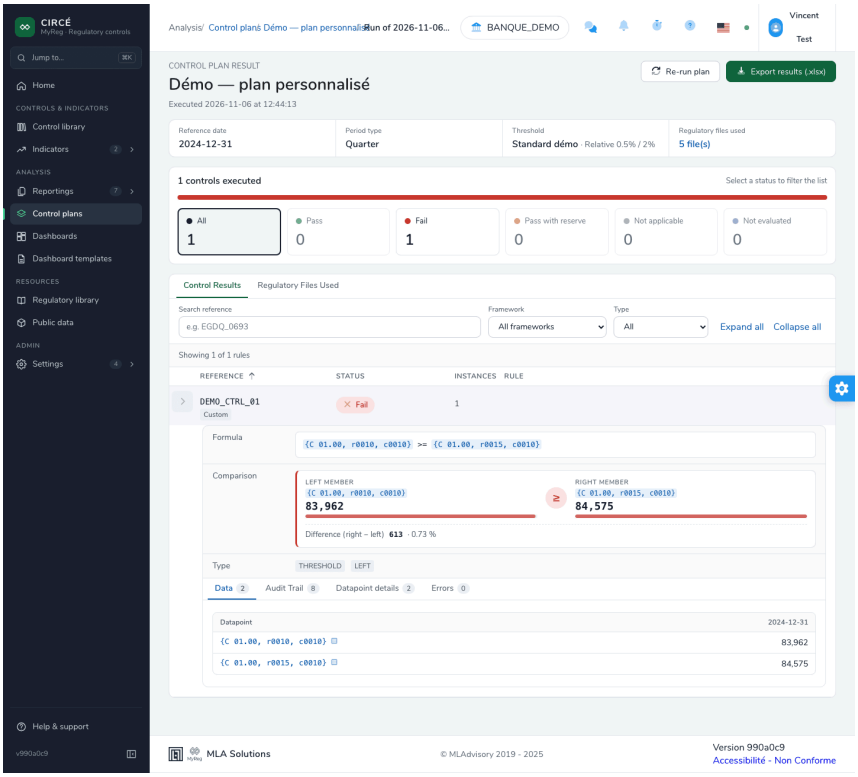
- **Search reference**;
- **Framework**: the framework of the rules;
- **Type**: All, Custom, EGDQ, Validation Rules, EGDQ-XL or VR-XL;
- **Expand all** and **Collapse all**;
- **Clear filters**;
- sorting by reference or by status.

Every rule of the run is listed on one page, with its number of instances. The detail of a rule is read only when it is opened: the line “Loading the result…” shows meanwhile.

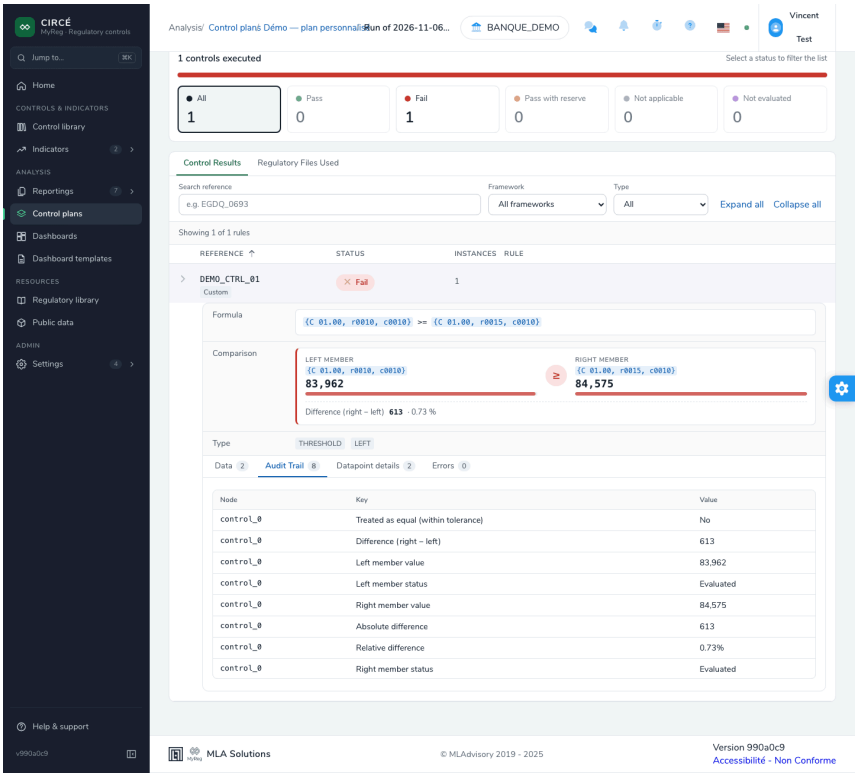
Expanding a rule shows its detail, or the list of its instances, which expand in turn. The detail shows:

- the precondition, with the note “Evaluated false → formula skipped” if it was false;
- the formula, with syntax highlighting;
- **Comparison**, when the formula is a single comparison whose two members were evaluated: the **Left member** and the **Right member**, each with its expression, its amount and a bar to scale, the operator coloured by the status, then the **Difference (right − left)** and the relative gap. A rule evaluated by key, for example by currency, shows one comparison per key;
- the type;
- four tabs:
  - **Data**: the value of the datapoints used, for each date. Each datapoint, and each value read from a reported cell, is a link to the template of the reporting (see Open a datapoint in its template);

- **Audit Trail**: the calculation steps, named in the language of the interface: value and status of each member, absolute and relative differences, tolerance, “Treated as equal (within tolerance)”;
- **Datapoint details**: the resolution of each coordinate of the formula;
- **Errors**: the reasons why the evaluation failed, if any.



Detail of a rule: formula, comparison and data



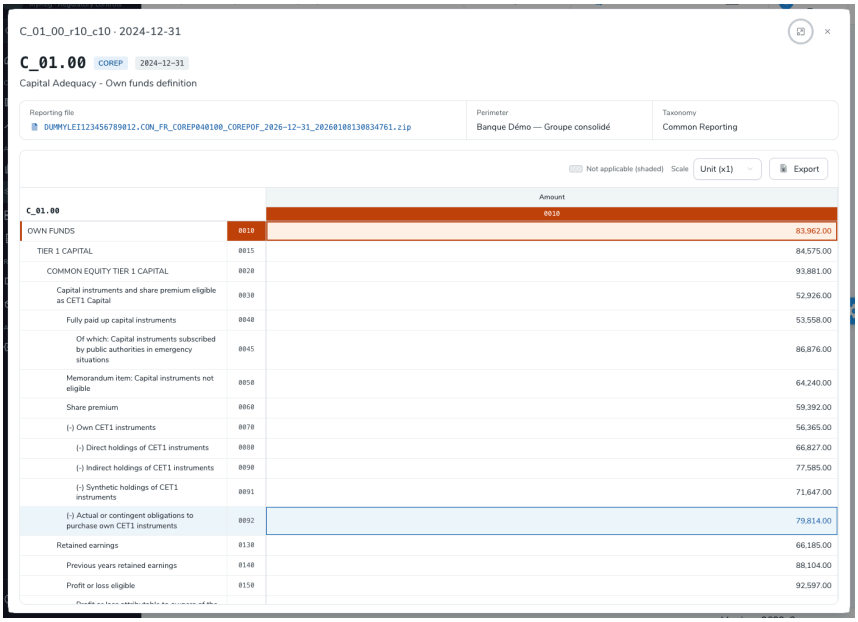
The Audit Trail tab of a rule

Open a datapoint in its template

In the **Data** tab of a rule, the tooltip of a datapoint reads “Open C 01.00 on this datapoint”. Clicking it opens, in a dialog, the template of the reporting file the value was read from: the cell is framed, its row and column codes are marked, and the sheet shown is the cell’s. The header recalls the reporting file, with a link to its detail, the perimeter and the taxonomy. The **Scale** selector and the **Export** button are those of the template view (see How to navigate a reporting file).

- A datapoint the file does not report still opens the template: “This datapoint is not reported in the file: the framed cell is where its value would be.”
- Without a reporting file at this date in the run, the template is shown empty.
- If the file was deleted since, or if its taxonomy has no such table, the dialog says so instead of the template.
- Runs older than the recording of the sources show their datapoints without links: run the plan again to get them.

The same dialog opens from the explain of a Pillar 3 cell and from the EBA risk indicators.



The template opened on a datapoint, the cell framed

How to export a result to an Excel file

On the result page, click **Export results (.xlsx)** to export every control of the run. A run's ··· menu, on the plan page, offers the same export.

While a status or type filter is active, the **Export … only (.xlsx)** button exports only the controls of that status and type, for example "Export Fail · Custom only (.xlsx)". The reference search and the **Framework** filter are not applied.

The file `…_control_plan_<name>.xlsx` contains three sheets:

- **Context**: the execution, the perimeter, the threshold and the files;
- **ControlPlanResultsSummary**: one row per control, with the formula, status, base, match type and deviations;
- **ControlPlanResultsDetails**: the same content, with the datapoint values for each date.

Headers are frozen and filterable, dates are real dates and values are formatted according to their type.

How to delete results

You can delete results in three ways:

- **one run**: with the **Delete** entry of its ··· menu, in the **Runs** or **Failed** tab;
- **all runs**: with **Delete all runs** in the ··· menu of the plan page, after confirmation;
- **a running execution**: with the trash icon of the **In progress** tab.

Thresholds

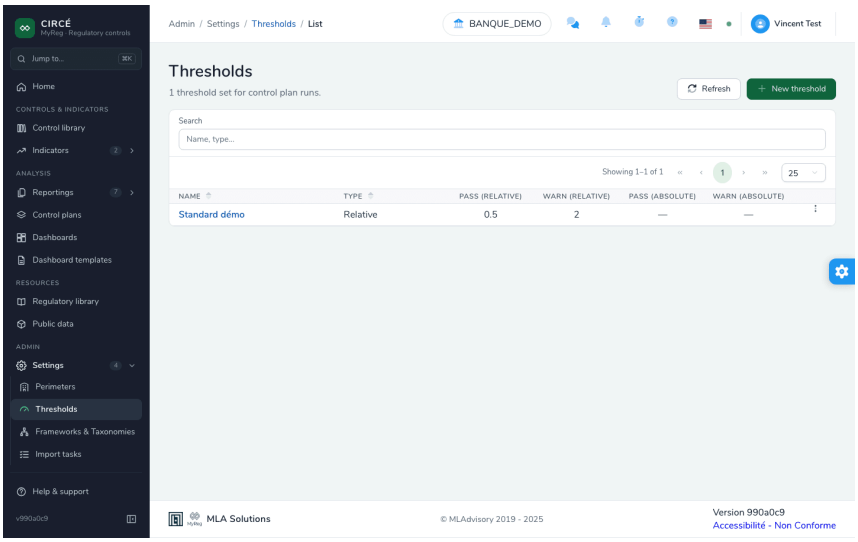
Thresholds are in **Admin › Settings › Thresholds**. A threshold sets the tolerance of the controls with the Threshold match type (see Thresholds); it is chosen when running a control plan.

The threshold list

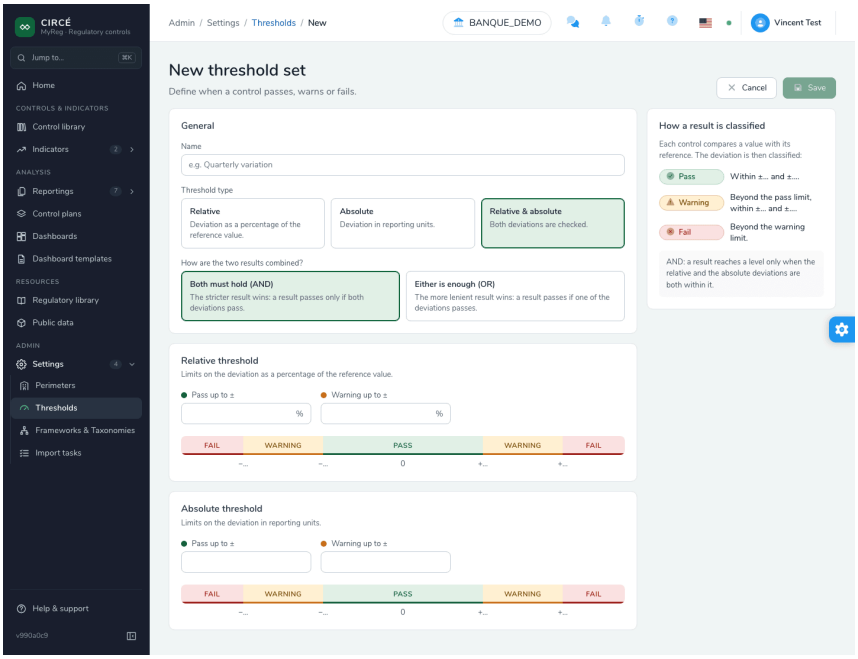
For each threshold set, the **Thresholds** page lists its name, its type and its relative and absolute pass and warning values. A relative and absolute threshold shows its type as “Relative and absolute” or “Relative or absolute”, depending on its combination. The **Search** field filters on the name or the type, and the Name and Type headers sort the list. A threshold’s ··· menu offers **View**, **Edit**, **Delete** and **Permissions** (if teams are enabled).

How to create a new threshold

On the threshold list page, click **New threshold**. The **New threshold set** page opens.



The threshold list



The New threshold set page

The **General** card asks for:

- the **Name**: mandatory and unique;
- the **Threshold type**: **Relative** (default), the deviation as a percentage of the reference value; **Absolute**, the deviation in reporting units; **Relative & absolute**, both deviations are checked;
- for a relative and absolute threshold, **How are the two results combined?**: **Both must hold (AND)**, the stricter result wins, or **Either is enough (OR)**, the more lenient result wins (see Thresholds).

A **Relative threshold** card and an **Absolute threshold** card, depending on the type, each ask for two limits, **Pass up to ±** and **Warning up to ±**, zero or more. The warning limit must be greater than or equal to the pass limit. A scale shows live the **Fail**, **Warning** and **Pass** zones on either side of zero.

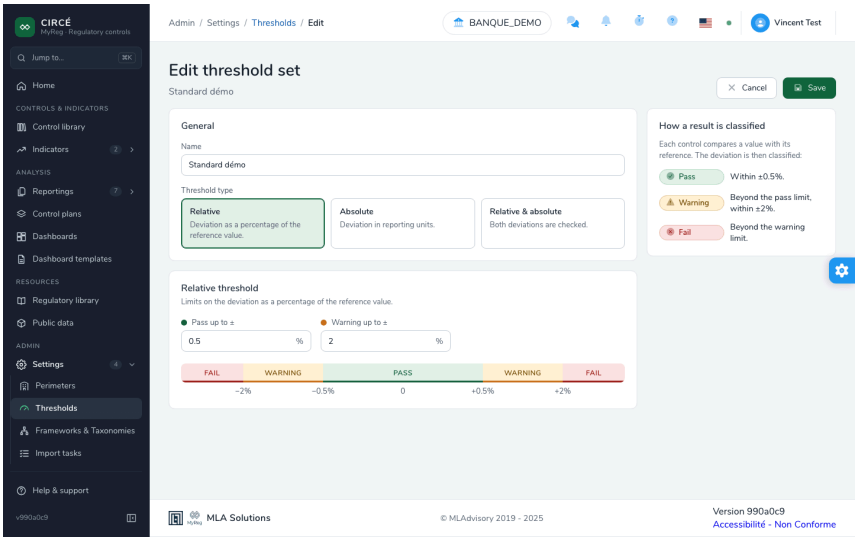
The **How a result is classified** panel sums up the rule applied: pass within the pass limits, warning beyond them and up to the warning limits, fail beyond, then the chosen combination.

Click **Save**; **Cancel** returns to the list without saving. The calculation is described in detail in the concepts.

How to edit a threshold

Open a threshold and click **Edit**, or use the **Edit** entry of the ··· menu on the list page. The **Edit threshold set** page opens.

Change the name, the type, the combination or the limits, then click **Save**.

