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DGS Single Customer View Data Delivery Agreement for banks

Data Delivery Agreement of *De Nederlandsche Bank*, based on the Single Customer View Policy Rule of July 2017

Owner: Resolution Division
Manager Resolution

DNB-public

Version 1.1.0

DNB-GLO-CODE:
DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K

SUMMARY OF VERSIONS AND STATUS

Version history

Version	Date	Comment	Author(s)
0.8	23 June 2017	First version of this document based on AnaCredit DDA	Ronald Damhof / Rudy Oosterling
(0.9*)	07 July 2017	Processed review results of Ingrid Jagt	Ronald Damhof / Rudy Oosterling
1.0	12 September 2017	Processed feedback of banks and changes to the LDM that impact this document. (See release notes for changes to the document)	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.1	09 October 2017	Processed feedback about inconsistent requirement for use of double quotation marks versus inverted commas in chapter 2.4.1. It should be double quotation marks.	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.1	09 October 2017	Corrected the lists with csv file column header definition, which lacked a closing double quotation mark in the last column. Chapter 2.4.2 up to and including 2.4.22	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.1	26 October 2017	Correction of gloCode and dataDeliveryCode for matching the technical specifications for the metadata xml and xsd files. Chapter: 1.3, 2.1, 2.3.5, 2.3.8 and 3.4	Rudy Oosterling / Roland Hommes
1.0.1	26 October 2017	Added footnote in chapter 2.4.1 that explains that for each currency it's required to report the value without thousand separator and decimal separator, so the requirements are applicable to all currencies. Not only for euro's.	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.1	1 November 2017	Review of linguistic usage.	Robert Geurts
1.0.2	22 February 2018	General correction of internal/external references to sections and/or documents.	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.2	22 February 2018	Added reference to Delivery of data to DNB using Logius Digipoort	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.2	22 February 2018	Corrected the example in section 2.6.6.2 on dealing with logical entities.	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.2	26 February 2018	Altered text of point 3 of section 1.12 and added a footnote.	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.2	27 February 2018	Updated Figure 3 in section 3.4 on page 31 to an English version	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.2	27 February 2018	The Data Delivery code has been made final. Section 1.3 page 7 and Section 2.3 page 13	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.2	27 February 2018	Removed the following bank obligation in section 1.7: keep an archive of DGS SCV data that has been exchanged for a period of 5 years	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.2	27 February 2018	Rewriting of section 4.1 about the reporting population and the source for its identifying codes.	Rudy Oosterling

1.0.2	28 February 2018	Synchronized all LDM specific changes. A list of these changes is provided in the Release notes of the LDM.	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.2	28 February 2018	Removed footnote on section Appendix B. Rules will only be published in the DDA and the LDM Report.	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.2	28 February 2018	Removed the authorization explanation in section 2.2 as it is decided that segregation is not required.	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.3	03 March 2018	Corrected quotation marks, that had been overwritten by MsWord into inverted commas for text field delimiter in section 2.4.1	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.3	23 July 2018	The entity party_role has to be delivered as part of the csv files. The entity has been added to the list in section 2.1, its file interface specification has been added in section 2.4.20 and its mapping to the logical data model has been added in section 3.3	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.3	23 July 2018	Section 2.6.6 and 2.6.6.x have been rewritten to give clearer insight into what is required and what is not. Now it should be clear that only entity type delivery is required with rowcounts for each logical entity in the model. Checksums are not required. Additionally an example of the entity type delivery csv file content is provided in Apendix C	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.3	23 July 2018	Appendix C is moved to appendix D. Appendix C now contains an example of the content for entity type delivery.	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.3	23 July 2018	Appendix A and Appendix B have been updated to reflect the changes to the validation rules. For changes to the rules, see the release notes of the LDM.	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.3	26 July 2018	General correction of wording for better reading through the whole document.	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.3	26 July 2018	The Logius issued message name as mentioned in section 1.3 and 2.3 has been changed to AnaCredit. Make sure to read the latest version of the Logius Digipoort documentation.	Rudy Oosterling
1.0.4	26 September 2018	Section 3.2.1 and Appendix A & B have been updated to reflect the changes to the validation rules. Changed the method of treating mandatory values and mandatory relationships in the LDM. In general: Primary Key values and Foreign key Values are always mandatory. Required attributes (formerly mandatory) are validated by a generic check-for-value rule Required child records (mandatory relationships) are validated by check-for-child-existence rules. (some of which are blocking and some of which are signaling) For more detail see the release notes of the LDM and the LDM itself. Note: Some blocking rules have been made signaling.	Rudy Oosterling
1.1	30 April 2019	General non functional textual revisions for better readability or understanding have been made throughout the document.	Rudy Oosterling & Marcel van der Aar

1.1	30 April 2019	Added table with description on how documents in the GLO relate to each other in chapter 1.2	Marcel van der Aar
1.1	30 April 2019	Added separate document that contains the details of all custom validations and basic constraints. Report model constraints.	Rudy Oosterling
1.1	30 April 2019	Added chapter 2.1.1 that describes the main entity attributes that define each data delivery: bank identifier and reporting reference date	Rudy Oosterling
1.1	30 April 2019	removed references to the 2 csv files that are removed from the data delivery: attribute_delivery.csv attribute_combination_delivery.csv	Rudy Oosterling
1.1	30 April 2019	Updated the document to reflect the changes to the LDM. See Release notes LDM for details of these changes.	Rudy Oosterling
1.1	30 April 2019	Updated the document to reflect the changes to the validation rules. See Release notes LDM to see which business rules have been changed. For the detailed specification of the change, see the Report Model constraints document.	Rudy Oosterling
1.1	30 April 2019	Updated chapter 2.5 on validation strategy Added documentation on blocking basic constraint validation and blocking and signaling custom constraint validation. Added documentation on solving violations with the validation result feedback	Rudy Oosterling
1.1	30 April 2019	Removed all specifications / documentation on "in-data" checksums. Only entity rowcounts remain applicable as "in-data" completeness validation. Related to attribute_delivery and attribute_combination_delviery removal.	Rudy Oosterling
1.1	30 April 2019	Updated chapter 4.2 about the reference data sets list: added correspondence language and country of cross border service	Rudy Oosterling
1.1	11 June 2019	Updated chapter 2.6.6.2 with more detailed documentation on defining rowcounts for logical entities.	Rudy Oosterling

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1 DATA DELIVERY AGREEMENT

1.1 Subject of the agreement

This agreement enables the delivery of the DGS Single Customer View files of banks (DGS SCV data exchange), i.e. the provision of data on depositors, their representatives and their bank accounts, to De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB) for the purpose of the Dutch Deposit Guarantee Scheme (DGS). The provisions in this agreement are compliant with DGS-legislation and DNB policy rules (see section 1.2, reference documents).

This agreement sets out the arrangements concerning:

- the data to be delivered, and the delivery medium, format and frequency;
- the conditions and terms to be met by banks towards DNB, and
- changes to the agreement.

1.2 Reference documents

Document	URL
Richtlijn 2014/49/EU inzake Depositogarantiestelsels (DGSD)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1505414562062&uri=CELEX:32014L0049
Wet op het financieel toezicht (Wft)	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020368/
Besluit bijzondere prudentiële maatregelen, beleggerscompensatie en depositogarantie Wft (Bbpm)	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020414/
Besluit prudentiële regels Wft (Bpr)	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020420/
Faillissementswet (Fw)	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0001860/
Beleidsregel Individueel Klantbeeld Wft 2017 (Single Customer View Policy Rule)	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stcrt-2017-41434.html
Beleidsregel Reikwijdte en Uitvoering Depositogarantiestelsel (Policy Rule on the Scope and Execution of the DGS)	https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stcrt-2017-41453.html
Formal Logical Data Model	https://www.dnb.nl/resolutie/depositogarantiestelsel/individueel-klantbeeld/specificatie-van-de-gegevenslevering/index.jsp
Handboek Gegevenslevering DGS versie 3.1 (DGS Data Delivery Manual 3.1)	https://www.dnb.nl/resolutie/depositogarantiestelsel/individueel-klantbeeld/index.jsp
Delivery of data to DNB using Logius Digipoort	https://www.dnb.nl/resolutie/depositogarantiestelsel/individueel-klantbeeld/specificatie-van-de-gegevenslevering/index.jsp

How the files/documents contained in the GLO relate to each other is described in the table below.

Please be advised that the GLO (or Data Delivery Agreement) is much more than just this GLO-***document***, and only when you have correctly implemented all aspects of the entire GLO-***set*** of files and documents will you be able to achieve technical compliance.

