European Banking Authority

# DPM 2.0 at EBA

EUROFILING 2026

# Contents

# What The DPM 2.0 *Is Not*:

| | |
|---|---|
| ▪ **data exchange format**<br>like xBRL-CSV | formats define how data is transmitted,<br>DPM 2.0 defines how reporting requirements are structured. |
| ▪ **statistical exchange syntax**<br>like SDMX | SDMX defines structural metadata and data messages,<br>DPM 2.0 defines the modelling of reporting requirements. |
| ▪ **messaging standard**<br>like ISO 20022 | ISO 20022 defines transaction messages,<br>DPM 2.0 defines regulatory reporting structures. |
| ▪ **conceptual standard**<br>like ISO 5116 | ISO 5116 abstracts high-level concepts,<br>DPM 2.0 is an operational modelling framework. |
| ▪ **bank-internal dictionary**<br>like BIRD | BIRD defines how banks organise and transform their internal data for reporting,<br>DPM 2.0 models regulatory requirements. |
| ▪ **statistical dictionary**<br>like IReF | IReF defines statistical concepts in an ER model,<br>DPM 2.0 can host and operationalise that metadata. |
| ▪ **supervisory dictionary**<br>like the EBA Frameworks | the Frameworks 2.x – 4.x contain the actual datapoints, templates and rules,<br>DPM 2.0 defines the structure used to organise and maintain that content. |
| ▪ **accessory to XBRL** | XBRL provides a representation model for taxonomies,<br>DPM 2.0 provides the explicit dictionary metamodel (from which taxonomies are derived), driving all stages of the supervisory reporting chain. |

# Three Facets of the DPM Concept

The term ‘DPM’ is commonly used to refer to different facets — content, methodology and metamodel — which can lead to incorrect interpretations unless the facet is made explicit.

## DPM as Content

Published through successive releases of regulatory data dictionaries (e.g., EBA DPM 2.x–4.x), defining regulatory reporting artefacts such as datapoints, templates, validation rules, modules and reporting instructions, among others.

## DPM as Methodology

The modelling method for defining regulatory reporting requirements, covering principles for constructing artefacts such as datapoints, templates, validation rules, applicability conditions and versioning structures, among others.

## DPM as Metamodel

The structural container that organises and stores regulatory metadata, implemented in a relational model defining entities such as metrics, contexts, templates, rules and applicability links, among other elements, and usable cross-sector and cross-authority.

# The DPM 2.0 Is:

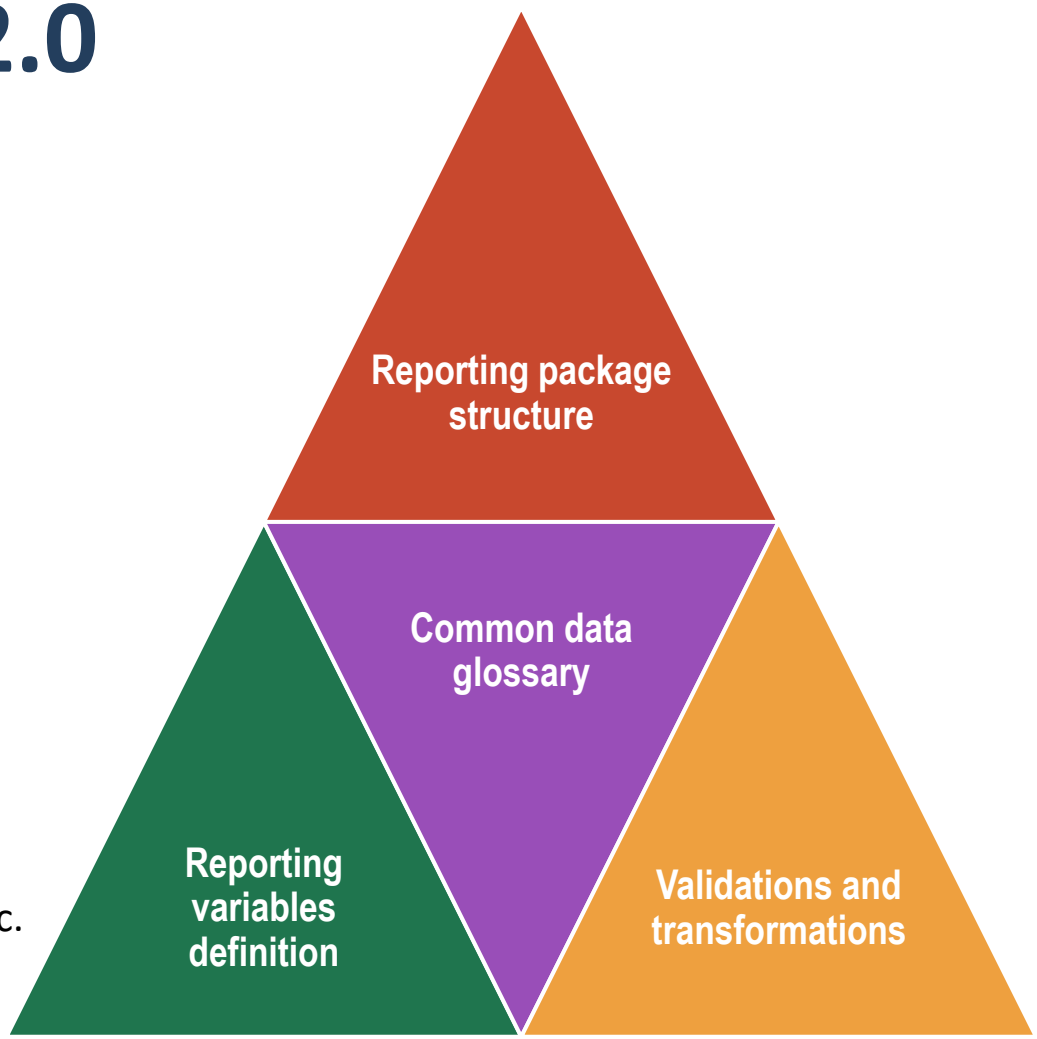
- A **complete redesign** of the original EBA DPM metamodel, created under the **DPM Refit** project by **EBA and EIOPA**.
- A **formal metamodel** supporting specific methodologies for defining regulatory reporting data.
- A **semantically richer model** with e.g.enhanced versioning, glossary structures, compound items, and concept relationships.
- Specifically designed to support **different modelling approaches**:
  - **Template-based** — the supervisory approach where data points are defined by the structure of templates (rows, columns, sheets), including both **fixed** templates, and **open** templates with non-predefined rows/sheets.
  - **Cube-based** — the statistical SDMX-style approach: observations identified by dimensions (key variables) + attributes (fact variables).
  - **Entity-Relationship-based** — the IReF or DORA-style approach: datasets defined by entities, identifiers, attributes, and relationships.
- Including a **full operations metamodel** defining business validation rules and calculation rules as executable expressions, directly readable by validation and calculation engines.
- A **governed and traceable environment** with historisation, ownership, legal references and auditability.