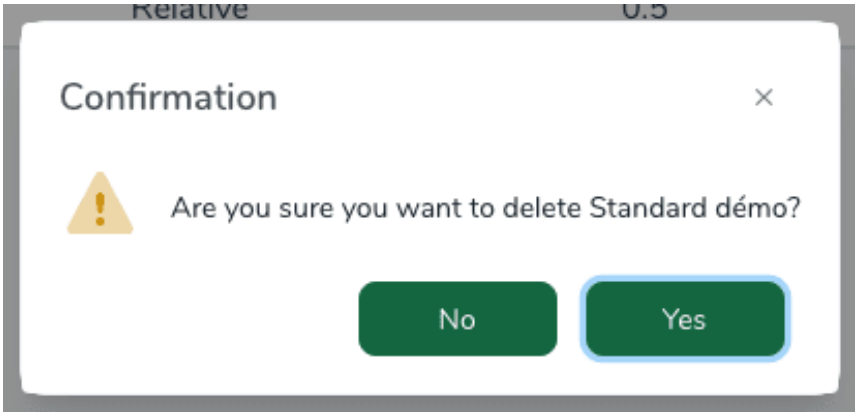


The threshold edit page

The change applies to future executions, including reruns of past results. Existing results keep the threshold values in force at the time of their execution, for the audit trail.

How to delete a threshold

On the list page, use the **Delete** entry of a threshold's ··· menu.
A dialog lets you confirm or cancel your action.



Confirming the deletion of a threshold

> **Note**
>
> A threshold used as the preferred threshold by one or more perimeters cannot be deleted. First remove it from these perimeters.
> You do not need to delete the results that used it. However, these results can no longer be rerun.

Indicators and dashboards

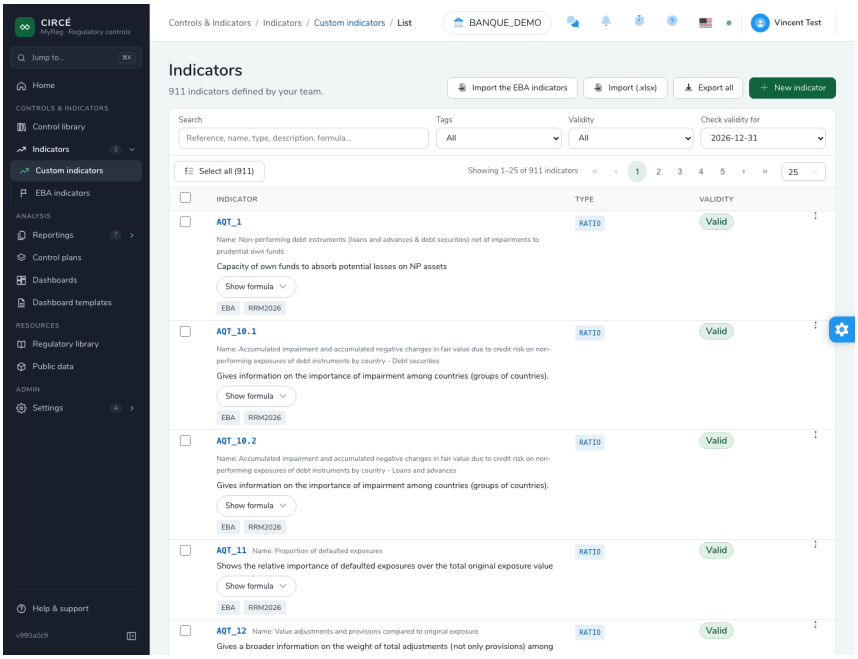
Indicators and dashboards sit in two sections of the menu:

- **Controls & Indicators › Indicators**:
  - **Custom indicators**: your team's indicators;
  - **EBA indicators**: the EBA catalogue.
- **Analysis**:
  - **Dashboards**: your dashboards and their runs;
  - **Dashboard templates**: Excel workbooks filled with the values of your indicators, described on their own page.

Indicators

The indicator list

The **Custom indicators** page has the **Import the EBA indicators**, **Import (.xlsx)**, **Export all** and **New indicator** actions in its header.



The indicator list

For each indicator, the list shows:

- its reference, which opens its detail page, and its name;
- its description and tags;
- the **Show formula** button. It expands the formula, one term per line, with the **Copy** and **Edit indicator** icons;
- its type, with the *Cumulative* mention where applicable;
- its validity status: **Valid**, **Invalid**, or an intermediate status such as **Ambiguous** or **Incomplete**.

The available filters are:

- **Search**: searches the reference, name, type, description and formula;

- **Tags**;
- **Validity**: All, Valid, Invalid, Not checked yet;
- **Check validity for**: the quarter for which statuses are displayed.

As for controls, missing statuses are computed in the background:

- The affected indicators show the **Checking…** badge.
- A "Checking validity against the … taxonomy: x of y" line shows the progress. You can keep working in the meantime.
- Exports are disabled while the computation runs.

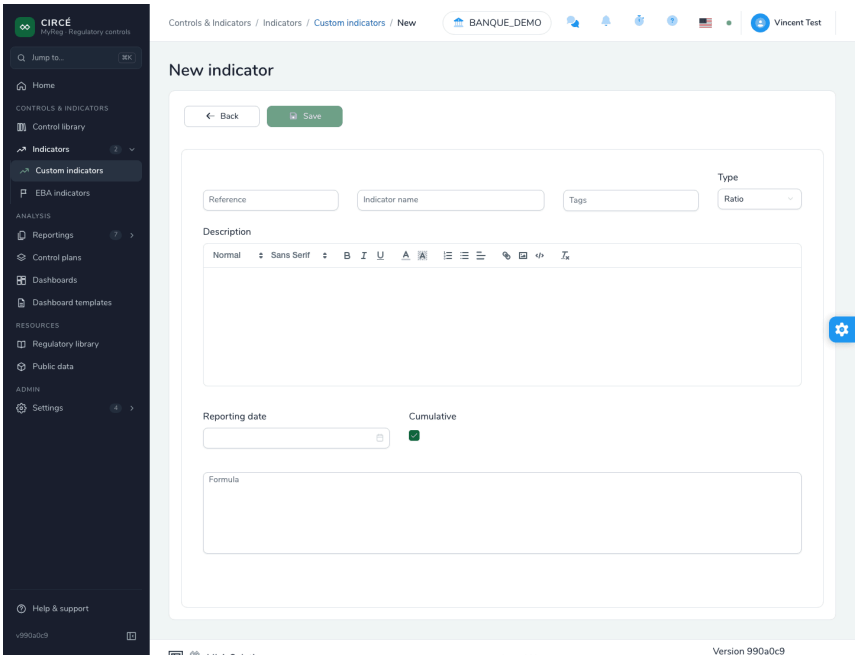
Selection and bulk actions.

- Check indicators, or click **Select all (n)** to check all filtered indicators, across all pages.
- An action bar then appears: **Add to dashboard…**, **Edit tags**, **Export selected**, **Permissions** (if the Teams module is enabled), **Delete…** and **Clear**.

The ··· menu of a row offers **Edit**, **Edit tags**, **Add to dashboard**, **Export**, **Permissions** and **Delete**.

How to create a new indicator

On the list page, click **New indicator**.



The New indicator page

Fill in the following fields:

Field	Rule
Reference	Required and unique.
Indicator name	Required.
Type	Required: Ratio (default) or Amount.
Description	Optional.
Formula	Required: a single member, with no comparison operator. See the grammar.
Tags	Optional.

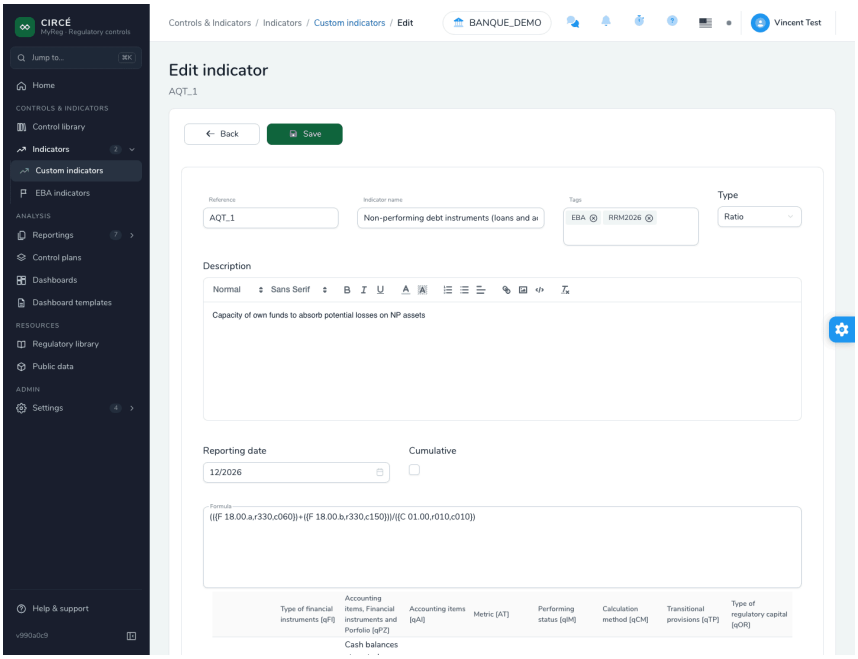
Field	Rule
Cumulative	Checked by default. It describes the nature of the indicator and has no effect on the calculation.
Reporting date	The date against which the formula is checked while you type. This field is not saved.

A panel below the formula shows the result of the check. Click **Save**: the button is only enabled once all required fields are filled in. An incorrect formula does not prevent saving: the indicator then gets the *Invalid* status.

How to edit an indicator

Open an indicator and click **Edit**. You can also use the **Edit** entry of the ··· menu on the list page, or the **Edit indicator** icon of the expanded formula.

Make your changes on the **Edit indicator** page, then click **Save**.



The Edit indicator page

The detail page of an indicator also lists the dashboards that use it.

How to add indicators to a dashboard

From the indicator list:

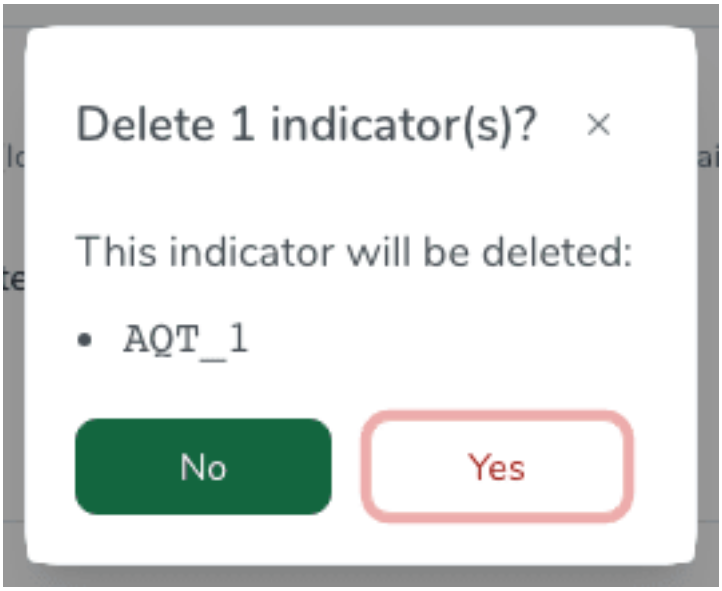
1. Check the indicators, then click **Add to dashboard…**. For a single indicator, use the **Add to dashboard** entry of its ··· menu.
2. Pick the dashboard in the dialog, then click **Add**.

Indicators already in that dashboard stay as they are.

How to delete one or more indicators

On the list page, use the **Delete** entry of an indicator's ··· menu. To delete several, check them, then click **Delete…** in the action bar.

The "Delete n indicator(s)?" confirmation lists the indicators concerned. It lets you confirm or cancel your action.



Confirming the deletion of indicators

> **Note**
>
> An indicator used in one or more dashboards cannot be deleted.
> Remove it from those dashboards first. You do not need to delete the results that used it.
> In a bulk deletion, indicators that are still in use are kept without any message.

How to export indicators to an Excel file

The list page offers three exports:

- **Export all**, in the header: exports the indicators matching the **Tags**, **Validity** and **Check validity for** filters. The **Search** filter is not applied.
- **Export selected**, in the action bar: exports only the checked indicators.
- **Export**, in the ··· menu of a row: exports only that indicator.

The buttons show a loading indicator until the file arrives.
The `yyyy_MM_dd_HH_mm_ss_indicators.xlsx` file contains the following columns:

- Reference, Type, Name, Formula, Description, Tags;
- Cumulative;
- the status;
- the dashboards that use the indicator.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1										
2		**Reference**	**Type**	**Name**	**Formula**	**Description**	**Tags**	**Cumulative**	**Status**	**Dashboard names**
3		PFT_24	RATIO	Return on assets	{{F 02.00,r670,c010}}/{{F 01.0…	It shows the profitability of tot…	EBA,RRM2026	TRUE	VALID	Tableau de bord risques
4		PFT_23	RATIO	Cost to income	{{F 02.00,r360,c010}+{F 02.0…	It is the ratio of administrative …	EBA,RRM2026	TRUE	VALID	Tableau de bord risques
5		AQT_41.2	RATIO	Coverage ratio of non-perfor…	{{F 18.00.b,r005,c150}+{F 18.…	Indicates the level of coverag…	EBA,RRM2026	FALSE	VALID	Tableau de bord risques
6		PFT_21	RATIO	Return on equity	{{F 02.00,r670,c010}}/{{F 01.0…	It shows the profitability of the…	EBA,RRM2026	TRUE	VALID	Tableau de bord risques
7		SVC_2	RATIO	Total capital ratio	{{C 01.00,r010,c010}}/{{C 02.…	It is a measure of the extent t…	EBA,RRM2026	FALSE	VALID	Tableau de bord risques
8		LIQ_20	RATIO	Net Stable Funding Ratio	{{C 84.00.d,r0120, c030}}/{{C …	It captures the banks' reliance…	EBA,RRM2026	FALSE	VALID	Tableau de bord risques
9		AQT_3.2	RATIO	Share of non-performing loan…	{{F 18.00.a,r005,c060}+{F 18.…	Gives an overall view of the b…	EBA,RRM2026	FALSE	VALID	Tableau de bord risques
10		SVC_1	RATIO	Tier 1 capital ratio	{{C 01.00,r015,c010}}/{{C 02.…	It is a measure of the extent t…	EBA,RRM2026	FALSE	VALID	Tableau de bord risques
11		SVC_13	RATIO	Leverage ratio (transitional de…	{{C 47.00,r320,c010}}/{{C 47.…	Indicates the level of depende…	EBA,RRM2026	FALSE	VALID	Tableau de bord risques
12		SVC_3	RATIO	CET 1 capital ratio (transition…	{{C 01.00,r020,c010}}/{{C 02.…	It is a measure of the extent t…	EBA,RRM2026	FALSE	VALID	Tableau de bord risques
13		LIQ_17	RATIO	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	{{C 76.00.a,r010,c010}}/{{C 7…	Indicates whether a bank has …	EBA,RRM2026	FALSE	VALID	Tableau de bord risques
14		FND_32	RATIO	Loans and advances-to-depo…	{{{F 05.01,r080,c050}+{F 05.0…	It considers only the loan gran…	EBA,RRM2026	FALSE	VALID	Tableau de bord risques
15										

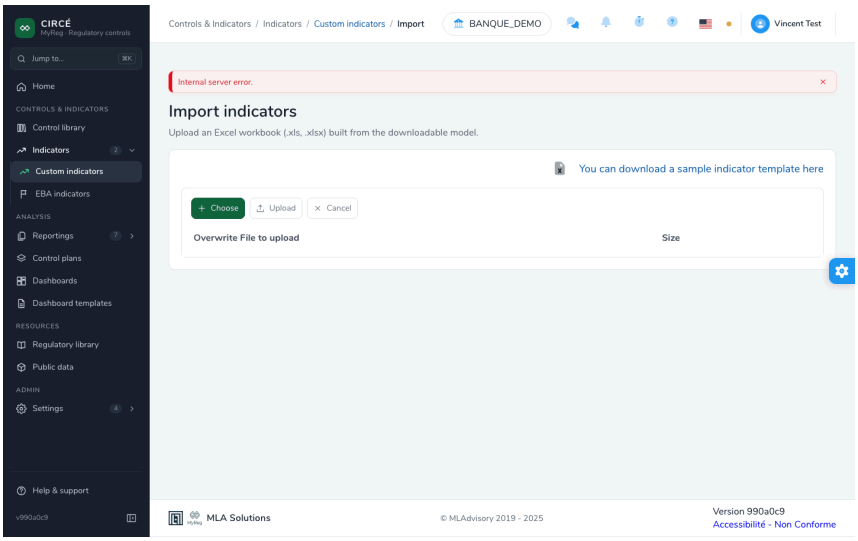
Indicators 31_12_26

The exported Excel file

This file can be re-imported as is.