GLO	
Document	**Description**
GLO-*Document*	**DGS Single Customer View Data Exchange - GLO_<date>_<version>.pdf** (this document) Technical (management) information concerning the gegevensleveringsovereenkomst (Data Delivery Agreement). Additional to specifications, this document contains all references and user instructions on information/documents/files nessesary to correctly compose a file delivery compliant with the GLO. Also meant for data-specialists.
Data model (technical)	**DNB_STAT_NDGS_SCV_GLO_<version>.ldm** File in native Power Designer format with which banks can implement the requirements of the data model into a database. Meant for data specialists.
Data model (HTML)	**DNB_STAT_DGS_SCV_GLO_Report_for_Banks_<date>_<version>.zip** Version of the data model that can be opened in a web browser. Meant as a reference for data specialists. Contains references for fields, schema's, validations, entities, codes, relationships, data types, value lists, etc.
Model constraints	**DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K - Report model constraints_<version>.docx** All model constraints comprised in a single document for easy reference.
Reference data sets	**Reference_data_sets_<date>_<version>.xlsx** Excel sheet which in each tab lists the content of the reference/enumeration tables of the data model. See paragraph 4.2 for more information.
Reference metadata sets	**Reference_metadata_sets_<date>_<version>.xlsx** Excel sheet which lists the content of the tables of the data delivery validation model in the LDM. See paragraph 4.3 for more information.
Release notes	**Release Notes_<version>.xlsx** Excel sheet which lists all changes from version to version in the GLO.

1.3 Data delivery, global overview

An overview of the design, run and control processes of the DGS SCV data exchange is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Design, Run and Control overview of DGS SCV data exchange

Global description of the process:

- DNB determines the DGS SCV data-exchange specifications (Data Delivery Agreement, Logical Data Model);
- DNB publishes these specifications, including the public encryption key on the website of DNB;
- Banks use this information to operationalize the DGS SCV data exchange;
- DNB publishes the DGS SCV data-exchange obligations in DNB's DLR;
- Banks have secure access to DNB's DLR where they can view the obligation;
- Banks deliver the DGS SCV data exchange files to Logius. Transport as well as files are encrypted;
- Logius receives the data, performs a number of technical checks and sends a delivery notification back to the bank. Subsequently Logius pushes the data exchange files to DNB. Logius will not be able to access the files by any means;
- DNB receives the data, performs a number of technical and logical validations, updates the status of the obligation and publishes the outcome of these validations to DNB's DLR;
- Designated (by the bank) employees will receive a notification;
- Banks can view these outcomes (and status) in DNB's DLR.

Generally, the total data delivery has the features described below. Chapter 2 discusses the delivery of each file in greater detail.

The table below indicates the parameters which are necessary to make the generic description as described in paragraph 1.4 of document *Delivery of data to DNB using Logius Digipoort_<version>.pdf* of the Logius services specific for DGS SCV.

Variable	Value used
Logius issued message name	DNB_rapportages
Reporter identifier	Bank identifier (= RIAD code)
Data Delivery Code	ZNDGSXASCVXXXGXX
GLO Code	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K
Hashing method	SHA-256
Encryption	AES-256
Data file types	CSV, semicolon separated

The delivery timeline is specified in the delivery schedule (see 3.4).

1.4 Data delivery for data quality assessment

Banks are required to prove compliance with the guidelines for reliable and timely DGS SCV data delivery. The aim is to ensure data quality of the submitted SCV files as if they are prepared for an actual DGS payout situation. DNB is supervising the compliance of a bank in its capacity as Dutch DGS authority. The data being transferred for evaluation purposes are required to have a full ‘production’ status. Submitting SCV files with limited and/or fictitious data does not enable DNB to adequately assess the compliance of a bank with the data quality requirements in a real payout situation. The SCV files therefore have to be identical to the SCV files generated for an actual DGS payout situation. No data minimalisation, no data samples, no anonymization.

Banks will be requested to submit production data for evaluating data quality. Banks are asked and expected to make a data delivery before the deadline, which can be as short as three working days. DNB will make the request, and communicate the deadline by means of a reporting obligation in DLR.

1.5 Data delivery in case of an actual DGS payout situation

In case banks fail and the DGS is activated, banks are obliged to submit all required DGS data within three working days.

1.6 Data quality strategy

In the context of data exchanges for DGS Single Customer View, there is always a trade-off between the requirement to submit data within three working days and the requirement to meet the standards concerning data quality. A high degree of availability often compromises checks, with all its consequences for the quality of the data and, consequently, their use and interpretation. Another factor to consider is cost, which is often incurred downstream to make the data fit the purpose.

In striking a balance between these two requirements, DNB has adopted the following approach:

- Parties down the chain can prove without doubt they are able to meet the technical requirements through validation rules used to determine the acceptance of the delivery (2.5);
  - [1] a number of checks that are technical in nature (Logius subscription, XML validity, PKI-o validity, existence recipient, valid MIME, etc..)
  - [2] a reporting requirement in DNB's DLR(administrative check)
  - [3] a file structure specification as described in the Data Delivery Agreement (Structure check)
  - [4] a highly specified and formalised logical data model (3.2) which specifies explicitly all the blocking validation rules (constraints) within the data delivery set;
- [1] on top of that, a list of validation rules (appendix A) that are not explicitly modelled[1] but are checked and reported on:
- there is a category of validation rules that are labelled as 'signaling', meaning potentially blocking;[2]
- banks are informed as soon as possible with regard to the blocking validation results if a delivery cannot be accepted, subsequently the delivery is not accepted. When the bank meets the blocking validation rules, it has met its delivery obligation. This however does not automatically mean the delivery is of sufficient data quality;
- banks are informed about the results of signaling rules – the delivery will be accepted; informing banks allows them to start improving their internal processing chain/data quality;
- having accepted a data delivery, DNB can also conduct checks that involve other data than the data delivered, these plausability rules are also labelled as 'signaling' and are stated in appendix B;
- signaling rules may require resubmission, i.e. an obligation to resubmit data.

  Please note that process data of data deliveries which cannot be validated will be administered for management information purposes.

1.7 Bank's responsibilities/obligations

The bank undertakes the required actions to:

- enable access to DNB's DLR;
- have a working connection with Logius;
- deliver and, if necessary, redeliver data in accordance with the applicable specifications;
- arrange for the data to be protected from access by unauthorised individuals;
- notify DNB in advance and with no delay if it is unable to deliver the data by the specified deadline (paragraph 3.4)
- deliver data in accordance with the applicable delivery requirements (including delivery deadlines) until the validation rules are met;
- provide information in case plausibility analyses prompt DNB to request a clarification;
- comply with requests for resubmission.

DNB expects to receive data directly (via Logius) from the banks. It is not advised to submit data through intermediaries.

[1] Also rules that are somewhat implicit in the logical data model have been explicity repeated in Appendix A, e.g. specialisation model constraints

[2] This means that they initially have a warning status (and do not affect the acceptance of the delivery) but should be addressed and improved.

1.8 DNB's responsibilities/obligations

DNB will adequately specify the requirements to enable banks to meet these.

DNB will notify banks of data delivery issues, including:

- blocking validation results (see paragraph 2.5 for details):
  - *technical:* is the incoming data technically compliant with regards to Logius requirement (subscription, PKI-O, etc.) and DNB (decryption, unzipping, etc.?
  - *administrative*: is the incoming data delivery in line with the requirements set by DNB?
  - *structure*: do the deliveries comply with the required naming and structure?
  - *logical*: do the data meet the validation rules of the logical data model and is the data delivery complete?
- If possible, automated feedback is given on blocking and signaling validation rules;
- feedback on plausibility checks[3] in case DNB requires additional information after evaluating the results of plausibility checks;
- If possible, specific feedback on data quality issues through manual inspection.

DNB will arrange for the prescribed data protection measures in accordance with the information classification level. See paragraph 1.11 for more information.

1.9 Privacy[4] and retention period

The data being submitted both for evaluation of data quality and an actual DGS activation are considered to have a full 'production' status. Therefore it is not a 'test' in the traditional sense. The SCV data exchange for data quality purposes can therefore not be any different as for an actual DGS payout. No data minimalisation, no anonymization.

