

The DPM 2.1 New Features

The new features introduced in DPM 2.1 build upon and fully preserve all existing DPM 2.0 capabilities, ensuring complete continuity with the current framework. In addition, DPM 2.1 introduces eight key enhancements that have been identified as important enablers for the continued convergence of the EBA and ECB reporting ecosystems. These improvements support the broader objective of developing and maintaining a shared data dictionary while extending the DPM's ability to accommodate both supervisory and statistical reporting requirements.

The principal benefits of DPM 2.1 include:

- Enhanced standardisation through the use of patterns (regular expressions) for property validation.
- Greater flexibility in maintaining and versioning item names and descriptions.
- Improved modelling and management of compound properties.
- Enhanced organisational modelling through structured hierarchical organisation data.
- Support for conceptual modelling through the explicit distinction between logical and physical frameworks.
- Clear identification of the role and origin of modules within the data lifecycle (reported, calculated, or disseminated).
- Improved consistency and harmonisation of naming and labelling conventions.
- Better support for the convergence of supervisory, resolution, and statistical reporting through a common data dictionary.

A more comprehensive description of the new features can be found in the sections below:

1. Regex-Based Property Validation

Users can define regular expression (Regex) patterns directly on properties to enforce value constraints. This provides a simpler alternative to creating multiple validation rules, improves data quality, and aligns DPM with the SDMX Facet concept.

2. Item versioning on names and description

Item names and descriptions become versioned alongside existing versioned attributes. This allows users to track the full history of item definitions and regulatory references across releases.

3. Compound Property Support

DPM can explicitly represent compound properties and their underlying base properties. This supports more sophisticated business modelling scenarios while preserving contextual information associated with specialized properties.

4. Organizational Hierarchies

DPM can explicitly represent different domains, departments, or units within the same organization and define their hierarchical relationships, improving organizational modelling and governance.

5. Logical and Physical Framework

Frameworks can now be explicitly classified as Logical or Physical

This helps users distinguish conceptual models from implementation models and relate them through the existing DPM structures.

6. Modules classification

Modules can be explicitly classified according to their origin or purpose as reported, calculated or disseminated.

This provides greater transparency regarding how each module is used and managed.

7. Compound Property Support

DPM can explicitly represent compound properties and their underlying base properties. This supports more sophisticated business modelling scenarios while preserving contextual information associated with specialized properties.

8. Naming Consistency

Field names are standardized by replacing "Label" with "Name" in selected entities, improving consistency and clarity throughout the model.

9. Explicit JSON Taxonomy in module version

Each module version can include its JSON taxonomy directly in the DPM database. This makes glossary usage and taxonomy information readily available to users and supports a variety of downstream use cases.