How to import indicators

On the list page, click **Import (.xlsx)**. The **Import indicators** page opens.



The Import indicators page

The “You can download a sample indicator template here” link provides the Excel template. You can also start from an exported file.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
2		**Reference**	**Type**	**Name**	**Description**	**Formula**	**Tags**	**Cumulative**
3		RISK_LEV_01	RATIO	Ratio de levier interne	Suivi interne du ratio de levier…	{C 47.00,r320,c010}/{C 47.00,…	Risques,Pilotage interne	FALSE
4		RISK_CET1_01	AMOUNT	Fonds propres CET1	Montant des fonds propres de…	{C 01.00,r020,c010}	Risques,Pilotage interne	FALSE
5		RISK_NPL_01	RATIO	Taux de créances douteuses	Prêts et avances non perform…	{F 18.00.a,r005,c060}/{F 18.0…	Risques,Pilotage interne	TRUE
6		SVC_1	RATIO	Tier 1 capital ratio		{{C 01.00,r015,c010}}/{{C 02.…	EBA	FALSE
7								

indicators

The Excel template for importing indicators

The first sheet of the file is read, with the following columns:

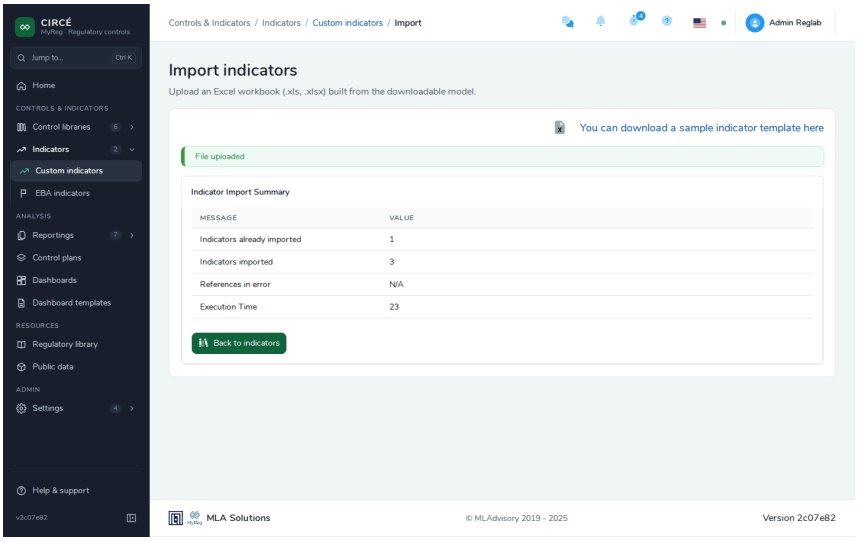
- **required**: Reference, Type (`RATIO` or `AMOUNT`), Name and Formula;
- **optional**: Description, Tags (comma-separated) and Cumulative (column H of the template). If Cumulative is missing, the indicator is not cumulative: an older template without this column is therefore still accepted.

> ⚠ Warning
>
> If a required value is missing on a single row, or if a type is incorrect, **the whole file is rejected** with a message naming the column at fault.

To load the file:

1. Click **Choose** and select the `.xls` or `.xlsx` file. It is listed with its size.
2. If needed, check **Overwrite** on its row: indicators whose reference already exists are then updated. Otherwise, they are skipped.
3. Click **Upload**.

A summary then shows the indicators that were imported, skipped or overwritten, and those in error. The **Back to indicators** button returns to the list.

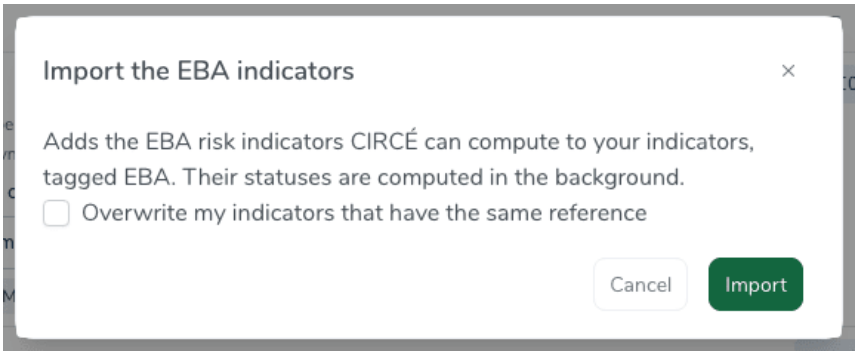


The indicator import summary

How to import the EBA indicators

CIRCÉ provides a ready-made list of EBA risk indicators: those of the EBA catalogue the application can compute. You can add it to your indicators without filling in an Excel file.

1. Click **Import the EBA indicators** on the **Custom indicators** page, or **Import into my indicators** on the **EBA indicators** page.
2. In the **Import the EBA indicators** dialog, check **Overwrite my indicators that have the same reference** if needed. The option is unchecked by default:
   - **unchecked**, your existing indicators are kept, including formulas you corrected;
   - **checked**, they are replaced by the EBA version.
3. Click **Import**.



The Import the EBA indicators dialog

The dialog then shows the report: Indicators imported, Indicators already imported or Indicators overwritten, and Indicators in error.

- The imported indicators carry the `EBA` tag.
- Their validity statuses are computed in the background.
- Closing the dialog reloads the indicator list.

The import requires the same right as the Excel import.

> **Note**
>
> The shipped list is regularly corrected and extended: for instance SME_4 and SME_5, which now compute a one-year growth, or the concentration and MiCA indicators that were added.
>
> To get a new version, run the import again with **Overwrite my indicators that have the same reference**.

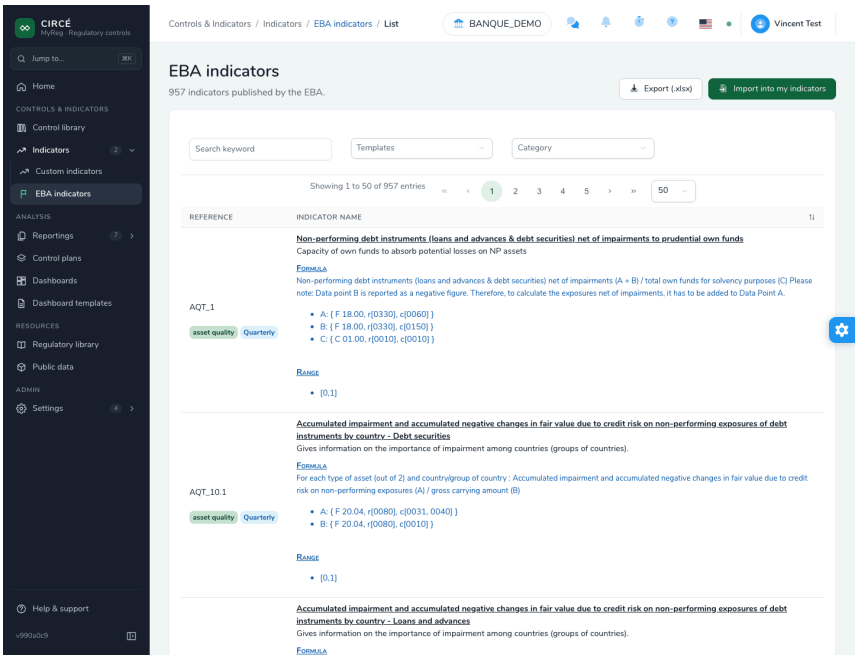
EBA indicators

The **EBA indicators** page presents the official EBA catalogue of risk indicators, read-only.

For each indicator, it shows:

- its reference;
- its category and frequency;
- its name and description;
- its formula, with the list of data points used;
- its value range.

The available filters are **Search keyword**, **Templates** (the templates used) and **Category**.



The EBA indicators page

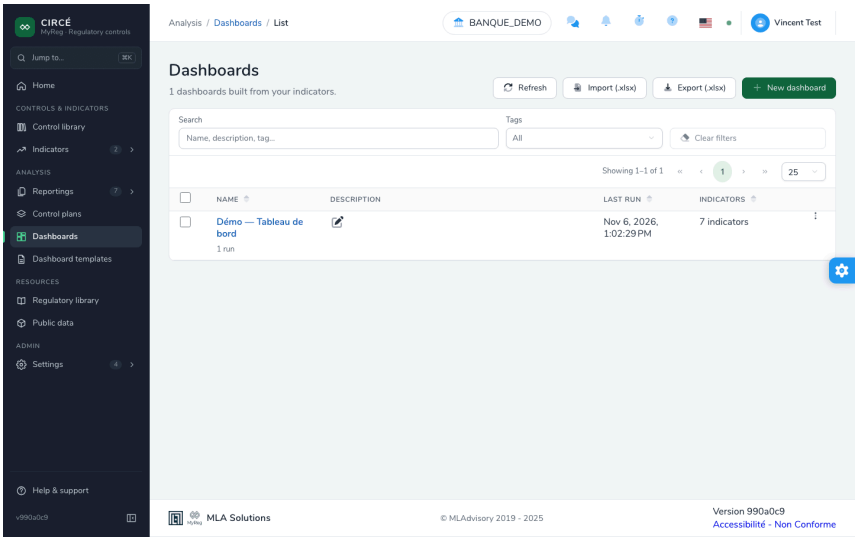
The header offers two actions:

- **Import into my indicators**: see How to import the EBA indicators.
- **Export (.xlsx)**: downloads the full EBA workbook, in its current version, with one sheet per risk domain. This file is not in the indicator import format.

Dashboard

The dashboard list

The **Analysis › Dashboards** page has the **Refresh**, **Import (.xlsx)**, **Export (.xlsx)** and **New dashboard** actions in its header.



The dashboard list

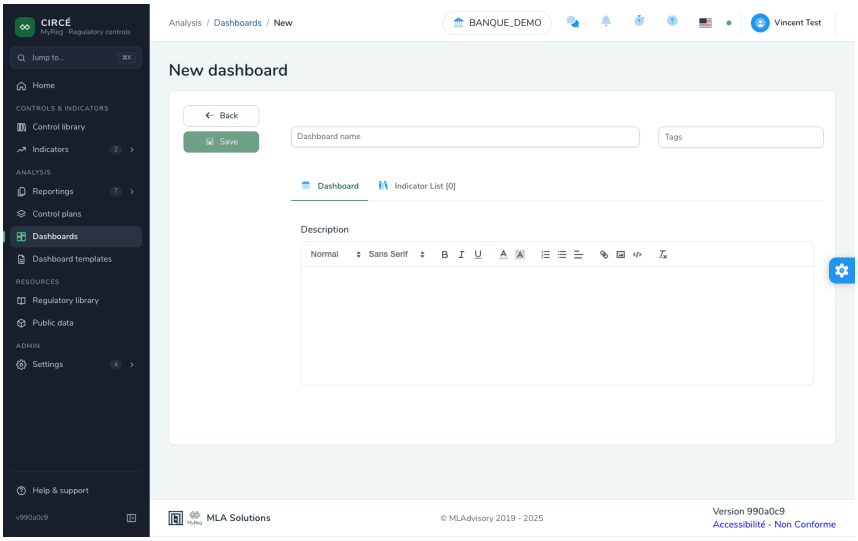
For each dashboard, the list shows:

- its name, which opens its page;
- its description;
- its **Last run**: the end date of its latest run;
- its number of **Indicators**.

You can sort the list by name, by last run or by number of indicators.
The filters are **Search** (“Name, description, tag...”) and **Tags**. **Clear filters** resets them.
Check dashboards to show the action bar: **Export selected**, **Delete...** and **Clear**.
The ··· menu of a row offers **View**, **Edit**, **Delete** and **Permissions**.

How to create a new dashboard

On the list page, click **New dashboard**.



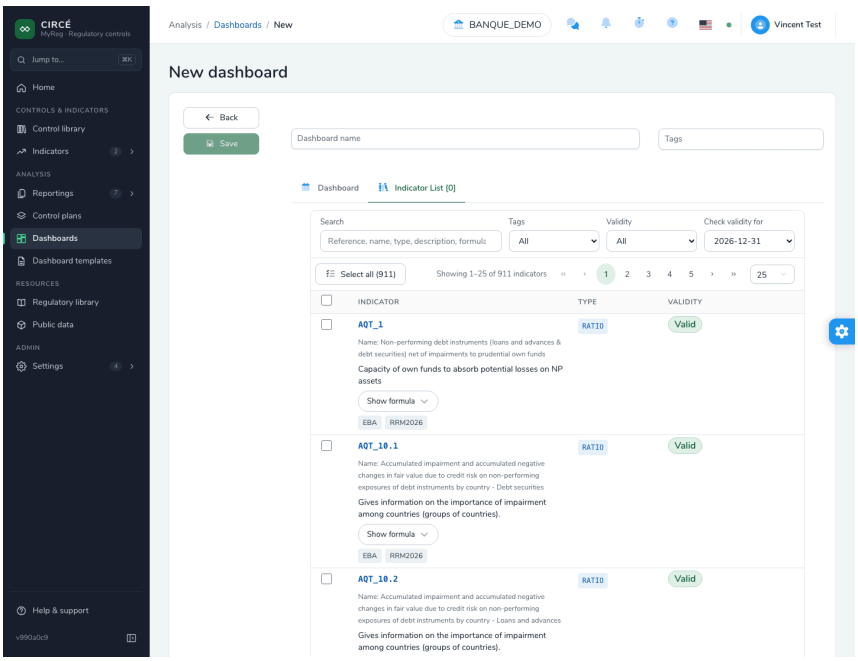
The New dashboard page

Fill in:

- the **Dashboard name**: required and unique;

- the **Tags**: optional;
- the **Description**, in the **Dashboard** tab: optional.

Then select the indicators in the **Indicator List [n]** tab.



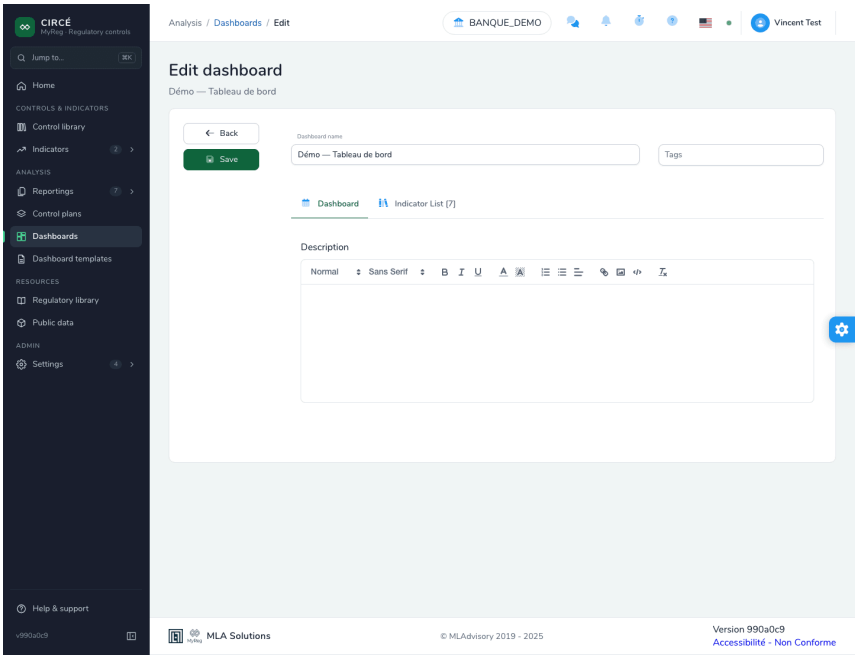
The indicator selection tab

- The filters are those of the indicator list: search, tags, validity, date.
- **Select all (n)** checks all filtered indicators.

A dashboard can be saved without any indicator, but it cannot be executed.

How to edit a dashboard

Open a dashboard and click **Edit dashboard**, or use the **Edit** entry of the ··· menu on the list page.
Edit the fields, or check and uncheck indicators, then click **Save**.