- The moment data is received and Logius acknowledges receipt of the data, the responsibility for the data shifts from banks to DNB;
- Data is processed in accordance with its information classification (paragraph 1.11);
- DGS SCV data sent from the banks to DNB is required to be encrypted at all times during transport by means of transport encryption and file encryption;
- Validation results by DNB are made accessible by means of DNB's DLR[5] and is considered secure;
- In the banks' IKB-system, the DGS SCV data files are secured and deleted according to the banks policy regarding privacy and retention period;
- By means of authorization in DNB's DLR it is possible for banks to assign employees that only can access and view the DGS related requirements, deliveries and validation results.
- Excluded from the definition of data in this regard is the metadata of the information exchange. The retention period of this (meta)data is undetermined.

[3] The first priority is to provide feedback on blocking validation rules. DNB's ambition is to also provide feedback reports on signaling validation rules, with the objective of preparing the applicable divisions within the banks for the moment when signaling rules become blocking.

[4] Subject to the General Data Protection Regulation

[5] DNB's DLR is also used for regulatory reporting and statistical reporting.

Retention for SCV-file validation:

- the retention period of submitted data will be as long as it takes DNB to process and validate the submitted data, with a maximum of 3 months;
- the submitted data will be deleted physically from all mediums within DNB, which includes backups;
- the logical validation results contain only references to submitted data by means of technical keys, which are not considered to be of the same information classification, and may therefore not contain any data that can be related to actual customer or account data. They will be archived for as long as required by DNB;
- the banks will be notified of the deletion by DNB through feedback in DLR;
- access to the submitted data is strictly limited to a few (screened) employees of DNB's resolution division and database administration;
- any access to the submitted data will be logged.

Retention for an actual DGS payout:

- the retention period will be 20 years.

1.10 Compliance framework

The compliance framework is described in detail in the DGS policy rules of DNB.

1.11 Data ownership and information classification

Subject	Who/what
Owner within DNB:	Supervision Division, Resolution Department Manager

Criticality assessment performed (Y/N)	By	Result
Yes	Data owner DNB	DNB-CONFIDENTIAL

DNB classification	Explanatory notes
DNB-PUBLIC	Information classified as **DNB-PUBLIC** is accessible to all stakeholders within and outside of DNB.
DNB-UNRESTRICTED	Access to information classified as **DNB-UNRESTRICTED** must be limited exclusively to persons employed by or performing work at DNB.
DNB-RESTRICTED	Information classified as **DNB-RESTRICTED**, can be made accessible to persons who are involved in the matter or would benefit from a general awareness of it in accordance with the rules of DNB.
DNB-CONFIDENTIAL	For information classified as **DNB-CONFIDENTIAL**, access should be limited to persons who "need to know", i.e. those who require the information for the proper performance of professional duties. "Need to know" should be interpreted broadly enough to enable staff to (a) access information relevant to their tasks; and (b) take over tasks from colleagues with minimal delay in the event of absences. "Need to know" access should be authorised at the appropriate level within DNB.
DNB-SECRET	For information classified as **DNB-SECRET**, access should be strictly limited to persons who are directly involved in the matter and of who the "need-to-know" access is explicitly authorised, to the extent possible in a traceable way, at the appropriate level within DNB.

Subject	Required?	Explanatory notes
Encryption	Yes	Data transport is encrypted from the transporter to DNB. Data encryption is the transporter's responsibility and DNB will oversee it. Data transport encryption from the bank to the transporter is the bank's responsibility. Data exchange files are encrypted by the bank, using a RSA-2048 public key, provided by DNB. Decryption keys are solely in possession of DNB (the transporter/Logius is not in possession of these keys).
Anonymization	Not allowed	Anonymization does not apply. DGS SCV data are related to actual depositors (natural and non-natural persons).

1.12 Data Integrity

The demands regarding the integrity of DGS SCV data are classified as **very high**, as such, the following measures are taken to ensure compliance:

- The DGS SCV data exchange is encrypted in transport end to end. Files are encrypted using a DNB public key (RSA-2048) where the private key is only in possession of the DNB resolution division;
- The SCV file delivery needs to consist of a predetermined number of files, DNB will validate the number of delivered files;
- The content of the files can be hashed and in such a case the hash needs to be calculated by the banks upon delivery, DNB will then validate these completeness-hashes to ensure the files are identical to the time of sending.

1.13 Changes to the agreement

In the event of changes to the agreement, the procedure described in section 5.3 (Changes to the agreement) is followed.

1.14 Administrative processing

DNB publishes this document under reference 2017/191536.

2 FILE DELIVERY SPECIFICATIONS

2.1 Deliveries and files for each data delivery agreement

This section describes the content of the DGS SCV data exchange, excluding Logius related files. These can be found in document "Delivery of data to DNB using Logius Digipoort". The file interfaces and files are specified below. The following tables list the files that must be reported under the DDA in question. Banks deliver data on the basis of *not more than* the applicable DDA.

GLO code[6]	Frequency	Source file
DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	*Ad hoc*	A (win)zipped container where the name of the container can be determined by the bank but must adhere to the following pattern: [a-zA-Z0-9_-] (numbers, letters, underscore and hyphen)

All files must be submitted, even when there is no content, see below.

.csv files to be included in the delivery	container
dnbmetadata.xml	X
address.csv	X
bank_account.csv	X
bank_account_blockage.csv	X
bank_account_ownership.csv	X
bank_scv_delivery.csv	X
depositor.csv	X
depositor_representation.csv	X
entity_type_delivery.csv	X
identification_by_document.csv	X
natural_person.csv	X
natural_person_identification.csv	X
natural_person_with_national_identifier.csv	X
natural_person_without_national_identifier.csv	X
non_natural_person.csv	X
non_natural_person_identification.csv	X
party.csv	X
party_role.csv	X
representative.csv	X
structured_address.csv	X
unstructured_address.csv	X

2.1.1 Data delivery defining attributes

The attributes that define the full data set of the delivery are modelled in the LDM in the entity "bank scv delivery". These are "bank identifier" and "reporting reference date". The DGS data delivery manual describes in detail what these attributes should contain. In short:

- "bank identifier":
  The bank identifier that uniquely identifies the bank. The type of code to provide is "Riad code"
- "reporting reference date":
  The date on which the DGS has been activated for the bank

[6] The abbreviation GLO is the Dutch translation of the data delivery agreement and translates to "gegevensleveringsovereenkomst". To enhance compatibility on DNB side when providing support, the term GLO code is used in favour of its English translation.

2.2 Access to DNB's DLR

All DGS agreements and requirements, the data deliveries, their statuses and the validation results are published in DNB's DLR. Banks are required to have access to this portal. Instructions are published on the DNB website[7].

2.3 Delivery of data to DNB using Logius Digipoort

DNB expects that the reporting agent delivers its reports via the Logius portal. In order to do this, please use the values listed below.

Variable	Value(s) to be used
Logius issued message name	DNB_rapportages
Reporter identifier	NL… (Riad code)
Data Delivery Code	ZNDGSXASCVXXXGXX
GLO code	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K
Hashing method	SHA-256
Encryption method	AES-256
Data file types	CSV, semicolon separated

Details on how to use the Logius portal, including the checks done by Logius and DNB, can be found in "Delivery of data to DNB using Logius Digipoort" published on the DGS SCV part of the DNB website[8].

2.4 <entity>.csv file interface

This section describes the metadata aspects of .csv files. Banks must deliver one file for each entity. In addition, an exhaustive list of attributes is provided that is to be delivered for each file. As a rule, one .csv file must be submitted for each entity type in the logical data model, where only entity types that contain extra information in addition to their primary key attribute or attributes are subject to delivery. "Extra information" means an attribute of its own or a foreign key to another entity type. All .csv files must at least contain the column headers of the respective entity, even if there are no records to report for that entity.

2.4.1 <entity>.csv file description (metadata)

The table below describes the metadata aspects of each .csv file.