# Structural Blocks of DPM 2.0

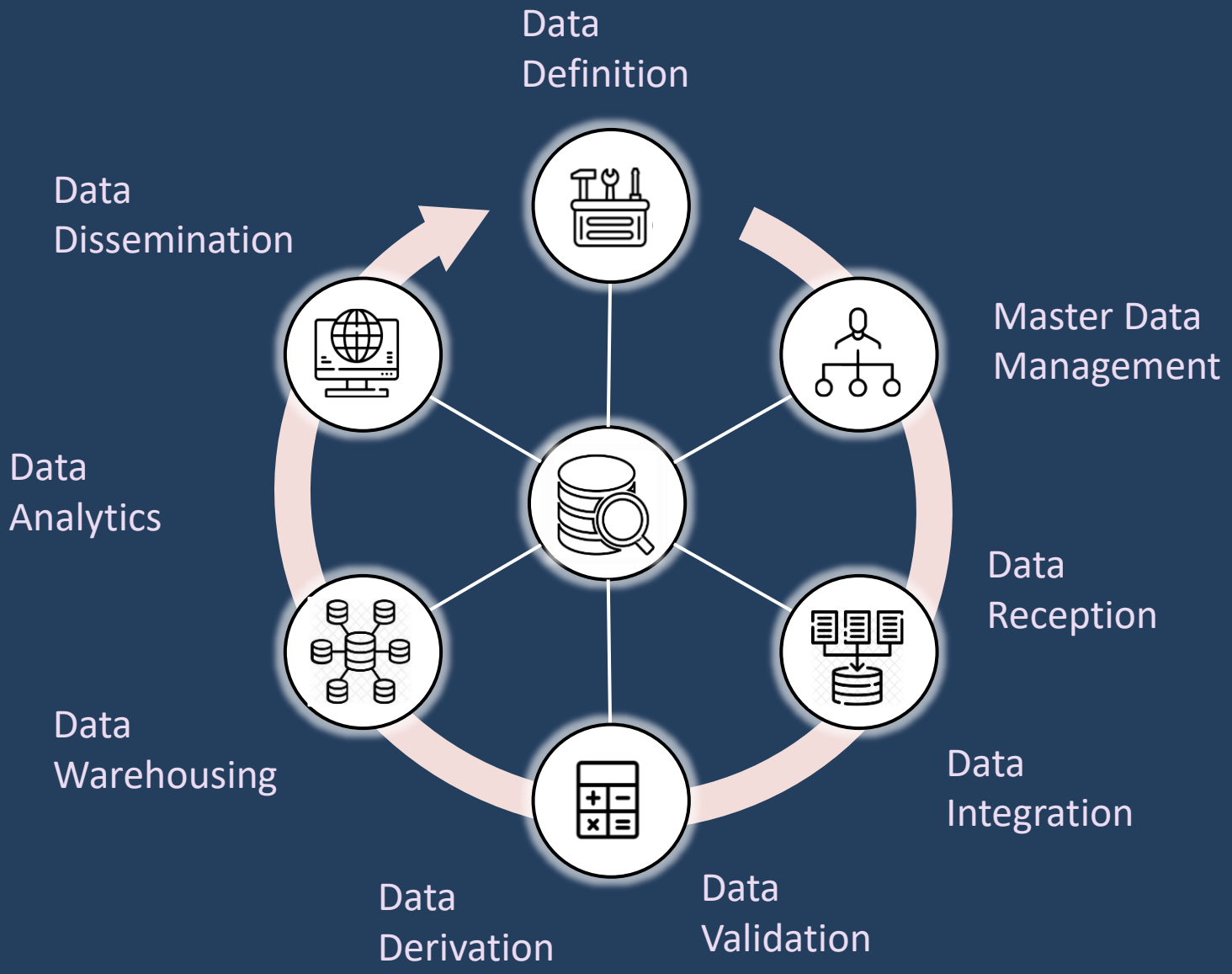
DPM 2.0 provides a formal, relational metamodel that separates **meaning**, **structure**, **measurement**, and **operations**. Its structural blocks define how regulatory requirements are interpreted, organised and made operational:

- **Common data glossary** — the semantic block containing explicit, versioned definitions of regulatory concepts.
- **Reporting package structure** — the structural block defining how datapoints are packaged into frameworks, modules, templates and tables.
- **Reporting variables definition** — the measurement block specifying the variables that quantify regulatory meaning.
- **Validations and transformations** — the operational block defining consistency rules, derivations and computational logic.

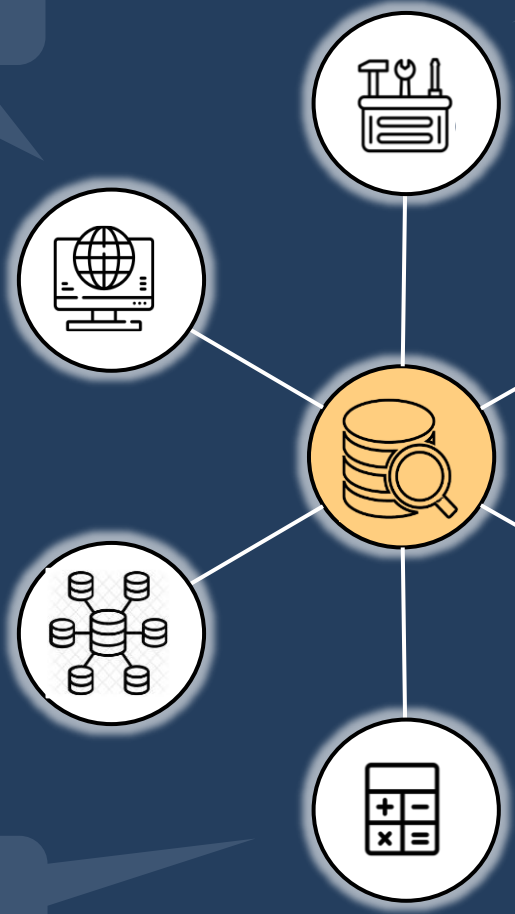
Together, these blocks provide a **coherent, machine-interpretable structure** for regulatory reporting.



# DPM 2.0 use at the EBA



# EUCLID integrated ecosystem



**DPM Studio**
DPM management tool; taxonomy generation; ITS artefacts production

**EDAP**
Data access portal; public and autenticated access; reports, dashboards, APIs

**EMDM**
Entity registers, reporting properties, reporting obligations, reporting calendar

**EDWH**
Layered data storage architecture; raw, derived, curated data; data preparation, analytical datamarts

**DPM 2.0 Database**
Glossary, reporting structures, variables definition, rendering info, validation and calculation rules

**ERRP**
Report reception, technical checking, calendar checking, and data integration

**ECVE**
Calculation and validation engine; checking report data accuracy; deriving data

# DPM 2.0 beyond the EBA

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|---|---|
| ❑ **IReF** | • The ECB's decision to base the IReF Data Dictionary on DPM 2.0 initiated the joint alignment work with the EBA.<br>• DPM 2.1 is incorporating the metamodel adjustments identified in the IReF gap analysis. |
| ❑ **DPM Alliance** | • The DPM metamodel evolution is under the governance of the DPM Alliance (EBA, EIOPA, ECB).<br>• The participating authorities envision or are implementing the use of DPM 2.x across their respective domains. |
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| ❑ **Vendors** | • The market is also adopting DPM-based approaches, with RegTech providers offering solutions built directly on DPM 2.0 artefacts.<br>• One of these solutions was demonstrated at this conference. |
| ❑ **JRBC** | • The EGCDD is adopting DPM 2.0 as the basis for the Common Data Dictionary for the EU banking sector. |