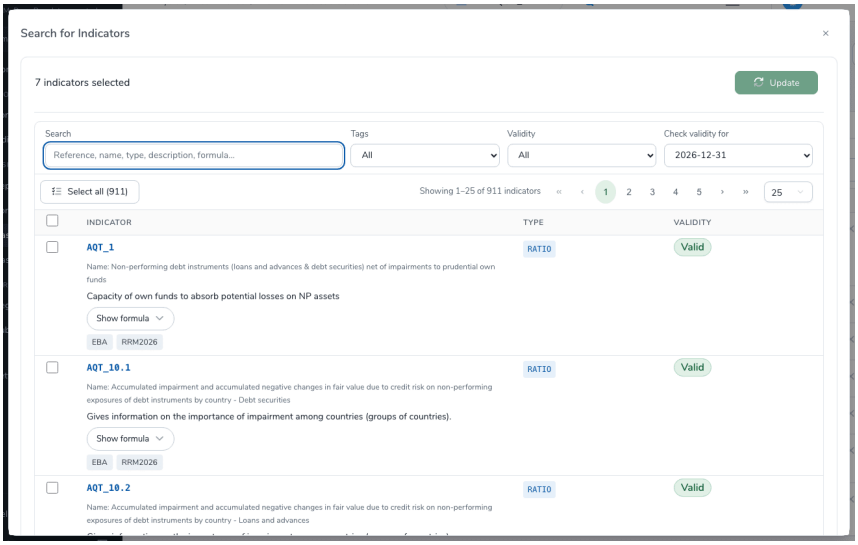


The dashboard edit page

How to add or remove indicators

Add. On the dashboard page, open the **More actions** menu (···) and choose **Add indicators**.

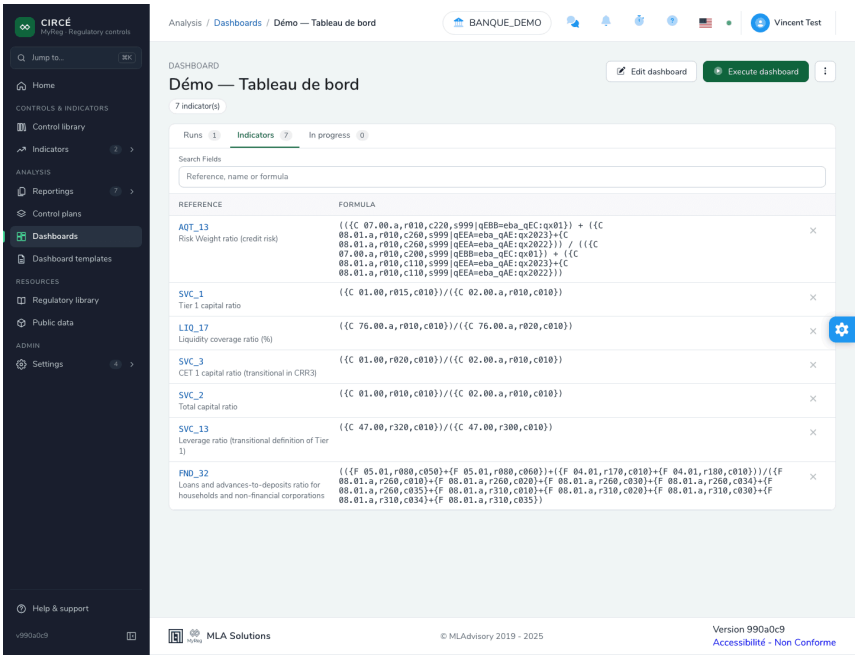
- The dialog shows all indicators; those already included are checked.
- Check or uncheck indicators, then click **Update**.



The Add indicators dialog

You can also start from the indicator list: see How to add indicators to a dashboard.

Remove. In the **Indicators** tab of the page, the cross on a row (“Remove … from the dashboard”) immediately removes the indicator. This tab has its own search (“Reference, name or formula”).



The Indicators tab of a dashboard

How to import and export dashboards

On the list page:

- **Export (.xlsx)**, or **Export selected**, exports:
  - the checked dashboards;
  - or those carrying the filtered tags;
  - or all dashboards.

  The file contains a **Dashboards** sheet (name, description, tags) and an **indicators** sheet (the indicators and the dashboards that use them).
- **Import (.xlsx)** imports a file of the same shape.
  - Indicators are matched by their reference and must already exist in the library.
  - A dashboard whose name already exists is skipped.
  - The summary lists the existing dashboards and the indicators that could not be found.

On a dashboard's page, **More actions › Export indicators (.xlsx)** downloads its indicators in the indicator export format.

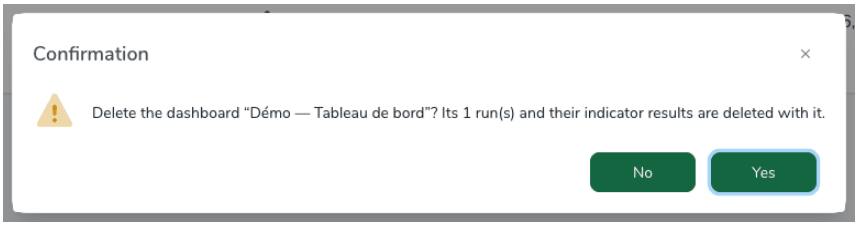
How to delete a dashboard

There are several entry points:

- on the list page, the **Delete** entry of a dashboard's ··· menu;
- to delete several, check them, then click **Delete…** in the action bar;
- on the dashboard page, **More actions › Delete dashboard**.

The deletion asks for **two confirmations**:

1. The first names the dashboard and gives the number of runs deleted with it.
2. The second asks you to confirm the permanent deletion: it cannot be undone.



First deletion confirmation



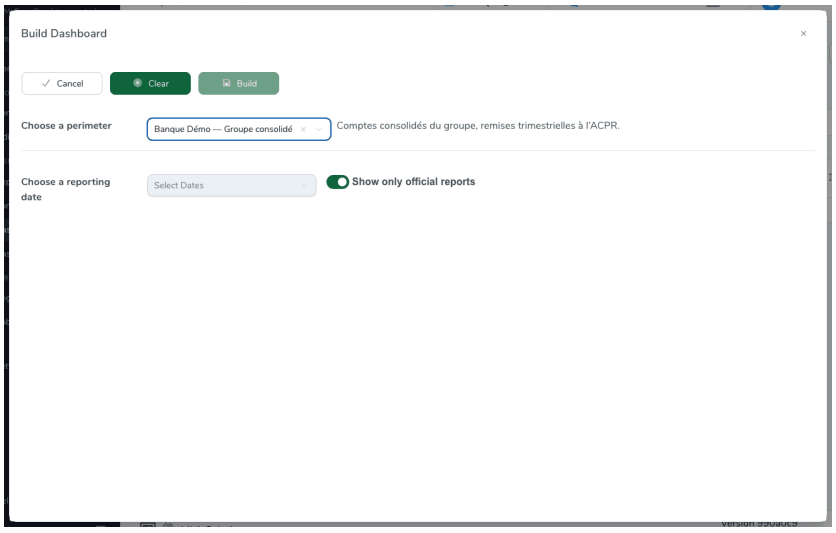
Second confirmation: permanent deletion

> ⚠ Warning
>
> Deleting a dashboard also deletes all its runs and their indicator results.
> The deletion is refused if one of these runs belongs to a team whose runs you may not delete.

How to execute a dashboard

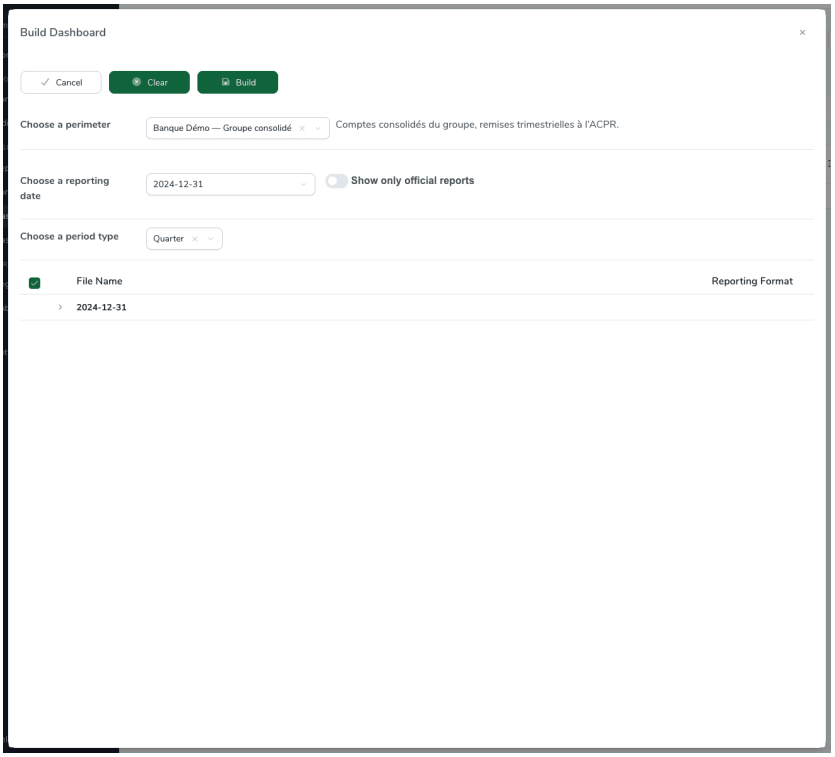
Once your dashboard is ready, click **Execute dashboard** on its page.
The **Build Dashboard** window fills in step by step:

1. **Choose a perimeter**: it is used to find the reporting files.



Build Dashboard: choosing the perimeter

2. **Choose a reporting date**: you can choose one or more dates among those of the perimeter’s processed files. The **Show only official reports** option is enabled by default.
3. **Choose a period type**: Month, Quarter (default), Semester or Year.
4. **Check the files** to use. They are grouped by date, and **at least one file must be checked**.



Build Dashboard: choosing the files

Click **Build**.

- The reporting dates of the result are those of the checked files.
- The run appears in the **In progress** tab, with a progress bar that moves in real time. Once finished, it moves to the **Runs** tab.
- A run whose results cannot be saved fails instead of staying "in progress". It then appears in the **Failed** tab.

> **i** Note
>
> An indicator whose status is not *Valid* for the taxonomy in force is not evaluated: its value is NaN.

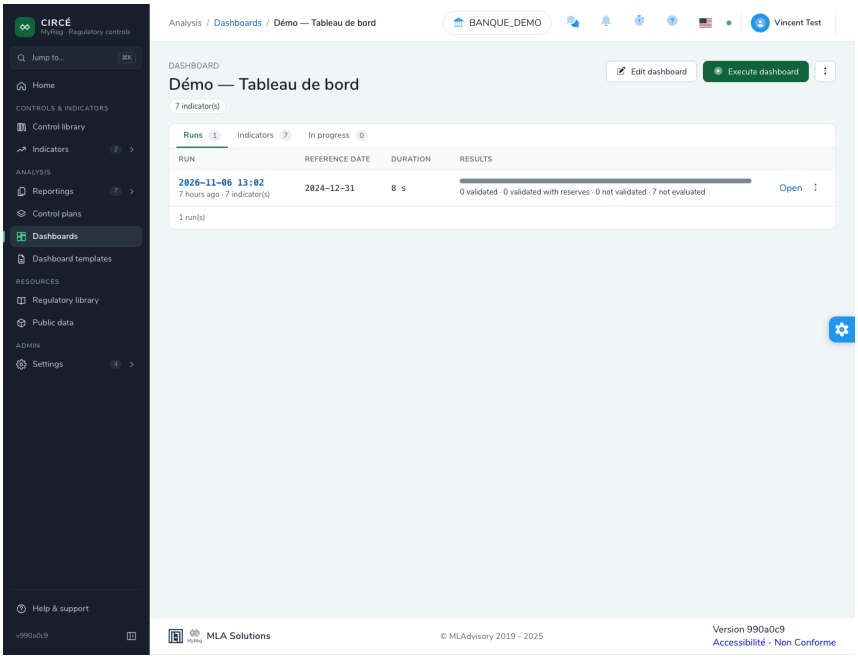
Viewing the results

The header of a dashboard page shows its number of indicators, its description and its tags. It carries the following actions:

- **Edit dashboard**;
- **Execute dashboard**;
- **More actions** (···): **Add indicators**, **Export indicators (.xlsx)**, **Delete all runs** and **Delete dashboard**.

The page has the following tabs:

- **Runs**: the finished runs, newest first. Each row shows:
  - **Run**: its date, which opens the result, and its number of indicators;
  - **Reference date**: its reporting dates;
  - **Duration**;
  - **Results**: a bar and the number of indicators per review status (validated, validated with reserves, not validated, not evaluated). Each number opens the result filtered on that status.
- **Indicators**: the dashboard's indicators.
- **In progress**: the running executions and their progress.
- **Failed**: the runs that stopped on an error without producing results. This tab only appears when there are some.



A dashboard page and its runs

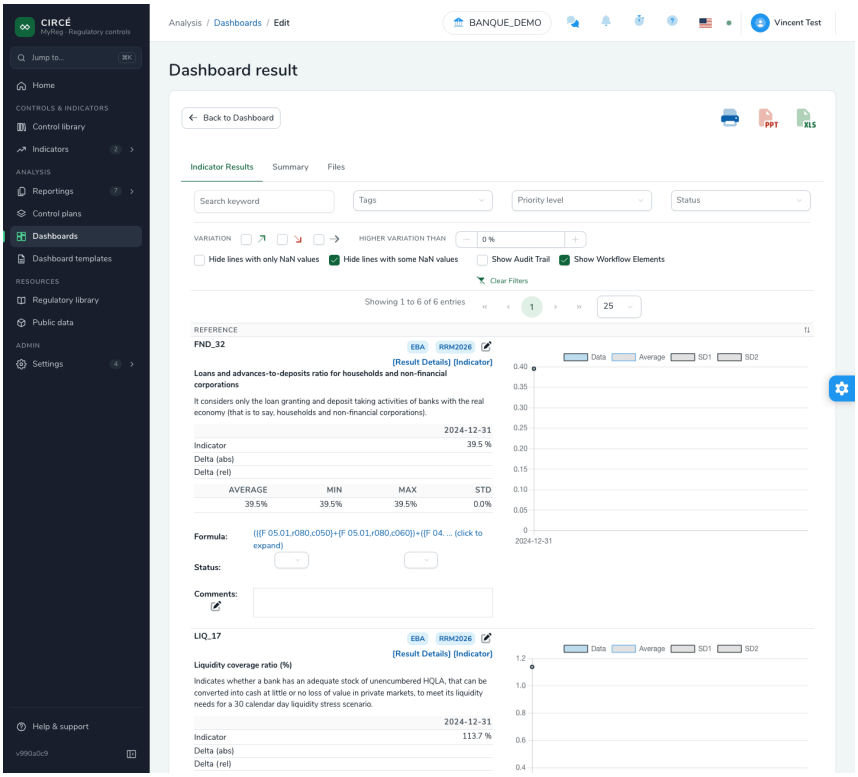
On a run row, **Open** shows the result. The ··· menu offers:

- **Execute**: re-runs the dashboard on the same files and the same period type, without a dialog;
- **Delete**: deletes this run, after two confirmations.

More actions › Delete all runs deletes all finished or failed runs, also after two confirmations.

The pages update themselves when a run progresses or finishes.

The result page



The Dashboard result page

The **Dashboard result** page has three tabs. The **Back to Dashboard** button returns to the dashboard page.