Metadata	
Description:	See logical data model. Each entity in the logical data model represents a file (.csv). As a rule, entities without characteristics – attributes or relationships – are not required.
File name:	The entity code in the logical data model is used as the file name. In this code, spaces are replaced by underscores (_)
Selection:	Each entity is delivered in its entirety, and must be a snapshot of the situation when the DGS was activated

[7] https://www.dnb.nl/statistiek/digitaal-loket-rapportages/algemeen/index.jsp

[8] https://www.dnb.nl/resolutie/depositogarantiestelsel/individueel-klantbeeld/specificatie-van-de-gegevenslevering/index.jsp

Metadata	
File format:	CSV (semicolon delimited)
Character set:	UTF-8
Field separator:	; (semicolon, ASCII number: 59)
Heading:	Yes, this contains the names of the columns, taking into account the field separator and the text field delimiter
End of Line indicator:	CRLF
Text field delimiter:	" (double quotation mark, ASCII number: 34)Escape character: \ (backslash, ASCII number: 92) Example 1: The string with inverted commas: This is a “test” then becomes: "This is a “test”" *(the word test is enclosed in inverted commas of ascii numbers: 147 and 148)* Example 2: The string with double quotation marks: That was an "error" then becomes: "That was an \"error\"" *(the word error is enclosed double quotion marks of ascii numbers: 34)*
Text field format:	Free text (unless otherwise specified)
Null values:	;;
Date field delimiter:	No delimiter
Date format:	ISO 8601 format, YYYY-MM-DD
Numeric format:	Numeric fields such as amounts, percentages or chances must not contain dots (.) or commas (,). All of these must be entered in whole numbers, i.e. NNNNNNNNNNNN (no leading or trailing zeros, no decimals, no maximum length). • Amounts in euros[9] must be entered in whole euro cents (1000 euros = 100000 euro cents) • Percentages and chances must be entered in millions (5% = 0.05 = 50000) Negative numbers are preceded by a minus sign (-) Positive numbers are not preceded by a plus sign (+) The rationale for this is to prevent interpretation issues due to differences in localization settings between sending, re-transmitting and receiving systems.

2.4.1.1 Determining which entity types to deliver

The logical datamodel contains over fifty entity types. All these are relevant for reporting correctly. However, not all entity types have to be reported physically. Each entity type that is required to be physically reported directly maps 1-to-1 to a .csv definition in this chapter.

The underlying mechanism for selecting an entity type to deliver is:

1. Select all entity types that have, as part of their primary key, the attribute ‘bank identifier’.
2. Of these entity types, select only those that have more attributes than only those that make up the primary key including those that have a different primary key than their parent entity (e.g. “party role”).

This will select the entity types that have to be reported in step 1, and those entity types that will contain extra information in step 2.

9 For each currency it’s required to report the value without thousand separator and decimal separator, so the requirements are applicable to all currencies.

The next sections each describe a single specific <entity>.csv file

2.4.2 address.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"party_identifier";"structured_address_indicator";"country"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	party_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
4	structured_address_indicator	Variable characters (20)	20	structured address indicator
5	country	Characters (2)	2	iso 3166 country

2.4.3 bank_account.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"bank_account_identifier";"type_of_bank_account";"type_of_third_party_account";"eligible_account";"bank_account_number";"ascription";"product_label";"currency";"balance";"interest";"blocked_account_indicator";"country_of_branch_of_account";"country_of_cross_border_service";"count_of_depositors"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	bank_account_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
4	type_of_bank_account	Variable characters (50)	50	code
5	type_of_third_party_account	Variable characters (50)	50	code
6	eligible_account	Variable characters (50)	50	code
7	bank_account_number	Variable characters (34)	34	
8	ascription	Variable multibyte (255)	255	
9	product_label	Variable multibyte (50)	50	
10	currency	Characters (3)	3	iso 4217 currency
11	balance	Decimal (16,0)	16	amount (positive and negative)
12	interest	Decimal (16,0)	16	amount (positive and negative)
13	blocked_account_indicator	Variable characters (24)	24	blocked account indicator
14	country_of_branch_of_account	Characters (2)	2	iso 3166 country
15	country_of_cross_border_service	Variable characters (50)	50	Code
16	count_of_depositors	Integer		

2.4.4 bank_account_blockage.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"bank_account_identifier";"blockage_reason";"explanation"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	bank_account_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
4	blockage_reason	Variable characters (50)	50	code
5	explanation	Variable multibyte (511)	511	

2.4.5 bank_account_ownership.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"party_identifier";"role_of_party";"bank_account_identifier";"participation_percentage"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	party_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
4	role_of_party	Variable characters (14)	14	role of party
5	bank_account_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
6	participation_percentage	Decimal (7,0)	7	real number from 0 to 1 with 6 decimals

2.4.6 bank_scv_delivery.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date

2.4.7 depositor.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"party_identifier";"role_of_party";"eligible_depositor";"reliability_indicator";"depositor_bank_relation_number";"depositor_qualification";"correspondence_language"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	party_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
4	role_of_party	Variable characters (14)	14	role of party
5	eligible_depositor	Variable characters (50)	50	code
6	reliability_indicator	Variable characters (50)	50	code
7	depositor_bank_relation_number	Variable characters (34)	34	
8	depositor_qualification	Variable characters (21)	21	depositor qualification
9	correspondence_language	Variable characters (50)	50	code

2.4.8 depositor_representation.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"dep_party_identifier";"dep_role_of_party";"rep_party_identifier";"rep_role_of_party";"type_of_representation_competence"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	dep_party_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
4	dep_role_of_party	Variable characters (14)	14	role of party
5	rep_party_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
6	rep_role_of_party	Variable characters (14)	14	role of party
7	type_of_representation_competence	Variable characters (50)	50	code

2.4.9 entity_type_delivery.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"logical_data_model_code";"entity_type_code";"rowcount"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	logical_data_model_code	Variable characters (50)	50	code
4	entity_type_code	Variable characters (50)	50	code
6	rowcount	Integer		

2.4.10 identification_by_document.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"party_identifier";"type_of_identification_document";"issuing_country";"document_number"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	party_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
4	type_of_identification_document	Variable characters (50)	50	code
5	issuing_country	Characters (2)	2	iso 3166 country
6	document_number	Variable characters (36)	36	

2.4.11 natural_person.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"party_identifier";"nationality";"initials";"official_first_names";"unofficial_first_names";"birthname";"affix_of_birthname";"lastname";"affix_of_lastname";"date_of_birth";"gender";"vital_status"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	party_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
4	nationality	Characters (2)	2	iso 3166 country
5	initials	Variable multibyte (20)	20	
6	official_first_names	Variable multibyte (255)	255	
7	unofficial_first_names	Variable multibyte (255)	255	
8	birthname	Variable multibyte (70)	70	
9	affix_of_birthname	Variable multibyte (10)	10	
10	lastname	Variable multibyte (70)	70	
11	affix_of_lastname	Variable multibyte (10)	10	
12	date_of_birth	Variable characters (10)	10	date with exceptions
13	gender	Variable characters (50)	50	code
14	vital_status	Variable characters (50)	50	code

2.4.12 natural_person_identification.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"party_identifier";"type_of_natural_person_identifier";"issuing_country";"identification_number"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	party_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
4	type_of_natural_person_identifier	Variable characters (50)	50	code
5	issuing_country	Characters (2)	2	iso 3166 country
6	identification_number	Variable characters (20)	20	

2.4.13 natural_person_with_national_identifier.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"party_identifier";"birthplace";"country_of_birth"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	party_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
4	birthplace	Variable multibyte (100)	100	
5	country_of_birth	Characters (2)	2	iso 3166 country

2.4.14 natural_person_without_national_identifier.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"party_identifier";"birthplace";"country_of_birth"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	party_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
4	birthplace	Variable multibyte (100)	100	
5	country_of_birth	Characters (2)	2	iso 3166 country

2.4.15 non_natural_person.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"party_identifier";"registered_name";"registered_place";"registered_country";"legal_capacity";"enterprise_size"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	party_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
4	registered_name	Variable multibyte (70)	70	
5	registered_place	Variable multibyte (100)	100	
6	registered_country	Characters (2)	2	iso 3166 country
7	legal_capacity	Variable characters (50)	50	code
8	enterprise_size	Variable characters (50)	50	code

2.4.16 non_natural_person_identification.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"party_identifier";"type_of_non_natural_person_identifier";"issuing_country";"registration_number"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	party_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
4	type_of_non_natural_person_identifier	Variable characters (50)	50	code
5	issuing_country	Characters (2)	2	iso 3166 country
6	registration_number	Variable characters (64)	64	

2.4.17 party.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"party_identifier";"type_of_party";"identifier_indicator";"telephone_number";"mobile_number";"e_mail_address"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	party_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
4	type_of_party	Variable characters (18)	18	type of party
5	identifier_indicator	Variable characters (24)	24	identifier_indicator
6	telephone_number	Variable characters (20)	20	
7	mobile_number	Variable characters (20)	20	
8	e_mail_address	Variable characters (254)	254	

2.4.18 party_role.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"party_identifier";"role_of_party"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	party_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
4	role_of_party	Variable characters (14)	14	role of party

2.4.19 representative.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"party_identifier";"role_of_party";"representative_bank_relation_number"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	party_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
4	role_of_party	Variable characters (14)	14	role of party
5	representative_bank_relation_number	Variable characters (34)	34	

2.4.20 structured_address.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"party_identifier";"street";"house_number";"house_number_addition";"postal_code";"place";"additional_details"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	party_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
4	street	Variable multibyte (255)	255	
5	house_number	Variable characters (10)	10	
6	house_number_addition	Variable multibyte (10)	10	
7	postal_code	Variable characters (13)	13	
8	place	Variable multibyte (100)	100	
9	additional_details	Variable multibyte (35)	35	

2.4.21 unstructured_address.csv

#	Header	Data type	Details
1	"bank_identifier";"reporting_reference_date";"party_identifier";"address_line_1";"address_line_2";"address_line_3";"address_line_4";"address_line_5";"address_line_6"	Alpha-numeric	Semicolon-separated string of all column names. Field names are put in double quotation marks.