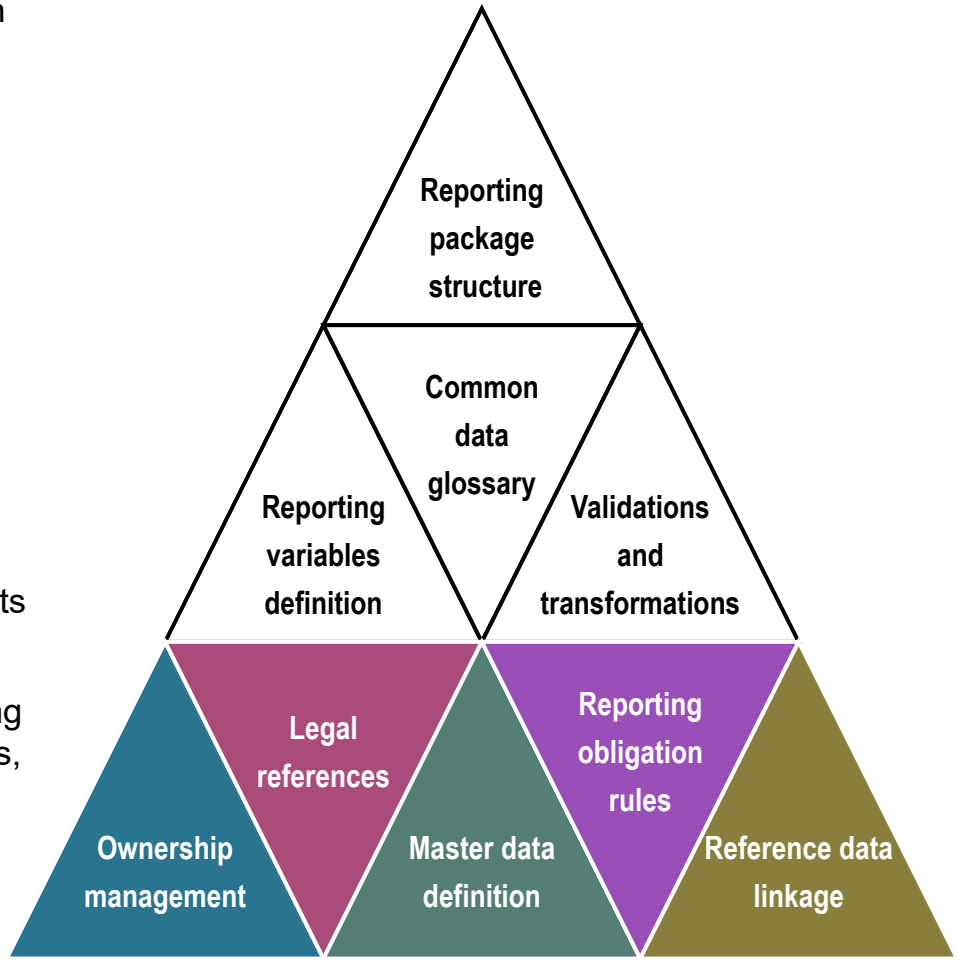
# Future Structure of the DPM Metamodel

The foreseen DPM metamodel evolution extends the original four structural blocks with additional capabilities required for a multi-authority, legally-grounded and interoperable reporting ecosystem.

Five complementary blocks strengthen governance, traceability and integration:

- **Ownership** ensures clear responsibility for each metadata item in a multi-owner environment.
- **Legal references** provide traceability back to the legal sources of reporting requirements.
- **Master data definition** specifies the master-data properties required to describe each type of reporting subject, ensuring consistent and reusable metadata across domains.
- **Reference data linkage** connects DPM metadata to authoritative external code lists and classifications (e.g. ISO, Eurostat).
- **Reporting obligation rules** define the metadata needed to express which reporting subjects are required to submit which data, under which conditions and frequencies, in a form designed to be consumed by rule-execution engines.

Together, these nine blocks form the basis for a **governed, interoperable and machine-actionable metadata framework** capable of supporting integrated reporting across the EU.



# Key Message

The ongoing convergence across authorities, domains and initiatives points clearly in the same direction.

**DPM 2.x is emerging as the common syntactic foundation for supervisory data across the EU.**

# Thank you!

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