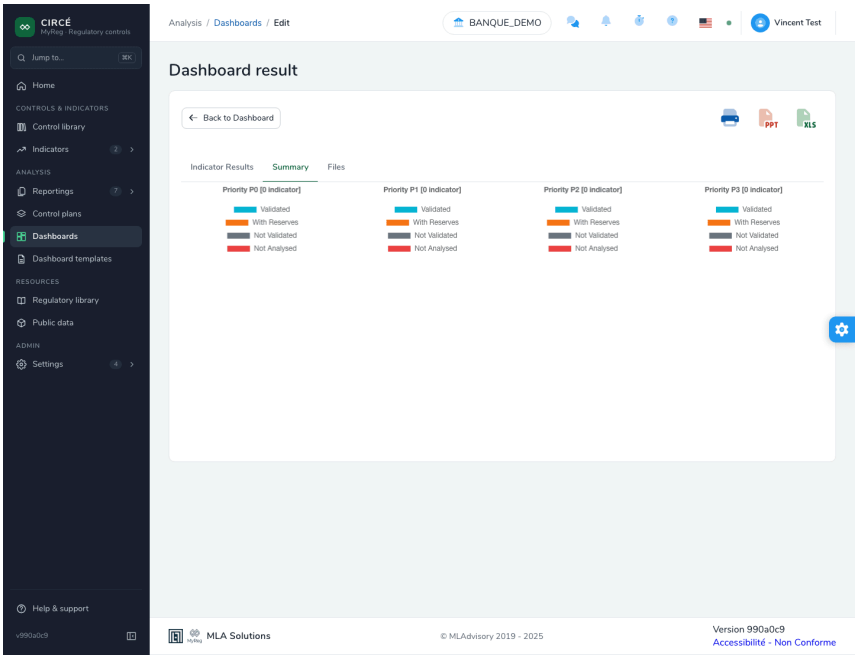
The **Indicator Results** tab shows one block per indicator, with:

- the table of values by date, with the absolute (Delta (abs)) and relative (Delta (rel)) differences.
  - The relative difference is measured against the absolute value of the previous value: (value – previous) / |previous|. Its sign therefore follows the direction of the change, even when the previous value is negative.
  - Arrows show the direction of the change.
  - A change greater than one standard deviation is highlighted.
- the mean, minimum, maximum and standard deviation;
- a chart of the evolution, with the mean and the one- and two-standard-deviation bands;
- the **review elements**: a **status** (Validated, Validated with reserves, Not validated), a **priority** (P0 to P3) and **comments**.
  - Status and priority are saved as soon as they are changed.
  - These elements are specific to this result.
- tags specific to the result, and the links to the result details and to the indicator.

The filters of this tab are:

- **Search keyword**, on the reference;
- **Tags**, **Priority level** and **Status**;
- **Variation**: increase, decrease and/or stable;
- **Higher variation than**: a percentage;
- “Hide lines with some NaN values”, enabled by default, and “Hide lines with only NaN values”;
- **Show Audit Trail**: shows the data point values of each indicator;
- **Show Workflow Elements**: shows the review elements;
- **Clear Filters**.

The **Summary** tab shows a pie chart per priority level, broken down by review status.



The Summary tab

The **Files** tab lists the files used, with their date, format and perimeter.

How to export a result

The three icons at the top right of the result page offer:

- **Print**: opens the result in a new tab, without menus, ready to print with the browser's print function.
- **PowerPoint**: one slide per indicator, with the table of values, the chart, the status, the priority and the comments.
- **Excel**: three sheets:
  - **IndicatorResults**: values, differences (variations in %), statistics, status and priority;
  - **AuditTrail**: the data points;
  - **Filters**: the filters applied, including the searched keyword.

The PowerPoint and Excel exports contain exactly what the filtered screen shows: they apply all the page filters, including the keyword, the tags, the NaN options, the status (including "not evaluated"), the priority and the variation.

Dashboard templates

Dashboard templates are found under **Analysis › Dashboard templates** (see also the concept).

A dashboard template is an Excel workbook in which some cells hold an indicator formula, written between `%%` (for instance `%%{C 01.00, r0010, c0010}%%`). Generating the template on reporting files fills these cells with the computed values. The rest of the workbook (formatting, charts, Excel formulas) is kept.

The **Analysis › Dashboard templates** page lists the templates.

> **Note**
>
> Uploading, editing and deleting templates, as well as saving an edited workbook, are reserved to tenant admins.
>
> Other members can view templates, download them, generate them and download their results.

The template list

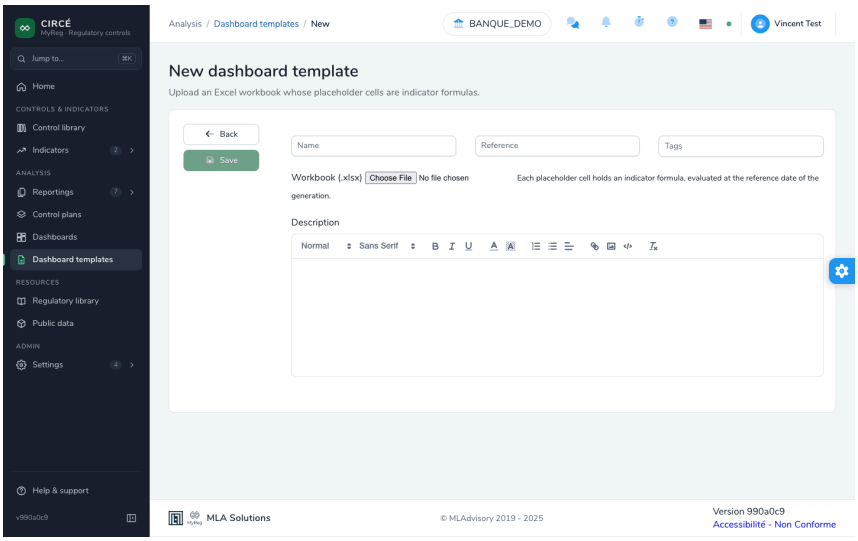
The header has the **Refresh**, **Generate from indicators** and, for an admin, **New template** actions.

For each template, the list shows its name, its description and its **Workbook**. The download icon of the row downloads the template workbook. The **Search** field covers the name, reference, file and tags.

The ··· menu of a row offers **Results**, **Generate**, **Download the template** and, for an admin, **Edit** and **Delete**.

How to create a template

1. Click **New template**.
2. Fill in the **Name** and **Reference**, both required, then the **Tags** and **Description**, both optional.
3. Choose the **Workbook (.xlsx)**: each placeholder cell holds an indicator formula, evaluated at the reference date of the generation.
4. Click **Save**.



The New template page

To edit a template, open it and click **Edit**. Leave the workbook field empty to keep the current file.

To delete a template, click **Delete** on its page or in the ··· menu of the list. Every result generated from it is deleted too.

How to generate a template

1. On the template page, click **Generate**, or use the **Generate** entry of the ··· menu of the list.
2. In the **Generate …** dialog, choose the **Perimeter**, then the **Reference date**.
3. Check the **Reporting files** to use among the processed reporting files of that date. The **Official reportings only** option limits the list to official reportings.
4. Click **Generate on n files**.

The calculation uses the quarterly period of the reference date. In the filled workbook:

- a `%%…%%` cell receives the value of its formula;
- a cell whose formula fails, or that has no value, shows `#N/A`;
- an empty formula gives the “Empty formula” error.

To generate a template, you need the right to use each of the chosen reporting files.

The results of a template

The **Results** section of the template page lists its generations, with the **Reference date**, the start date (**Started**), the **Status** and the **Reporting files** used.

- A generation stays **Running** until the filled workbook is ready. It then shows “Done in n s”.
- The **Download the filled workbook** icon downloads the result.
- The **Delete** icon deletes the result, after confirmation.

A result belongs to the team that produced it: the read, export and delete rights come from that team. The page updates itself when a result is ready.

How to edit the workbook in the browser

On the template page, click **Edit the workbook**. For a member who is not an admin, the button reads **Open the workbook** and the workbook opens read-only.

The workbook opens in a built-in spreadsheet, as in Excel:

- you type values and formulas directly in the cells, including the `%%…%%` cells filled at generation;
- right-click gives access to the row and column commands.

The **Formatting** bar offers:

- **Undo** and **Redo**;
- **Bold**, **Italic**, **Underline**, **Strikethrough**, **Increase font size** and **Decrease font size**;
- **Align left**, **Center**, **Align right** and **Wrap text**;
- **Merge and center**, **Unmerge cells** and **Freeze panes**;
- **Font colour**, **Fill colour** and **No fill**;
- the **Borders**: the target (All borders, Outside, Bottom, Top, None (remove)), the **Line** (Thin, Medium, Thick, Dashed, Dotted, Double) and the **Border colour**, applied with **Apply the borders**;
- the **Number format**.

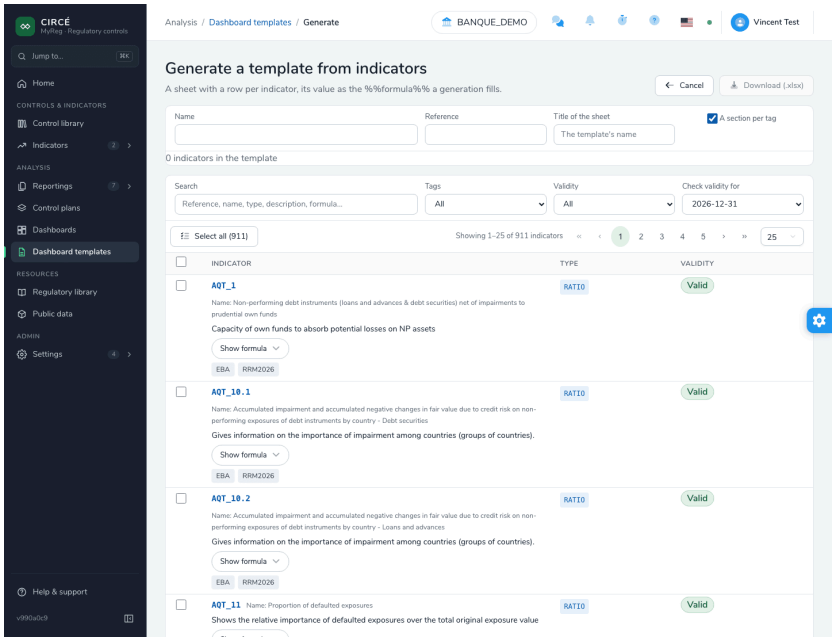
Click **Save**: the “Saved. The next generations use this workbook.” message confirms it. **Back to the template** returns to the template page; if changes are not saved, the application asks for confirmation before leaving.

> **Note**
>
> - There is no “Format Cells” dialog: use the commands of the bar.
> - Type numbers with a decimal point (`12.5`).
> - Charts, conditional formats, validations and names of the workbook are kept, even though they cannot be edited here.
> - Excel formulas are recalculated when the file is opened in Excel.

How to generate a template from indicators

Rather than writing the workbook by hand, you can build it from your indicators.

1. In the template list, click **Generate from indicators**.
2. Fill in the **Name** and **Reference**, and if needed the **Title of the sheet** (by default, the template's name).
3. Check **A section per tag** to group the indicators by their first tag. Indicators without a tag are grouped under "Other indicators".
4. Check the indicators in the list. The counter shows "n indicators in the template". Indicators without a formula are left out and counted separately.
5. Choose the action:
   - **Download (.xlsx)**, available to everyone, downloads the workbook;
   - **Create the template**, reserved to admins, saves it as a template, with the tags of its indicators, then opens it in the workbook editor.



Generating a template from indicators

The workbook contains an **Indicators** sheet with one row per indicator: Reference, Indicator, Type and Value. The value is the `%%...%%` cell filled at generation. Ratios use the `0.00%` format, amounts the `#,##0` format.

Taxonomies and frameworks

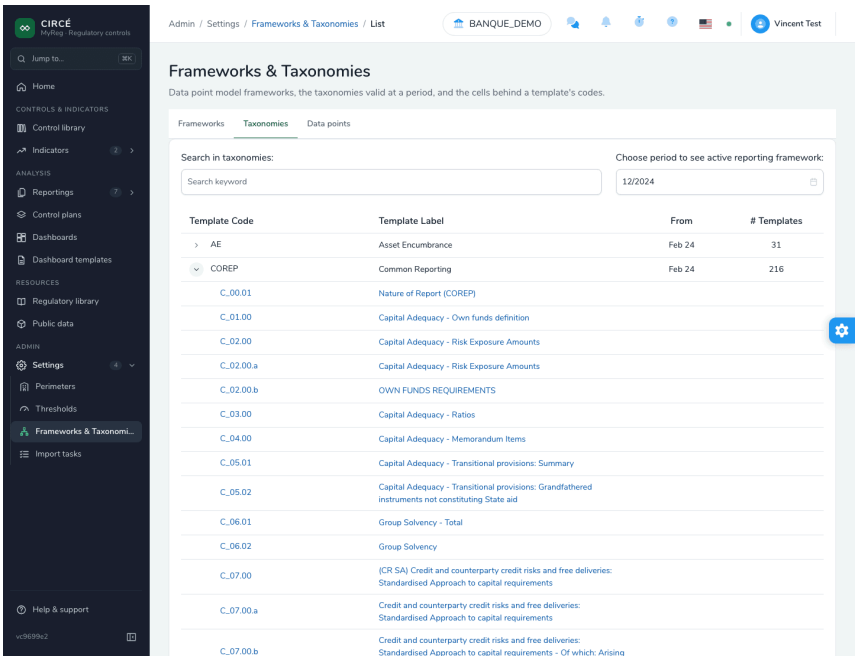
The **Frameworks & Taxonomies** page is found under **Admin › Settings › Frameworks & Taxonomies**. It lets you navigate the DPM, that is, the templates, cells and taxonomy versions known to the platform.

The page has three tabs: **Frameworks**, **Taxonomies** and **Data points**. It opens on the **Frameworks** tab. All three tabs read the DPM v2 database. Its versions are shown in the Settings.

This chapter also describes two pages of the **Analysis** > **Reportings** group that rely on the DPM: Generate XBRL and FINREP from BIRD.

Taxonomies

The **Taxonomies** tab shows the taxonomies **in force at a given date**.



The Taxonomies tab

The tab settings are as follows:

- **Search in taxonomies**: searches codes and labels.
- **Choose period to see active reporting framework**: the reference month, by default the current month. The calendar picks a month, not a day.

The list is a tree:

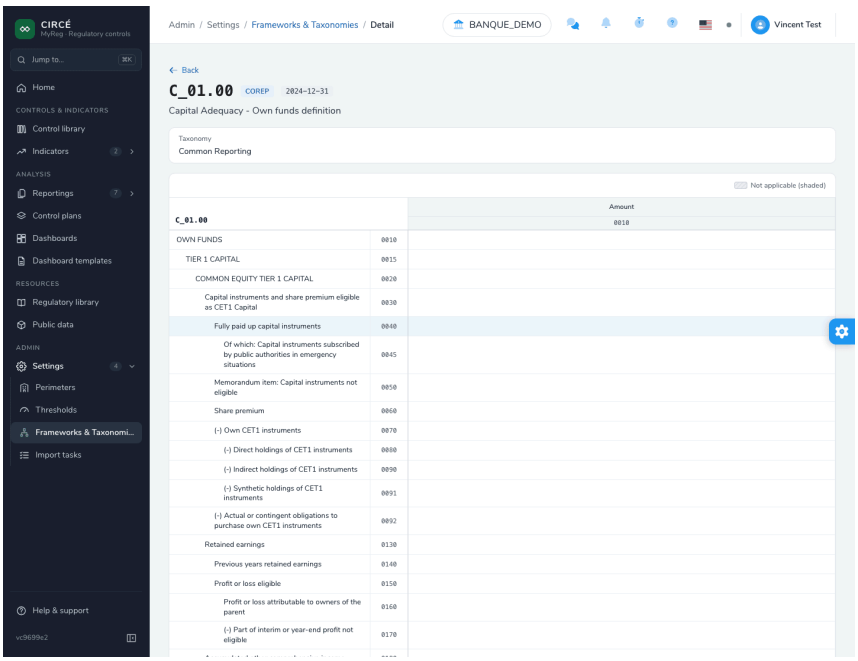
- Each taxonomy shows its start date and its number of templates.
- A taxonomy expands to show its templates.

Click a template's code or label to open its detailed view:

- the header: the table code, the taxonomy and the date, then the table label and, if it differs, the template code and label;
- the template table, with its rows and columns. Column headers are nested and stay visible while scrolling. Codes are the 4-digit EBA codes;
- shaded cells, hatched, as the **Not applicable (shaded)** legend recalls;

- a **Sheet** selector when the template has several sheets. When it has a single sheet axis, the selector bears the name of that axis and chooses its member.