#	Column name (attribute)	Data type	Length	Details
1	bank_identifier	Variable characters (20)	20	
2	reporting_reference_date	Date		reporting reference date
3	party_identifier	Variable characters (34)	34	
4	address_line_1	Variable multibyte (100)	100	
5	address_line_2	Variable multibyte (100)	100	
6	address_line_3	Variable multibyte (100)	100	
7	address_line_4	Variable multibyte (100)	100	
8	address_line_5	Variable multibyte (100)	100	
9	address_line_6	Variable multibyte (100)	100	

2.5 Validation strategy

The validation strategy of delivery is closely related to the overall data quality strategy as described in paragraph 1.6.

To summarize the validation strategy of the delivery:

- Blocking violations will result in the status 'not-accepted' in DLR of the delivery, the status of the reporting obligation remains open;
- Absence of blocking violations will result in the status 'accepted' of the delivery and the reporting obligation will be fulfilled;
- Signaling violations have no effect on the status of the delivery nor on the status of the reporting obligation[10].

There are four categories of validations that will lead to an evaluation of the delivery and reporting obligation. In the event of violations, refer to paragraph 2.6.4. In the table below these categories, the severity and types of feedback are described.

Type	Description	Source	Action	Feedback
I. Logius checks	See Paragraph 1.3.1 in the respective source document	Delivery of data to DNB using Logius Digipoort	Blocking	Delivery notification Logius (XML, MIME)
II. DNB technical, structure and administrative checks	See Paragraph 1.4.9 in the respective source document	Delivery of data to DNB using Logius Digipoort	Blocking	Logius database (400, 410) and DNB's DLR
III. Logical model basic constraints	Do the entity attribute values comply with datatypes, domain enumerations, mandatoriness? Are the primary or alternate keys unique within the entity? Do the entity relationships comply with the cardinalities?	logical data model + Report Model constraints	Blocking	DNB's DLR (XML)
IV (a). Logical model custom constraints - Domain	Do single entity attribute values comply with the custom constraints that are not enforced by the basic constraints, like (exceptional) formats, patterns, iso standards?	logical data model + Appendix A and/or Appendix B + Report Model constraints	Blocking or Signaling	DNB's DLR (XML)
IV (b). Logical model custom constraints - Tuple	Do combination of entity attribute values comply with custom constraints?	logical data model + Appendix A and/or Appendix B + Report Model constraints	Blocking or Signaling	DNB's DLR (XML)
IV (c) Logical model custom constraints - Entity	Do multiple records within a single entity comply with the custom constraints?	logical data model + Appendix A and/or Appendix B	Blocking or Signaling	DNB's DLR (XML)

[10] As stated in paragraph 1.6, successful completion of a reporting obligation (status = accepted) might still result in a request for resubmission.

Type	Description	Source	Action	Feedback
		+ Report Model constraints		
III (d) Logical model custom constraints - Model	Generally speaking, model constraints need other entities to evaluate the rule. e.g. referential integrity requirements of the logical data model (other model constraints, subtype constraints and specialisation model constraints[11])	logical data model + Appendix A and/or Appendix B + Report Model constraints	Blocking or Signaling	DNB's DLR (XML)

2.5.1 Logical model basic constraints

These requirements basically make up the logical data model and can be seen as the lowest level of data quality that DNB expects. Violation of these constraints will by default be blocking. Exceptions (empty column) can exist on datatype and attribute enumeration constraints.

These constraints can be categorized as follows:

- **Attribute datatype**
  Constraint validation: does the provided value match the target datatype?
  Action controles: Skip row (default), empty column
  Threshold: 0 (=blocking)
- **Attribute mandatory**
  Constraint validation: is there a value provided?
  Action controles: Skip row
  Threshold: 0 (=blocking)
- **Attribute enumeration (domain)**
  Constraint validation: does the provided value match one of the domain values?
  Action controles: No action, skip row (default), empty column
  Threshold: 0 (=blocking)
- **Primary key**
  Constraint validation: is the provided key unique within the entity?
  Action controles: Skip row
  Threshold: 0 (=blocking)
- **Alternate key**
  Constraint validation: is the provided key unique within the entity?
  Action controles: Skip row
  Threshold: 0 (=blocking)
- **Parent relationship exists**
  Constraint validation: does a record exist in the parent entity with the same key?
  Action controles: No action
  Threshold: 0 (=blocking)
- **Child relationship exists**
  Constraint validation: does a record exist in the child entity with the same key?
  Action controles: No action
  Threshold: 0 (=blocking)

Because of cascading violations, which cause added complexity to finding the root cause of violations when attributes are input for custom validations, DNB does not apply exceptions (empty column) or signaling constraints (high/unlimited threshold) on any of the basic constraints.

[11] Although closely related to each other, there is a subtle difference between a subtype constraint and a specialisation model constraint. The first evaluates the correct referential value, the second evaluates the correct attributes per subtype.

However for the purpose of allowing room for data quality improvement some basic constraints are not implemented as a basic constraint, but as a custom constraint (dmc0000 for mandatory attributes and the full range of smc00xx validation rules for child relationship existence).

Full lists of all basic constraints can be found in the Logical Data Model or in the accompanying document: “DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K - Report model constraints<version>.docx”

2.5.2 Logical model custom constraints

These requirements are also referred to as the (logical) validation rules. These constraints exist for all (business) rules where the logical data model’s basic constraints are not sufficient to enforce the desired data quality or where the basic constraint is too strict, while there is room for improvement over time.

Scenarios where basic constraints are not sufficient:

- Mutually exclusiveness check between supertypes and subtypes
  Constraint validation: does the record of the supertype only exist in the corresponding subtype entity and not in (any of) the other subtype entitie(s)?
- Completeness check between supertypes and subtypes
  Constraint validation: does each record of the supertype exist in any of its subtype entities?

Scenarios where basic constraints are too strict:

- Mandatory values for non key attributes.
  The mandatory option on databases is very strict and thus always blocking when violated. When allowing room for improvement of data quality on entity attribute values, the mandatory option can be disabled and replaced by a logical custom validation that simply checks if a value is provided. This allows DNB to control the action (signaling or blocking).
- Mandatory relationship for child entities.
  Typically this flexibility is desired in situations where DNB allows room for improvement of the data quality, instead of blocking the data delivery.

Other scenarios

When designing logical data models there is always the trade off between modelling in more detail which increases the complexity of the data model in terms of entities, subtype entities and relationships or “hiding” the complexity in business rules, which keeps the model easy to understand, but increases the need for potentially complex validation rules. For DGS DNB has decided to keep the model fairly straight forward.

All other custom constraints are a way of enforcing data quality or signaling data quality issues.

The custom constraints can be categorised on the level on which they’re executed:

- **Attribute Level (domain model constraints)**
  Constraint validation: does the attribute value match the restrictions?
  Action controls: No action (default), skip row, empty column
  Threshold: 999999999 (default) (=signaling)
- **Record Level (tuple model constraints)**
  Constraint validation: does a record level combination of attributes match the restrictions?
  Action controls: No action (default), skip row
  Threshold: 999999999 (default) (=signaling)
- **Entity Level[12] (entity type constraints)**
  Constraint validation: does an entity level combination of records match the restrictions?

[12] The entity type constraint is similar as an other model constraint, with the difference that an entity type constraint requires 1 entity as input whereas the other model constraint typically requires input from multiple entities.

Action controls: No action
Threshold: 999999999 (default) (=signaling)

- **Model Level**
  Constraint validation: does a combination of multiple entities and multiple rows match the restrictions?
  - **other model constraints**
    Action controls: No action
    Threshold: 0 (=blocking) or 999999999 (=signaling)
  - **specialisation constraints**
    Action controls: No action
    Threshold: 0 (=blocking)
  - **sub set model constraints**[13]
    Action controls: No action
    Threshold: 0 (=blocking) or 999999999 (=signaling)

A full list of custom constraints / validation rules can be found in the Logical data model or in Appendix A (blocking rules) and B (signaling rules)

2.5.3 Validation processing and feedback

Technical validations will be processed sequentially. When a violation is encountered, processing will stop and no futher validations will be performed.

Logical validations will be processed on the complete DGS SCV data-exchange. This means that all constraints will be validated. A side effect of this full validation is that data quality issues that require skipping record(s) in each step of the validation process can trigger violations in following steps. To limit these cascading effects DNB has decided not to allow signaling basic constraint validations, hence the LDM's basic constraints + the custom blocking validation rules are the collection of the minimum required data quality rules.

Feedback on technical validations will be straightforward (e.g. XML header violation, no reporting obligation with status open available, etc.). Feedback on logical validations will be published in DNB's DLR as an XML file containing all violations. If however, these violations result in huge amounts of data of the same type of error, the violations will be summarized.

2.5.4 Solving data quality issues

The feedback report on the logical validations can be used to find the root cause of the data quality issue. Each basic constraint violation that causes the row to be skipped (in parent entities) will cause relationship errors and potentially also custom constraint violations. Therefore the order in which to solve data quality issues is the same as the order of the basic constraint list in chapter 2.5.1. In the event that there is no other root cause then the relationship error itself is the root cause. Due to the cascading effects it's important to focus on solving all basic constraint violations first, before attempting to resubmit the dataset.

2.6 Submission process

The submission process is explained in the next paragraphs.

2.6.1 DGS reporting obligations, Digitaal Loket Rapportages (DLR)

DNB publishes all agreements and reporting obligations for banks in its DLR. Banks can only submit data if the relevant reporting obligation is published in DNB's DLR and the status is "open".

2.6.2 Logius Digipoort connection criteria

The DGS SCV data submission is to be effected through Logius' Digipoort platform, which provides a secure data delivery service between businesses and public bodies. The ultimate

[13] Both specialisation model constraints (spc) and sub set model constraints (smc) are specific types of other model constraints, meaning they require multiple entities as input.

objective of Digipoort is to reduce the administrative burdens for businesses and public bodies using safe, smart, digital solutions for operational processes.

2.6.3 DGS data delivery feedback

Following a DGS SCV data-exchange by the bank, there are a number of feedback moments.

1. Logius, the transporter's service provider, sends a notice of receipt (XML in MIME). This means the transporter has received the data delivery and the majority of validations done by Logius are ok or not ok (if there is a faulty XML header, Logius will have to contact the bank). The transporter (i.e. Logius) provides a track and trace functionality (messageID) to enable data tracking. Passing Logius validation will result in Logius pushing the DGS SCV data exchange to DNB.
2. DNB sends a delivery confirmation notification to Logius (XML in MIME) notifying the transporter that the data-exchange has been received and whether or not it passed DNB's technical validations. Logius will report this message as a status 400 (technical validation OK) or a status 410 (technical validation ERROR). All validation feedback (status and files) by DNB will also be made available and viewable in DNB's DLR.
3. The DGS SCV data-exchange from banks, through Logius, received by DNB and the technical validations by DNB can be tracked in the Logius track & trace database which is accessible via an API by using the messageID provided in the initial Logius delivery confirmation.
4. After the DNB technical validations have been executed, the logical validations will commence. Feedback on these validations is not communicated through Logius, but will be made available in DNB's DLR.
5. Notifications of validation results by DNB can be sent to the responsible person within the bank if he/she has been properly registered in DNB's DLR.

2.6.4 Process and statuses

It's important to distinguish between (1) the reception, validation, feedback and delivery of the DGS SCV data exchange by Logius and (2) the subsequent process of reception, validation and feedback of the DGS SCV data exchange by DNB.

Ad 1) reception, validation, feedback and delivery by Logius

- Bank sends DGS SCV data
- Logius validates and sends delivery conformation, (XML, MIME) – including message ID
- Logius pushes DGS SCV data to DNB

Ad 2) reception, validation and feedback by DNB

When Logius has sent DNB a delivery notification of the data exchange, communications relating to the status of a delivery can at all times be consulted in DNB's DLR. There are two types of statuses:

1. The status of the reporting obligation: "you must deliver the DGS SCV data for data delivery set <date>".
2. The status of the delivery: "you have submitted a delivery under a reporting obligation". This means that a single reporting obligation can have multiple deliveries in case of validation errors.

When a bank submits a DGS SCV data exchange to Logius which has passed the Logius validations and passed the DNB technical validations, the status of the delivery in DNB's DLR is set to **Received**. The status of the reporting obligation remains **Open**. The bank cannot make a new submission under the same reporting obligation as long as the validation process is ongoing (status = **Received**)[14].

When the DGS SCV data exchange has passed the DNB technical validations a delivery notification is sent back to Logius. Logius will process this notification into either a status 400 or a status 410. A status 410 from Logius (technical status=ERROR) will also result in the status **Not Accepted** of the delivery**.** DNB's DLR will show the reason for this error. The bank can now correct the error and resubmit under the same reporting obligation.

If the DNB technical validation has been passed successfully, the Logius database will show a status 400 and the status of the delivery will remain **Received**. Now the logical validations are being performed.

All the logical validations (blocking and signaling) will be executed. If there is a violation of a blocking rule, the status of the delivery will be set to **Not Accepted**. The status of the reporting obligation will remain to be **Open**. Banks can view the validation results in DNB's DLR, correct the error and resubmit the data.

If all the blocking validations are passed, the status of the delivery is set to **Accepted** and the status of the reporting obligation is set to **Completed**. The bank has successfully met the DGS obligation.

Violation of signaling rules will not result in a **Not Accepted** delivery[15]. They might result in a new obligation for a resubmission.

2.6.5 Other signaling rules[16] and plausibility rules

In addition to blocking validations and signaling validations of data within the data delivery set, which are checked and dealt with automatically when the delivery is received (see 2.6.4), there can also be signaling rules that require data outside the data delivery set and plausibility rules that

[14] Sending in a new DGS SCV data exchange for the same obligation (reporting ID, reporting reference date, datadelivery code) while the status of the previous delivery is **Received**, will result in a validation error of the newly submitted data exchange.

[15] In time, these signaling rules are meant to be changed to 'blocking'.

[16] These are signaling rules that require data outside the scope of the data delivery set.

need a non-automated interpretation. These rules do not influence the reporting obligation or delivery status, they are reported separately and could lead to either enquiries with the bank or a new obligation to resubmit data.

A special type of signaling rule is the plausibility rule which is less automated; such a rule is often based on detailed analyses and combining data with alternative data sources, etc. Moreover, the outcomes cannot be established in advance. They may provide a plausible explanation, which may or may not have been put forward by the bank.

The outcome on these types of rules will be made available to banks by DNB. When available, a list of the other signaling rules and plausibilitiy rules is given in the Appendices.

2.6.6 Validation of completeness

A logical row count is requested for each entity type. This count indicates the number of instances of an entity type that is appropriate to this entity type in accordance with the logical data model.

Please note that this concerns the entities in the logical data model and not only those in the physical data deliveries: the logical data model also requires a row count for those entity types that do not have a corresponding .csv file to be delivered[17].

2.6.6.1 Example of a check on a physical delivery

A bank must for instance deliver exactly 100,000 bank accounts. The bank_account.csv file contains 100,000 rows. The row count for the logical entity is 100,000. The entity type delivery lists a row count of 100,000 for the "bank account" entity type.

DNB checks that 100000 = 100000 and accepts the delivery.

2.6.6.2 Example of a check on a logical delivery

The entity types "non blocked bank account" and “blocked bank account” do not have their own specific features, and therefore do not require physical delivery. However, the logical rowcount of “non blocked bank account” and “blocked bank account” must be delivered.

For example, the bank must deliver exactly 100,000 bank accounts, 1,500 of which are blocked bank accounts and 98,500 are non blocked bank accounts (100,000-1,500).

Only one file must be reported:

1. bank_account.csv with 100,000 records

Although, three records[18] must be reported in the entity_type_delivery.csv file:

Entity type	Row count
Bank account	100,000
Blocked bank account	1,500
Non blocked bank account	98,500

DNB checks if bank_account.csv contains 100,000 rows and if 1,500 rows and 98,500 rows in bank_account.csv logically consist of respectively blocked bank accounts and non blocked bank accounts.