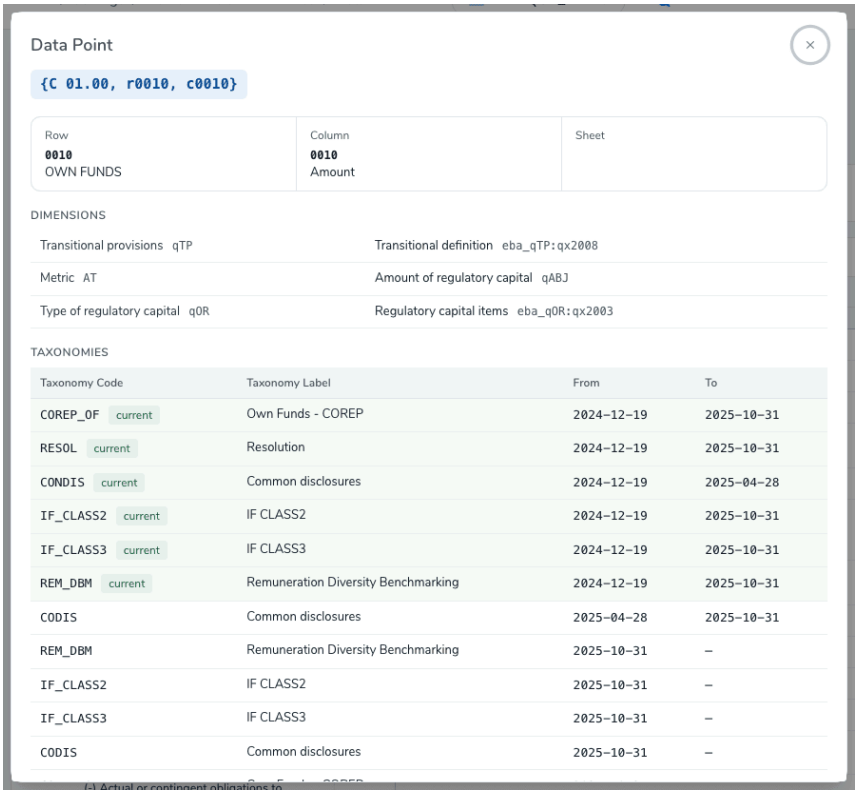
Back returns to the list.



The detailed view of a template

Click a cell to show its details:

- the cell code and, where relevant, the **Not applicable (shaded)** and **Is Row Key** marks;
- the row, column and sheet, with their code and label;
- the cell's **Dimensions**: for each, the domain and the member;
- the **Taxonomies** in which the cell exists, with their start and end dates. The taxonomy in force carries the "current" mark;
- at the bottom, the technical identifiers: **Cell ID**, **Table VID** and **Table ID**.



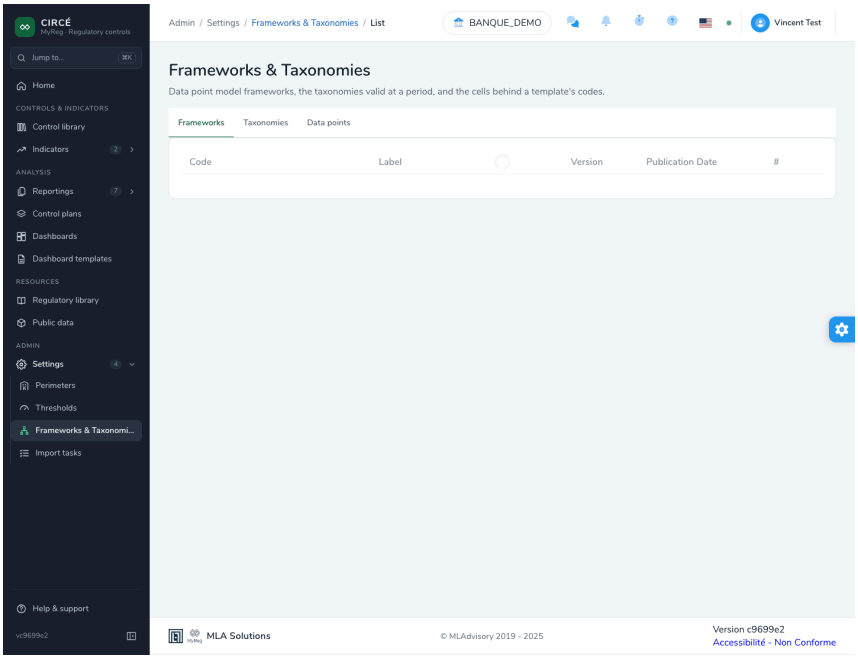
The detail of a cell

Frameworks

The **Frameworks** tab shows the reportings supported by the platform, as a tree:

- **each framework**, for example COREP or FINREP: its code, its label, its DPM package and its number of taxonomies;
- **each taxonomy of the framework**: its code, its label, its version and its publication date.

This tab is useful for a control valid in a previous taxonomy, if you do not know at what date that taxonomy was in force.



Frameworks tab

Data points

The **Data points** tab finds the cells of a template from its row, column and sheet codes. It helps, for example, to find the DPM cell of a reported amount, or the taxonomy versions that carry a cell.

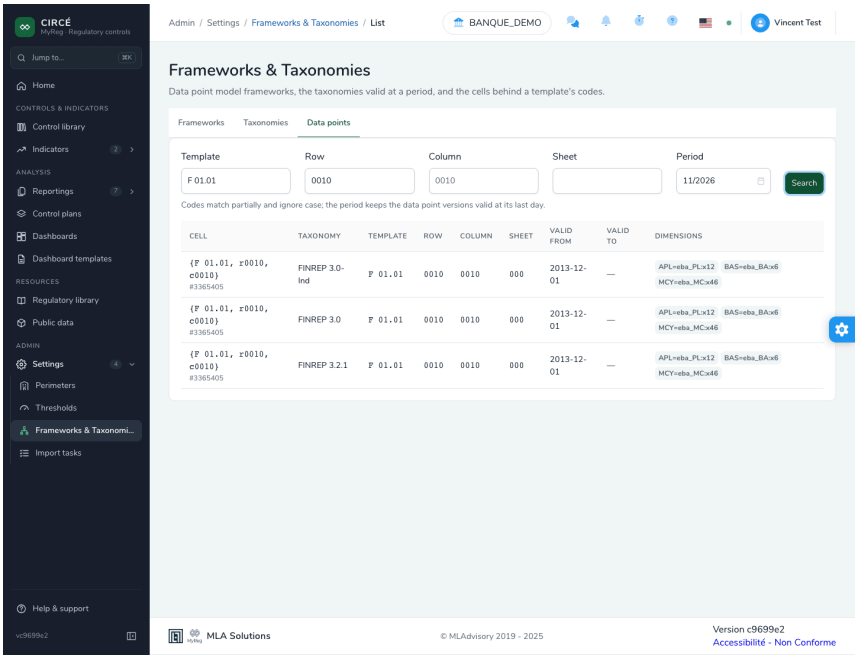
1. Enter the **Template** code, for example `F 01.01`. It is mandatory.
2. Optionally, specify the **Row**, **Column** and **Sheet**, for example `0010`.
3. Choose the **Period**: a month, by default the current month.
4. Click **Search**.

Codes match partially and ignore case. The period keeps the data point versions valid at its last day. After a first search, changing the period runs it again.

The result shows, for each cell:

- the **Cell**: its code and its identifier;
- the **Taxonomy**;
- the **Template**, **Row**, **Column** and **Sheet**;
- its validity dates, **Valid from** and **Valid to**;
- its XBRL **Dimensions**.

Only the first 100 cells are shown. A message then invites you to narrow the row, column or sheet.



Data points tab

Generate an XBRL report

> **Note**
>
> This page appears only if the **generate-dpm** module is enabled.

The **Analysis** > **Reportings** > **Generate XBRL** page turns a FINREP or COREP Excel workbook, in the EBA template layout, into the XBRL-CSV report package the EBA expects. The package can then be imported as a reporting file, to run the controls on it.

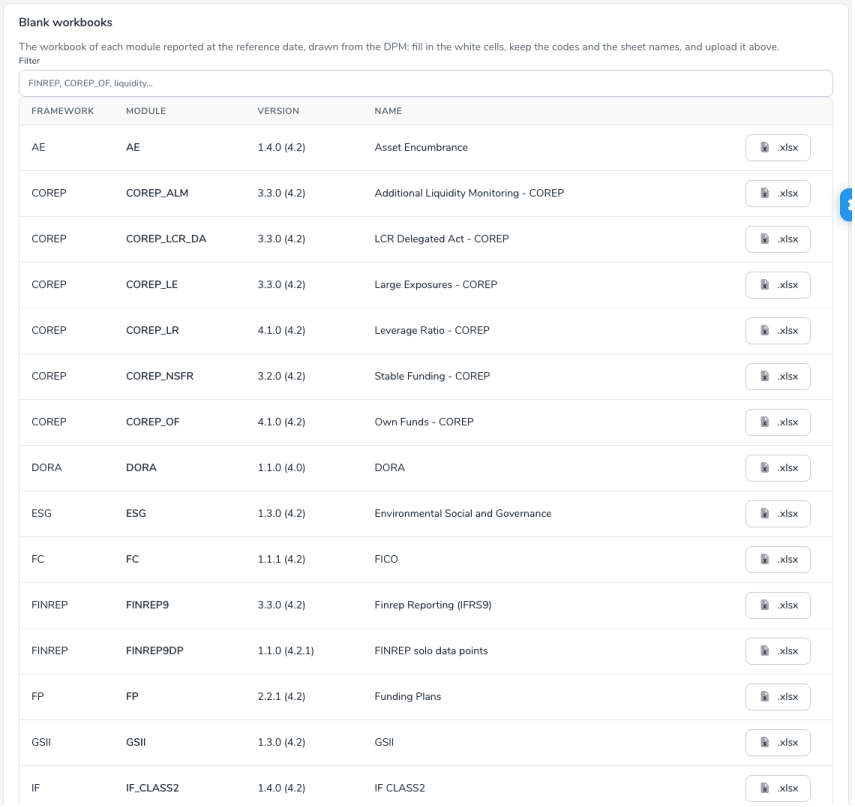
Download a blank workbook

The **Blank workbooks** section offers the workbook of each module reported at the **Reference date** chosen in the form. The workbook is drawn from the DPM.

- The **Filter** field looks for a module, for example FINREP, COREP_OF or a word of the name.
- For each module, the list shows the **Framework**, the **Module**, the **Version** and the **Name**.
- The **.xlsx** button downloads the module's blank workbook.

Fill in the white cells. Keep the codes and the sheet names, then upload the workbook in the form.

The blank workbook follows the layout the generation expects, but it is not identical to the annotated templates published by the EBA: it has no legal reference column and no EBA formatting.



Blank workbooks section

Prepare the workbook

The workbook contains:

- an **Index** sheet: the module, its version, its release and its entry point, then one line per table with its number (Template number), its code (Template code) and its name;
- one sheet per table, for example `F 18.00.a`. Column codes are above the grid, row codes on the left.

In a table sheet:

- white cells are to be filled in, grey cells do not exist in the DPM;
- values follow the DPM type of the cell: number, date, boolean or code. For a value chosen from a list, for example `eba_qCO:qx2000 — LEI code`, only the code is read.

Tables with a Z axis (sheets). At the top of the sheet, one "Z axis" line per key lets you choose the member from a drop-down list, for example a currency or a country. To report another member, copy the sheet, for example `F 20.04 (2)`, and choose the member in the copy.

Tables with open rows. The "Open rows" marker flags an open table, for example F 40.01 or C 14.00. Fill in one line per reported row under the codes, starting with the key columns, with a blue header. An enumerated key column offers a drop-down list. You can add lines below the drawn lines.

Generate the package

In the **Workbook and filing** section, fill in:

- the **Perimeter**;
- the **Reference date**, by default the last quarter end. The modules offered depend on this date;
- the **Module**, by default FINREP9 if it is reported at that date;
- the **Entity (LEI.CON / LEI.IND)**;
- the **Country**, by default FR, and the **Currency**, by default EUR;
- the **Workbook (.xlsx)**: drop it in the area, or click **choose a file**.

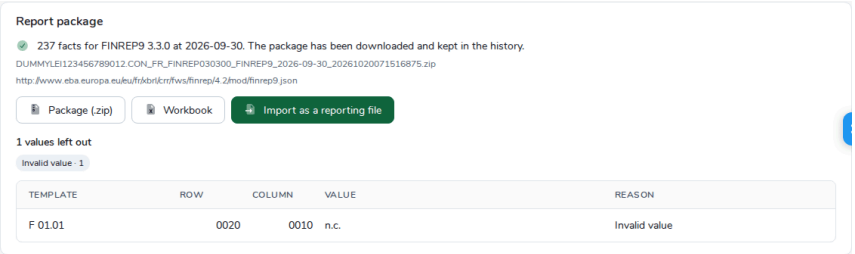


Workbook and filing section

Click **Generate**.

The **Report package** section shows the result:

- the number of facts produced, for the module, its version and the date. The package is downloaded and kept in the history;
- the **Package (.zip)** and **Workbook** buttons, which download the package and the uploaded workbook again;
- **Import as a reporting file**: the package becomes a reporting file of the perimeter. It is extracted like an upload, and the controls can run on it. Once imported, the **Open the reporting file** link replaces it. A package can be imported only once.



Report package section

If no value of the workbook matches a cell of the module, no package is generated. The same workbook cannot be generated twice.

Values left out

Under the result, “N values left out” lists each value the generation did not take, with its template, row, column, value and **Reason**. A value left out on an open row has no row code: it shows “—”. Chips count the values per reason. Hover over a chip to read the explanation of the reason. The list shows the first 200 values, then “And N more”.

Reason	Meaning
Template not in the module	The sheet’s template is not one of the module’s templates at this date.
Unknown cell	No cell of the template has this row and column.
Ambiguous cell	Several datapoints answer this row and column in the template.
Invalid value	The value cannot have the cell’s type: text in an amount, a decimal in an integer…
Conflicting value	The same datapoint is already reported with another value in the workbook.

Reason	Meaning
Z axis member not chosen	The cell lies on a sheet (Z) axis and its sheet names no member: pick one in the Z axis row at the top of the sheet.
Z axis member unknown	The member picked on the sheet is not one of the axis's: choose one from the list.
Row key missing	The value is on a line of an open table whose key column is empty: fill the blue columns of the line.
Row key unknown	A key column of the line holds a value its key does not accept: choose a code from its list, or type a value of its kind.

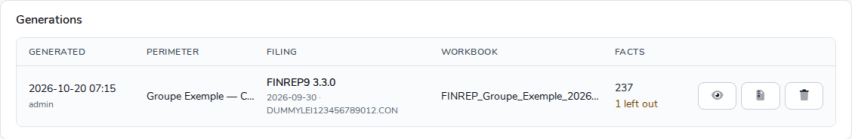
The "Sheet axis (not read then)" reason appears only for old generations, made before sheet (Z) axes were read. Generate the workbook again to include these values.

The generation history

The **Generations** section keeps each generation. For each one, it shows:

- the date and author of the generation;
- the **Perimeter**;
- the **Filing**: the module, its version, the reference date and the entity;
- the uploaded **Workbook**;
- the number of **Facts**, with the number of values left out and the **Imported** mark if the package was imported.

The actions of each generation are **Show the details**, which shows its **Report package** again, **Package (.zip)** and **Delete**. Deletion removes the generation, its workbook and its package, after confirmation. A reporting file imported from this generation is kept.



Generations section

FINREP from BIRD

> **Note**
>
> This page appears only if the **bird** module is enabled.

The **Analysis** > **Reportings** > **FINREP from BIRD** page computes FINREP from an ECB BIRD Input Layer feed. Each cell of the template is computed from the BIRD model's own rules, then reported as the DPM data point of the reference date. Nothing is stored: the result is only shown on screen.

The computation currently covers the F 05.01 template. Debt securities are not supported yet.

Run a computation

In the **Feed and templates** section, fill in:

- the **Reference date**;
- the **Templates** to compute, among those the platform can compute;
- the **Input Layer feed (.zip)**: drop it in the area, or click **choose a file**.

The archive contains one CSV file per BIRD Input Layer table, named after it (`instrmnt.csv`, `instrmnt_rl.csv`, `prty.csv`…). Each CSV has the Input Layer column names in its header, and its rows are linked through their identifier, as in the BIRD test suite.

Click **Compute**.

Read the result

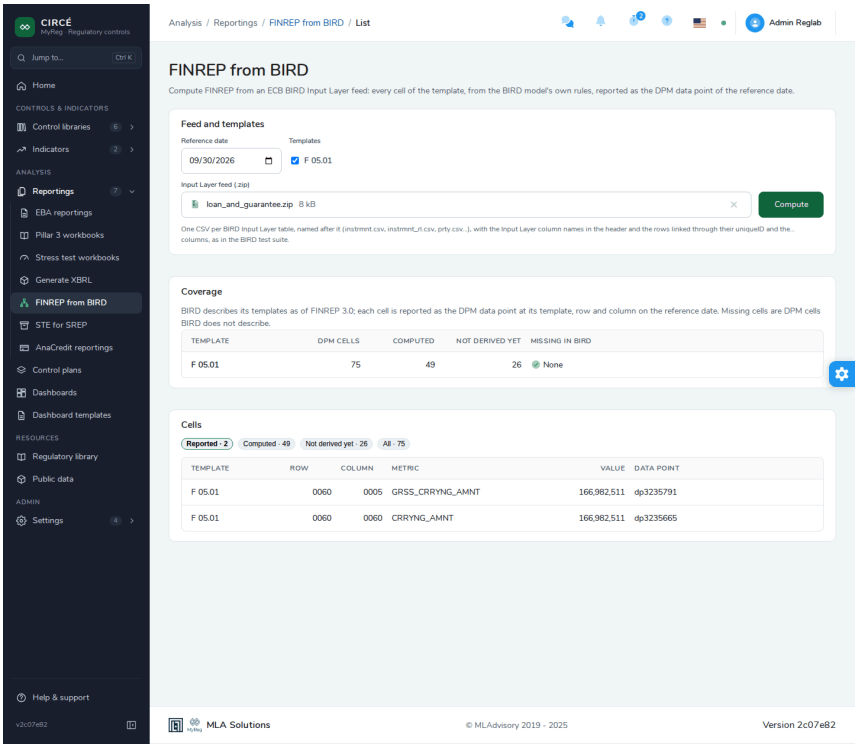
The **Coverage** section shows, for each template:

- the number of **DPM cells**;
- the number of **Computed** cells;
- the number of cells **Not derived yet**;
- the cells **Missing in BIRD**, that is, the DPM cells BIRD does not describe, or “None”.

BIRD describes its templates as of FINREP 3.0: each cell is reported as the DPM data point of its template, row and column on the reference date. A message flags the computed cells that have no DPM data point at that date.

The **Cells** section lists the cells, with their template, row, column, metric, value and data point. Hover over a value to see the number of Input Layer rows that contribute to it. Chips filter the list, with the number of cells of each:

- **Reported**: the computed cells whose value is not zero;
- **Computed**;
- **Not derived yet**;
- **All**.



FINREP from BIRD result

Document library

This chapter only applies to installations where the **Library** module is enabled. The assistant is a separate module, which may or may not be enabled.

The document library gathers the regulatory texts useful to your team: regulations, guidelines, ECB or EBA publications, internal policies. Documents are indexed for search. Once validated, they are also indexed for the assistant, if it is enabled.

It opens from the **Resources › Regulatory library** menu. The page is titled **Regulatory library**.

Common documents and own documents

Each document has an origin, shown by an icon in the list and by the **Origin** field of its page:

Origin	Icon	Description
Common	globe	The regulatory library, shared with every organisation. Its documents can be neither edited nor deleted from the application.
Own	lock	The documents added from the application. Only your organisation sees them.

The common library is fed by an automatic collection of the authorities' publications, among them the EBA, ESMA, the ECB (including banking supervision), the BIS (including the Financial Stability Institute) and EIOPA.

- Each PDF of a publication (report, annexes) becomes a separate document.
- Only PDFs, Word documents, ODT and text files are collected. Zip archives, spreadsheets and HTML pages are left out.
- After each collection that finds new publications, a "[Hubert] New Publications" e-mail (30 publications at most) is sent to the recipients configured for your installation.

The document list

For each document, the list shows:

- the icon of its origin;
- the title, which opens the document page;
- the type, source, language and topics. Clicking one of these values filters the list on that value;
- the **Published** date. A document uploaded without a date takes the creation date of the PDF;
- the **Status** of its processing:

Status	Meaning
Converting	The document is being converted to Markdown.
To validate	The Markdown is ready and waits to be validated before being embedded for the assistant.
No Markdown	The conversion produced no Markdown. The plain text can be embedded instead.
Embedding	The document is being embedded for the assistant.

Status	Meaning
Embedded	The document can be used by the assistant.
Embedding failed	The embedding failed. It can be tried again.
Not indexed	The document is not indexed for the assistant yet.

The filters cover:

- **Search**: title, file name, topic;
- **Library**: **All**, **Common** or **Own**;
- **Type**, **Source**, **Language** and **Topics**.

Clear filters resets them all.

Each row offers the **Quick view** icon, which opens a quick preview of the document, and an action menu: **View**, **Quick view** and, for an own document only, **Delete**.

At the top of the page:

- **Refresh** reads the list again;
- **Index N own documents** indexes at once for AI search all your own documents that are not indexed yet. A confirmation is requested: each indexing uses AI tokens. This button only appears when some documents remain to be indexed;
- **Ask the library** opens the search;
- **Add documents** opens the add page.

How to add documents

Click **Add documents** to open the **Index documents** page. It has two blocks, which can be used together:

- **Upload files**: drop or choose files from your computer, in PDF, DOC, DOCX, ODT or TXT format, of 100 MB at most. Each file is checked when added (format, size, duplicate).
- **Index from the web**: enter the document URLs, one per line. Only http:// and https:// addresses are accepted. Invalid lines and duplicates are flagged and will be skipped.

Then click **Index N documents**.

- The progress of each file is shown.
- The items that could not be sent are listed, with **Retry**.
- At the end, the page offers **Follow the indexing**, **Add more documents** and **Back to the library**.
- If you leave the page during an upload, a confirmation is requested: the files in progress would be lost.

Documents added from the application are always **own** documents of your organisation. Their conversion to Markdown and their indexing for search run in the background. The **Status** column of the list follows their progress.

The indexing tasks

The **Admin › Settings › Import tasks** menu opens the **Indexing tasks** page. It lists the additions of your own documents, with for each one:

- the **Timestamp**;
- the **Indexing Status** and its duration: once indexing is complete, the document can be found by search;
- the **Embedding Status** and its duration: once vectorization is complete, the document can be used by the assistant;
- the **Document** concerned: its title, its file name or its URL;
- the error message in case of failure.

The **Refresh** button updates the page.

The document page

The document page offers at the top **Library** (back to the list), **Download PDF** and, for an own document, **Delete**. It has three tabs.

The Document tab

The **Document** tab shows the document preview (PDF or Word) and its **Details**: AI index, origin, type, source, language, topics, publication date, date added and file.

If an own document is not indexed, the **Index for AI search** button indexes it so that the AI search and the assistant find it. Indexing uses AI tokens.

The **Summary** block offers **Summarise**:

- The AI reads the document and writes its key points, in the interface language. A long document can take a minute.
- The summary carries the mention "Written by AI on {date}. Check it against the document."
- For a long document, the summary only covers its beginning, which the page states.
- The summary is kept for the document and the language. The summary of a common document is shared by every organisation.

The Markdown tab

The **Markdown** tab shows the document's text converted to Markdown by Docling, with its headings and tables, as well as its size in tokens and characters.

- The conversion is prepared in the background. A long document takes a few minutes.
- Only PDF and Word files are converted. Scanned documents go through character recognition (OCR).
- If the conversion is not possible, the tab states "No Markdown version".

For an own document, the **Validation and embedding** block shows where the document stands and offers the possible actions:

Status	Actions
To validate	**Validate and embed**: check the Markdown, then validate it to embed it for the assistant. **Re-convert**.
No Markdown	**Embed the plain text**: the document's plain text is embedded instead. **Re-convert**.
Embedded or Embedding failed	**Re-embed**, **Re-convert**.

Re-convert asks for a confirmation: the new Markdown replaces the current one and has to be validated again. Embedding uses AI tokens. This is why a document is only embedded for the assistant on request.

Common documents are validated by the platform administrators.

The Questions tab

The **Questions** tab lets you ask the assistant about this document alone.

1. Choose **What the assistant reads**:
   - **Full document**: the assistant reads the whole document;
   - **Excerpts (search)**: the assistant looks for the useful passages in the document.
   - A document too long to be read whole switches to excerpts mode: "Too long to be read whole: questions search its excerpts".
2. Ask your question, or choose one of the three suggested questions.
3. **New conversation** starts again from scratch.

The **Conversations about this document** panel lists your conversations about this document. You can reopen or delete them.

How to search the documents

Click **Ask the library** to open the **Search the library** page.

1. Type one or more words in **Words to look for**, for example "liquidity coverage ratio".
2. Choose **Look in**: **Titles and text** or **Titles only**.
3. Add criteria if needed: **Library** (common or own), type, source, topics, language, and publication period (**Published from** … **to**). Each criterion shows the number of documents per value.

4. Click **Search**.

Search rules:

- Documents in every language are searched.
- Whole words are matched, not their beginnings: “liq” does not find “liquidity”.
- The search also finds documents that cover the subject in other words (search by meaning).
- A search on criteria alone, without any word, is possible. The most recent documents are then shown first.

Results are shown in pages of 20. For each document, the page shows the **Closest passage**, with the words found highlighted and its section. **Open the document at this passage** opens the document’s Markdown tab, at the highlighted passage. Duplicate excerpts are grouped: **Show N more excerpt(s)** shows the next ones.

The search and its criteria are kept in the page address, which can be shared.

The assistant

If the assistant is enabled, the speech-bubble button of the top bar (“Ask the assistant”) opens the **Assistant** panel beside the page. On a narrower screen, it opens over the page.

The first time it opens, the panel reopens your latest conversation.

To ask a question:

1. Type your question in the “Your question” field, or choose one of the suggested questions.
2. Press Enter or click **Send**. Shift+Enter adds a new line.
3. While the answer is being written, the **Stop waiting for the answer** button interrupts it. If the answer fails, **Try again** asks for it again.

Answers are formatted. They cite the library documents with a link, and the **Library documents** list follows each answer:

- A link opens a window on the cited passage, highlighted. **Show the PDF** shows the original document.
- The arrow icon opens the document page in a new tab, on the Markdown tab, at the cited passage.

The assistant only relies on the documents embedded for it (**Embedded** status). It searches both by meaning and by exact words, such as article numbers, template codes or acronyms.

> ⚠ Warning
>
> Answers are generated and may be wrong: the regulatory texts are the reference.

The assistant keeps your conversations:

- **History** lists your conversations, most recent first. Only you can see them.
  - Click a conversation to reopen it.
  - The delete icon deletes it for good, after confirmation.
  - **Show older conversations** shows the next ones.
- **New conversation** starts a conversation with no memory of the previous one.

Public data

This chapter only applies to installations where the **Public data** module is enabled for your organisation. Otherwise, the menu entry does not appear.

The **Resources › Public data** page gives access to the data published by the ECB, the EBA and other sources, stored as **cubes**: each cube is a set of series described by dimensions (country, sector, indicator, etc.), in the SDMX format. These data serve as a reference to place your institution against the market.

> **Note**
>
> The cubes are loaded and kept up to date by the platform administrators. In the application, these pages are read-only: you can neither import a cube nor start an update.

The available sources

The referential keeps the following cubes up to date by itself:

Source	Content	Update
ECB	Supervisory ratios, MFI interest rates, yield curve, €STR, reference exchange rates, Euribor, residential property prices, stress indicators (CISS, CLIFS), bank lending survey, loans and deposits of non-financial corporations and households, etc.	Every day
EBA Risk Dashboard	The data annex, one sheet per cube: KRIs, KRI distributions, numerators and denominators. Added to it: the credit risk parameters (default rates, PD, LGD) and the risk assessment questionnaire.	Every week
EBA transparency exercise	The bank-by-bank data: capital, RWA, profit and loss, sovereign exposures, credit and market risk.	Every week
EBA stress test	The bank-by-bank data of the EU-wide stress test: actual figures, restated starting point, baseline and adverse scenarios.	Every week
ECB list of MFIs	The monetary financial institutions, with their LEI, city and group head.	Every week
List of SSM supervised entities	The significant and less significant institutions, their group and the reason for their significance.	Every week

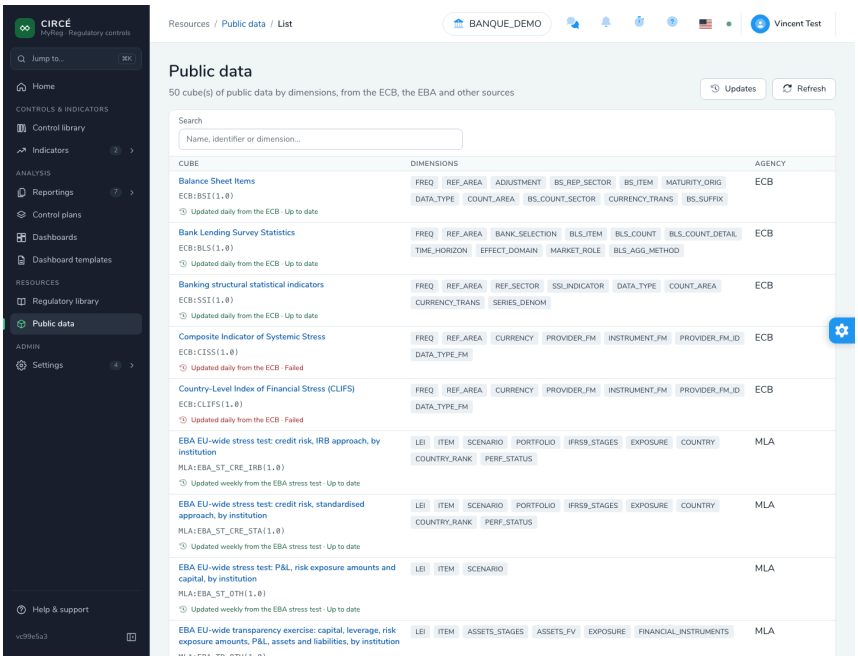
Other sources may appear on the **Automatic updates** page marked **Paused**: they are not fed yet and their data are not available.

The cube list

The **Public data** page lists the cubes with:

- their name, which opens the explorer, and their reference `agency:identifier(version)`;
- for a cube kept up to date automatically, its frequency, for example “Updated daily from the ECB”, and the state of its last update;
- their **Dimensions**;
- their **Agency**.

The **Search** field filters on the name, the identifier or a dimension. **Refresh** reloads the list. **Updates** opens the Automatic updates page.



The list of public data cubes

How to explore a cube

Click a cube’s name to open the explorer.

Choosing the series

- Each dimension has its list of codes. By default, it is **All**. The selection applies when the list closes: there is no confirm button.
- The **From** and **To** fields bound the period. Choose a year, then a quarter, a semester or a month, depending on the cube’s frequency, or **Whole year**. The years that hold data stand out.
- **Clear filters** goes back to the whole cube.