Entities for which the above example is applicable are listed here with their respective parent entity and supertype entity that holds the subtype discriminator attribute.

[17] The reason is that the physical csv files are simply an optimized implementation of the delivery. The requirement is to report to the logical data model, hence DNB needs to validate whether both reporter and DNB have the same result after splitting up the file content into multiple entities.

[18] Hint: these counts can be retrieved by using the respective subtype discriminator attribute of the respective supertype entity.

Entity (subtype)	Parent entity	Supertype entity	Subtype disciminator attribute	Subtype discriminator values
blocked bank account	bank account	bank account	blocked account indicator	blocked_bank_account
non blocked bank account				non_blocked_bank_account
qualified depositor	depositor	depositor	depositor qualification	qualified_depositor
unqualified depositor				unqualified_depositor
qualified depositor representation	depositor representation	depositor	depositor qualification	qualified_depositor
unqualified depositor representation				unqualified_depositor
non natural person with identifier	non natural person	party	identifier indicator	party_with_identifier
non natural person without identifier				party_without_identifier
optional identification by document	identification by document	party	identifier indicator	party_with_identifier
mandatory identification by document				party_without_identifier

An example of the entity_type_delivery content can be found in Appendix C – Example entity type delivery.

2.6.7 Resubmission

There are two types of resubmissions:

[1] When a DGS SCV data-exchange is **Not Accepted** by DNB, the bank will resubmit the *complete* files[19] under the same reporting obligation.

[2] When a DGS SCV data-exchange is **accepted** by DNB, the bank can only resubmit a subsequent data exchange under a new reporting obligation.

> *In some cases, even after extensive analysis by DNB, the submitted DGS SCV data-exchange may turn out to be incorrect[20] (see also Section 2.6.5). If the cause is a signaling or plausibility rule (appendix B), the bank in question is contacted to provide an explanation. If, based on this explanation, the data submitted is found to be incorrect, DNB can demand a resubmission. A new reporting obligation will then be created in DNB's DLR.*

[19] Only complete files are accepted, only submitting corrected data is not permitted.

[20] Whereas data validations mainly concern the delivery, the scope of consistency and plausibility rules stretches beyond single deliveries. The **Completed** status means that the delivery complies with validation rules. Non-compliance with consistency or plausibility rules may lead to a resubmission being required.

3 DATA DELIVERY SPECIFICATIONS

After the data from the files have been processed in the file interface, they are validated against the normalised logical data model of the interface and then loaded into it. The interface is described below.

3.1 Process description

The Single Customer View Policy Rule describes which bank accounts and parties must be reported on, as well as the data that must be reported. The DGS Data Delivery Manual addresses this in more detail. See the Manual and the Policy Rule.

3.2 Logical data model

Figure 2 - Full Formal logical data model for DGS SCV

The logical data model describes all entity types, their structure and interrelations. The logical data model is published in full on the DNB website. In HTML format as well as in its native Powerdesigner format.

Although great care has gone towards creating the logical data model and supporting documents, no guarantee can be given with regards to the technical correctness of the contents (for example with respect to the pseudocode).

3.2.1 Optional attributes and relations

For all attributes and relations that are modelled as optional (i.o.w. not mandatory, or zero to 1, or zero to many) the following applies. In case the bank has this data available, it is required for delivery. The optionality only implies that the bank is not required to have this data available yet.

For functional attributes that are required, the presence of a value is validated by a validation rule. (See Appendix B for signaling validation rules)

Also, for required child records (cardinalities 1-to-1 or 1-to-1..n), the existence of the child record is validated by validation rules.

(See Appendix A & B for both blocking and signaling validation rules (not exhaustive!))

3.3 Mapping the delivery to the logical data model

This section describes the fields and tables that are shown for the attributes and entities in the file interface, i.e. which fields from which tables are visible for which entities and attributes.

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
address.csv	bank_identifier	address	bank identifier
address.csv	reporting_reference_date	address	reporting reference date
address.csv	party_identifier	address	party identifier
address.csv	structured_address_indicator	address	structured address indicator
address.csv	country	address	country

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
bank_account.csv	bank_identifier	bank account	bank identifier
bank_account.csv	reporting_reference_date	bank account	reporting reference date
bank_account.csv	bank_account_identifier	bank account	bank account identifier
bank_account.csv	type_of_bank_account	bank account	type of bank account
bank_account.csv	type_of_third_party_account	bank account	type of third party account
bank_account.csv	eligible_account	bank account	eligible account
bank_account.csv	bank_account_number	bank account	bank account number
bank_account.csv	ascription	bank account	ascription
bank_account.csv	product_label	bank account	product label
bank_account.csv	currency	bank account	currency
bank_account.csv	balance	bank account	balance
bank_account.csv	interest	bank account	interest
bank_account.csv	blocked_account_indicator	bank account	blocked account indicator
bank_account.csv	country_of_branch_of_account	bank account	country of branch of account
bank_account.csv	country_of_cross_border_service	bank account	country of cross border service
bank_account.csv	count_of_depositors	bank account	count of depositors

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
bank_account_blockage.csv	bank_identifier	bank account blockage	bank identifier
bank_account_blockage.csv	reporting_reference_date	bank account blockage	reporting reference date
bank_account_blockage.csv	bank_account_identifier	bank account blockage	bank account identifier
bank_account_blockage.csv	blockage_reason	bank account blockage	blockage reason
bank_account_blockage.csv	explanation	bank account blockage	explanation

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
bank_account_ownership.csv	bank_identifier	bank account ownership	bank identifier
bank_account_ownership.csv	reporting_reference_date	bank account ownership	reporting reference date
bank_account_ownership.csv	party_identifier	bank account ownership	party identifier
bank_account_ownership.csv	role_of_party	bank account ownership	role of party
bank_account_ownership.csv	bank_account_identifier	bank account ownership	bank account identifier
bank_account_ownership.csv	participation_percentage	bank account ownership	participation percentage

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
bank_scv_delivery.csv	bank_identifier	bank scv delivery	bank identifier
bank_scv_delivery.csv	reporting_reference_date	bank scv delivery	reporting reference date

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
depositor.csv	bank_identifier	depositor	bank identifier
depositor.csv	reporting_reference_date	depositor	reporting reference date
depositor.csv	party_identifier	depositor	party identifier
depositor.csv	role_of_party	depositor	role of party
depositor.csv	eligible_depositor	depositor	eligible depositor
depositor.csv	reliability_indicator	depositor	reliability indicator
depositor.csv	depositor_bank_relation_number	depositor	depositor bank relation number
depositor.csv	depositor_qualification	depositor	depositor qualification
depositor.csv	correspondence_language	depositor	correspondence language

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
depositor_representation.csv	bank_identifier	depositor representation	bank identifier
depositor_representation.csv	reporting_reference_date	depositor representation	reporting reference date
depositor_representation.csv	dep_party_identifier	depositor representation	dep party identifier
depositor_representation.csv	dep_role_of_party	depositor representation	dep role of party
depositor_representation.csv	rep_party_identifier	depositor representation	rep party identifier
depositor_representation.csv	rep_role_of_party	depositor representation	rep role of party
depositor_representation.csv	type_of_representation_competence	depositor representation	type of representation competence

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
entity_type_delivery.csv	bank_identifier	entity type delivery	bank identifier
entity_type_delivery.csv	reporting_reference_date	entity type delivery	reporting reference date
entity_type_delivery.csv	logical_data_model_code	entity type delivery	logical data model code
entity_type_delivery.csv	entity_type_code	entity type delivery	entity type code
entity_type_delivery.csv	rowcount	entity type delivery	rowcount

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
identification_by_document.csv	bank_identifier	identification by document	bank identifier
identification_by_document.csv	reporting_reference_date	identification by document	reporting reference date
identification_by_document.csv	party_identifier	identification by document	party identifier
identification_by_document.csv	type_of_identification_document	identification by document	type of identification document
identification_by_document.csv	issuing_country	identification by document	issuing country
identification_by_document.csv	document_number	identification by document	document number