On opening, the explorer shows a first selection of comparable series, and the filters show this selection. Above the results, a strip recalls:

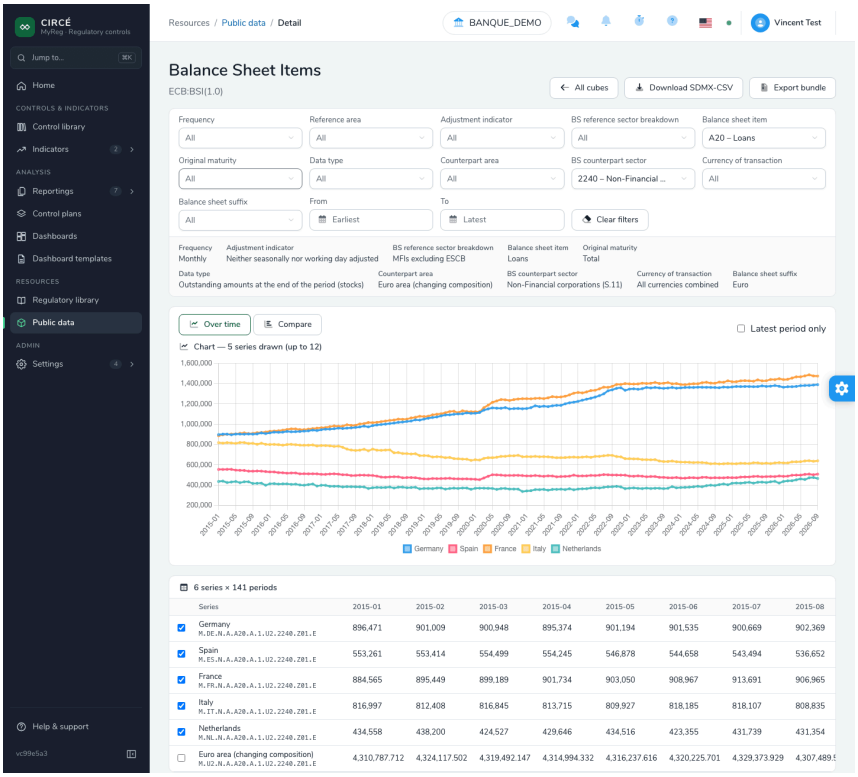
- the dimensions that have a single code in the selection;
- the attributes of the dataset;
- the **Totals** rules: how a total is derived from its members (sum, average, weighted average, end-of-period or start-of-period value, or not derivable from the members).

When the selection is too large, the explorer shows “Too many series to show”. Pick codes in one or more dimensions: the series show as soon as the selection is small enough.

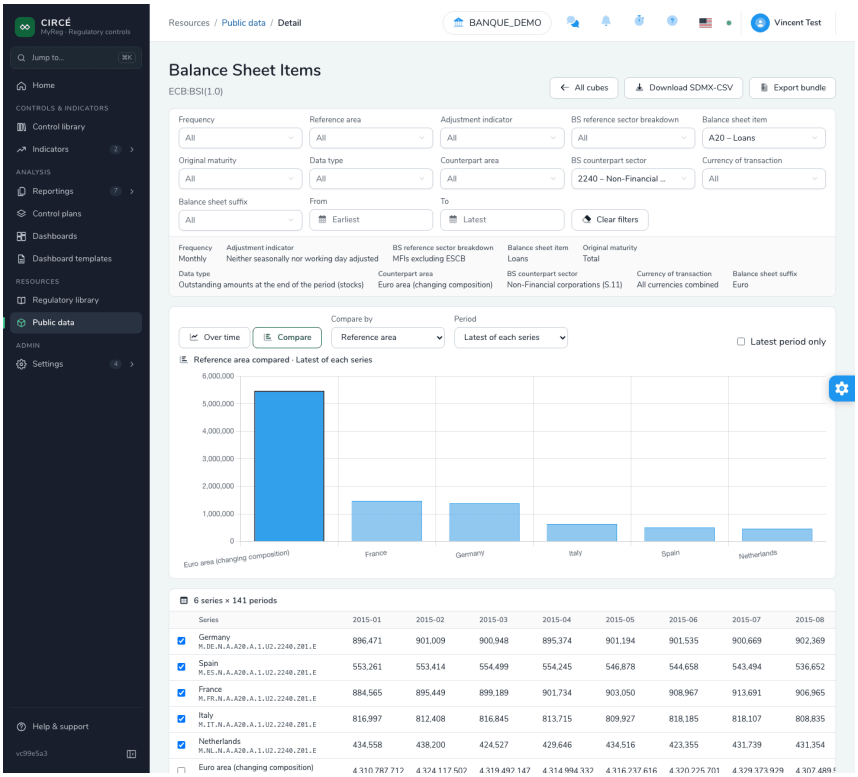
Reading the data

Two views are offered.

- **Over time**: a table of the series by period, and a line chart of the series ticked in the **Chart** column, up to 12 series.
- **Compare**: a bar chart that compares the codes of one dimension. Choose the dimension in **Compare by** and the **Period**, or **Latest of each series**. Totals are drawn as solid, outlined bars. Beyond 6 combinations of the other dimensions, only the first ones are shown: narrow the filters to compare the others.



The cube explorer, Over time view



The Compare view

The **Latest period only** checkbox keeps only the latest value of each series, with its period.

In the table, a dash marks a missing value. An observation whose status is not normal (provisional, estimated, etc.) carries this status as a superscript.

Downloading the data

- **Download SDMX-CSV** downloads the data in the SDMX-CSV format, which opens in Excel.
- **Export bundle** downloads the whole cube, structures and data, as one zip, to import it into another environment.

All cubes goes back to the list.

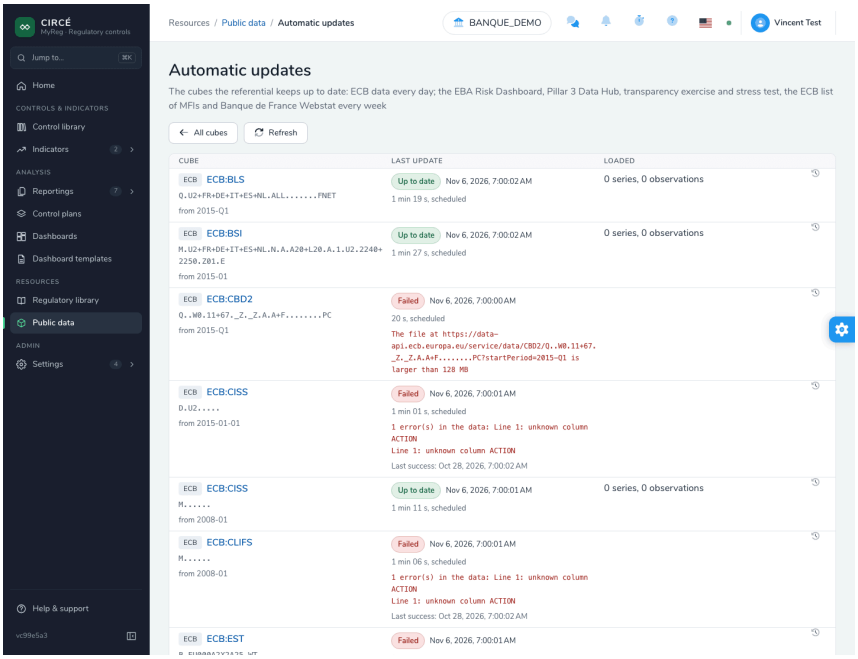
Automatic updates

The **Automatic updates** page lists the cubes the referential keeps up to date. It is read-only.

For each cube, it shows:

- the source (**ECB**, **EBA annex**, **EBA transparency exercise**, **EBA stress test**, **ECB list of MFIs**, etc.) and the cube reference, which opens the explorer;
- the **Paused** mention if the source is not fed;
- the **Last update**: its state (**Updating**, **Up to date** or **Failed**), its date, its duration, whether it was scheduled or started by hand, and the reason for a failure. After a failure, the date of the last success is recalled;
- what was **Loaded**: the number of series and observations, and the source file.

The history icon shows the cube's **Update history**.



The Automatic updates page

Where these data are also used

If the Pillar 3 module is enabled, the peer comparison pages of the Pillar 3 workbooks rely on these data: Risk Dashboard distributions, EBA transparency exercise and stress test.

Glossary

The terms used in this manual, in a sentence or two, with the section that describes them. Bold labels are the application's own.

AnaCredit
: The ECB's granular credit reporting, filed as XML files (T1M, T2M, T2Q). The AnaCredit module loads these files, builds a synthesis, runs the AnaCredit controls and compares the synthesis with FINREP. See Perimeters and reporting files and Controls.

Assistant
: The question-and-answer panel that relies on the indexed documents of the document library. A module distinct from the library. See The assistant.

Base (Left base, Right base)
: The member of a control formula that serves as the reference for the relative difference. For `A == B`, the difference is (A − B) / A with the **Left base** and (B − A) / B with the **Right base**. See Control.

BIRD
: The ECB's Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary. The FINREP from BIRD module computes FINREP templates from a BIRD Input Layer feed. See FINREP from BIRD.

Cell
: One box of a template, defined by its row, its column and, where relevant, its sheet. It corresponds to a DPM datapoint. See Datapoint coordinate.

Control
: A formula that compares data of a reporting. It is defined by its reference, its name, its formula, its base, its match type, an optional precondition and an optional release window. See Control.

Control library
: The single page that gathers your custom controls and the published libraries, chosen with the **Control nature** selector: Custom, Analytical review, EGDQ, Validation rules and AnaCredit. See Control libraries and Controls.

Control plan
: A set of controls, custom or published, run together on reportings with a threshold. See Control plan and Control plans and thresholds.

Coordinate
: How a cell is written in a formula, between braces: `{C 01.00, r0010, c0010}`, with a sheet and dimensions when needed. See Datapoint coordinate.

COREP, FINREP
: The EBA's two main reporting frameworks: COREP for own funds, leverage, liquidity and large exposures, FINREP for financial information. See Taxonomies and frameworks.

Cube
: A set of public data series, described by dimensions (country, sector, indicator…) in the SDMX format, kept up to date from the ECB or the EBA. See Public data.

Custom control
: A control written by your team in the control grammar, as opposed to the controls published by the ECB and the EBA. See Controls.

Dashboard
: A set of indicators followed together over time. Each run gives the value of each indicator for each date of the chosen files. See Dashboard and Indicators and dashboards.

Dashboard template
: An Excel workbook in which some cells hold an indicator formula between `%%`. Generating it on reportings fills those cells. See Dashboard template.

Datapoint
: A data point of the DPM: a template cell, with its dimensions and its metric. In a reporting, a datapoint carries a value. See Data points.

Dimension
: An additional characteristic of a datapoint, for example the country of a template broken down by country. A dimension is written after a vertical bar in the coordinate: `{F 20.04, r0110, c0012 | RCP=eba_GA:FR}`. See Control grammar.

Document library
: The regulatory texts and internal documents indexed for search and for the assistant. See Document library.

DPM, DPM 2
: The EBA's Data Point Model, which describes every cell of every template of every taxonomy. DPM 2 is its current version, available from release 3.4; it is the database the application reads. See Taxonomies and frameworks.

DPM dictionary
: The version of the DPM, in force at a given date, against which a formula is checked. The **Dictionary as of** field of the control form chooses that date. See Control.

DPM-XL
: The EBA language in which the EGDQ-XL and VR-XL rules are published. The application runs these rules as published. It is not used to write your own controls. See Reading a DPM-XL rule.

EBA
: The European Banking Authority, which publishes the taxonomies, the DPM, the validation rules, the risk indicators and the Pillar 3 templates.

EBA indicator
: An indicator of the EBA risk indicator catalogue, shown on the **EBA indicators** page and importable into your indicators. See How to import the EBA indicators.

EGDQ, EGDQ-XL
: The ECB's data quality controls (*ECB Guidance on Data Quality*). **EGDQ-XL** is the library in the DPM-XL format, run as published; **EGDQ** is the historical format, converted into sub-controls and now deprecated. See Control libraries.

Framework
: A family of reportings, for example COREP or FINREP, with its successive taxonomies. See Taxonomies and frameworks.

Grammar (control grammar)
: The syntax of control and indicator formulas: coordinates, operators, functions, time and null-value annotations. See Control grammar.

Indicator
: A value computed from reportings, for example a solvency ratio. Its formula has one member and no comparison operator. An indicator is a **Ratio** or an **Amount**. See Indicators and Indicators and dashboards.

KRI
: A Key Risk Indicator of the EBA Risk Dashboard. The Pillar 3 module computes 21 of them for each workbook and places them against the European distribution. See EBA risk indicators.

Manual value
: In the Pillar 3 module, a value entered by hand, with its justification, in a cell that the filings cannot feed. See Manual values.

Mapping tool
: The mapping tool published by the EBA, which links each cell of the Pillar 3 templates to COREP and FINREP cells. The Pillar 3 module applies its rules. See Pillar 3.

Match type
: How a control's result is judged: **Threshold**, the difference is compared with the threshold chosen at run time; **Exact**, the formula is checked strictly, with a rounding tolerance. See Control and Thresholds.

Member
: Each of the two sides of a control formula, separated by the comparison operator. A member combines coordinates, numbers and functions. See Control grammar.

Module
: An entry point of a taxonomy, for example `COREP_OF_4.2`: the set of templates filed together. The version of a published control is its module. See Control libraries.

Official reporting
: A reporting file marked as the official version of a filing, as opposed to working versions. Runs offer only official reportings by default. See Reporting file.

Open rows
: A template whose number of rows is not fixed by the taxonomy, each institution reporting its own. In a formula, `r999` means every reported row. See Datapoint coordinate.

Perimeter
: The group of reportings you work on, for example an entity or a consolidation level, with a preferred threshold. Control plans and dashboards run on the files of a perimeter. See Regulatory scope.

Period type
: The gap between two periods in a time-dependent formula, chosen at run time: Month, Quarter, Half-year or Year. It fixes what `[T-1]` means. See Control grammar.

Pillar 3
: The disclosures required under the third pillar of Basel. The Pillar 3 module produces the EBA disclosure workbook from the loaded filings. See Pillar 3.

Precondition
: An optional formula that must be true for the control to apply. When it is false, the control is not run and its result is **Precondition is false**. See Control.

Reference
The unique identifier of a control, an indicator or a control plan, for example `REF_0001`. A published control is identified by its reference and its version. See Control.

Reference date
The closing date of a reporting, and the `T` date of a control plan run or a Pillar 3 generation. See How to execute a control plan.

Release
A version of the EBA taxonomy, for example 4.2 or 4.2.1. Releases compare part by part: 4.2 < 4.2.1 < 4.10. See Taxonomies and frameworks.

Release window
The DPM 2 releases (**Min release** and **Max release**) a control applies to. On a reporting whose release is outside the window, the control is not evaluated and its result is **Not applicable**. See Control.

Reporting file
A regulatory reporting loaded into a perimeter: its nature, its reporting date, its templates, its processing status, its official flag and its tags. See Reporting file and Perimeters and reporting files.

Reporting nature
The type of a reporting file: **DPM** for EBA reportings, **RUBA** for the national taxonomy, **ANACREDIT** when the module is enabled. See Reporting file.

Result
What a run produces: for a control plan, the status of each control with its audit trail; for a dashboard, the value of each indicator per date. See Control plan results.

RUBA
The national taxonomy of the ACPR and the Banque de France (RB.xx.xx tables). A RUBA reporting is loaded as XML and has its own detail page. See Perimeters and reporting files.

Run
The launch of a control plan, a dashboard or a dashboard template on reportings. Each run produces a result, kept with its parameters. See Control plan results.

STE
The ECB's Short-Term Exercise, filed as Excel templates. The STE for SREP module loads these templates and runs the ECB validation rules on them. See STE for SREP.

Stress test
The EBA EU-wide stress test. The Stress test workbooks module reads the exercise's template workbooks. See Stress test workbooks.

Tag
A free keyword attached to a control, an indicator, a plan, a dashboard or a reporting file, to group and filter them. See Actions common to all lists.

Taxonomy
A dated version of a framework's reporting, with its templates and cells, in force between two dates. See Taxonomies and frameworks.

Team
With the Teams module, the group of users that business objects belong to. Each user has a role in it: owner, member or viewer. See Teams and permissions.

Template
A regulatory table, for example `C 01.00` or `F 18.00.a`, with its rows, its columns and sometimes its sheets. See Taxonomies and frameworks.

Threshold
The tolerance granted to controls of the Threshold match type: a success value and a warning value, relative, absolute or both. A perimeter has a preferred threshold. See Thresholds.

Validation rules, VR-XL
The EBA Validation Rules. **VR-XL** is the library in the DPM-XL format; **Validation rules** is the historical format, deprecated. See Control libraries.

Validity status
The status of a control or an indicator, computed per quarter, that says whether its formula can be evaluated with the taxonomy in force: Valid, Not valid, Issue (Ambiguous, Incomplete or Valid in a previous taxonomy), Computing. See Validity status.

XBRL
The markup language of regulatory reportings. EBA reportings are loaded as XBRL-XML up to taxonomy 4.1 and as an XBRL-CSV package from 4.2. See How to upload reporting files.

XBRL-CSV package
The filing format of EBA reportings from taxonomy 4.2: a ZIP archive of CSV files with its `META-INF/reportPackage.json`. The application loads it as a reporting and can generate one from an Excel workbook. See How to upload reporting files and Generate an XBRL report.