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
natural_person.csv	bank_identifier	natural person	bank identifier
natural_person.csv	reporting_reference_date	natural person	reporting reference date
natural_person.csv	party_identifier	natural person	party identifier
natural_person.csv	nationality	natural person	nationality
natural_person.csv	initials	natural person	initials
natural_person.csv	official_first_names	natural person	official first names
natural_person.csv	unofficial_first_names	natural person	unofficial first names
natural_person.csv	birthname	natural person	birthname
natural_person.csv	affix_of_birthname	natural person	affix of birthname
natural_person.csv	lastname	natural person	lastname
natural_person.csv	affix_of_lastname	natural person	affix of lastname
natural_person.csv	date_of_birth	natural person	date of birth
natural_person.csv	gender	natural person	gender
natural_person.csv	vital_status	natural person	vital status

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
natural_person_identification.csv	bank_identifier	natural person identification	bank identifier
natural_person_identification.csv	reporting_reference_date	natural person identification	reporting reference date
natural_person_identification.csv	party_identifier	natural person identification	party identifier
natural_person_identification.csv	type_of_natural_person_identifier	natural person identification	type of natural person identifier
natural_person_identification.csv	issuing_country	natural person identification	issuing country
natural_person_identification.csv	identification_number	natural person identification	identification number

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
natural_person_with_national_identifier.csv	bank_identifier	natural person with national identifier	bank identifier
natural_person_with_national_identifier.csv	reporting_reference_date	natural person with national identifier	reporting reference date
natural_person_with_national_identifier.csv	party_identifier	natural person with national identifier	party identifier
natural_person_with_national_identifier.csv	birthplace	natural person with national identifier	birthplace
natural_person_with_national_identifier.csv	country_of_birth	natural person with national identifier	country of birth

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
natural_person_without_national_identifier.csv	bank_identifier	natural person without national identifier	bank identifier
natural_person_without_national_identifier.csv	reporting_reference_date	natural person without national identifier	reporting reference date
natural_person_without_national_identifier.csv	party_identifier	natural person without national identifier	party identifier
natural_person_without_national_identifier.csv	birthplace	natural person without national identifier	birthplace
natural_person_without_national_identifier.csv	country_of_birth	natural person without national identifier	country of birth

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
non_natural_person.csv	bank_identifier	non natural person	bank identifier
non_natural_person.csv	reporting_reference_date	non natural person	reporting reference date
non_natural_person.csv	party_identifier	non natural person	party identifier
non_natural_person.csv	registered_name	non natural person	registered name
non_natural_person.csv	registered_place	non natural person	registered place
non_natural_person.csv	registered_country	non natural person	registered country
non_natural_person.csv	legal_capacity	non natural person	legal capacity
non_natural_person.csv	enterprise_size	non natural person	enterprise size

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
non_natural_person_identification.csv	bank_identifier	non natural person identification	bank identifier
non_natural_person_identification.csv	reporting_reference_date	non natural person identification	reporting reference date
non_natural_person_identification.csv	party_identifier	non natural person identification	party identifier
non_natural_person_identification.csv	type_of_non_natural_person_identifier	non natural person identification	type of non natural person identifier
non_natural_person_identification.csv	issuing_country	non natural person identification	issuing country
non_natural_person_identification.csv	registration_number	non natural person identification	registration number

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
party.csv	bank_identifier	party	bank identifier
party.csv	reporting_reference_date	party	reporting reference date
party.csv	party_identifier	party	party identifier
party.csv	type_of_party	party	type of party
party.csv	identifier_indicator	party	identifier indicator
party.csv	telephone_number	party	telephone number
party.csv	mobile_number	party	mobile number
party.csv	e_mail_address	party	e-mail address

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
party_role.csv	bank_identifier	party_role	bank identifier
party_role.csv	reporting_reference_date	party_role	reporting reference date
party_role.csv	party_identifier	party_role	party identifier
party_role.csv	role_of_party	party_role	role of party

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
representative.csv	bank_identifier	representative	bank identifier
representative.csv	reporting_reference_date	representative	reporting reference date
representative.csv	party_identifier	representative	party identifier
representative.csv	role_of_party	representative	role of party
representative.csv	representative_bank_relation_number	representative	representative bank relation number

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
structured_address.csv	bank_identifier	structured address	bank identifier
structured_address.csv	reporting_reference_date	structured address	reporting reference date
structured_address.csv	party_identifier	structured address	party identifier
structured_address.csv	street	structured address	street
structured_address.csv	house_number	structured address	house number
structured_address.csv	house_number_addition	structured address	house number addition
structured_address.csv	postal_code	structured address	postal code
structured_address.csv	place	structured address	place
structured_address.csv	additional_details	structured address	additional details

.csv filename	.csv column name	Entity type in logical data model	Attribute in logical data model
unstructured_address.csv	bank_identifier	unstructured address	bank identifier
unstructured_address.csv	reporting_reference_date	unstructured address	reporting reference date
unstructured_address.csv	party_identifier	unstructured address	party identifier
unstructured_address.csv	address_line_1	unstructured address	address line 1
unstructured_address.csv	address_line_2	unstructured address	address line 2
unstructured_address.csv	address_line_3	unstructured address	address line 3
unstructured_address.csv	address_line_4	unstructured address	address line 4
unstructured_address.csv	address_line_5	unstructured address	address line 5
unstructured_address.csv	address_line_6	unstructured address	address line 6

3.4 Delivery timelines

The timelines are in stated in the DGS Data Delivery Manual:

Figure 3: Timeline starting with activation DGS, ending with accepted data on DNB's DLR

From this timeline follows that the last day of acceptance will be three days after DGS activation.

The following timelines apply for the DDA code:

DDA code	Frequency	Last day of acceptance	Example
DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	Ad hoc	3 working days after obligation acknowledgement	DGS activation on 2019-03-08 last date of acceptance =2019-03-13 (including 2 weekend days)

When data exchange is done with the goal to improve data quality, timeliness will be an aspect that is monitored. Data quality will have a higher priority than timeliness.

3.5 Adjustments and deliveries with retroactive effect

Banks can only submit or resubmit SCV files if DNB has opened a relevant reporting obligation. It is not possible for banks to submit or resubmit reports without a relevant reporting obligation. Reporting obligations are published in DNB's DLR.

DNB may decide a resubmission is required. It will publish a new reporting obligation for this purpose.

4 REFERENCE TABLES

Below is the list of reference tables that are available from DNB. The codes in these tables need to be used for classifying data in the data deliveries.

The reference tables exist in the logical data model, however, no mapping is available for the data between the file delivery and the model, as DNB is responsible for management and maintenance of the reference tables.

The reference tables can be found in the following files, which serve as a source for the initial entry of the entity types in the logical data model:

4.1 Reporting population

The 'reporting population' are all banks with a banking license issued by DNB or the ECB that issue banking products that are eligible under the DGS. More information can be found on: https://www.dnb.nl/resolutie/depositogarantiestelsel/index.jsp

Banks should use their ECB RIAD-code for their identification within the data delivery. The RIAD-code, which for monetary financial institutions equals the MFI ID, can be found in the MFI database of the ECB on: http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/financial_corporations/list_of_financial_institutions/html/index.en.html

4.2 Reference data sets based on the DGS Policy

You can find the versions of all reference data sets to be used on DNB's web page:

https://www.dnb.nl/resolutie/depositogarantiestelsel/individueel-klantbeeld/specificatie-van-de-gegevenslevering/index.jsp

File: Reference data sets_<version date>_<version number>.xlsx

The spreadsheet contains the following reference data sets, corresponding to the yellow subtype entities of enumeration in the logical data model[21]:

- blockage reason
- correspondence language
- country of cross border service
- eligibility indicator
- enterprise size
- enumeration type
- gender
- legal capacity
- reliability indicator
- type of bank account
- type of identification document
- type of natural person identifier
- type of non natural person identifier
- type of representation competence
- type of third party account
- vital status

[21] Note, that more reference tables exist in the metadata reference data sets.

4.3 Metadata reference data sets

The metadata reference data sets containing the logical data model details are not included in the reference data sets listed in Section 4.2. Instead these are published in a separate document, as these lists are directly linked to the version of the LDM, while the reference data sets in section 4.2 are independent of the LDM version. Below is a more detailed description of the most important of these sets for reporting purposes. They are used to check the delivery. The reference data sets describe the reference data required for automatic validation of the file delivery. See Section 2.6.6 for more information on automatic validation.

You can find the versions of all reference metadata sets to be used on DNB's web page:

https://www.dnb.nl/resolutie/depositogarantiestelsel/individueel-klantbeeld/specificatie-van-de-gegevenslevering/index.jsp

File: Reference_metadata_sets_<version date>_<verson number>.xlsx

4.3.1 List of entity types

This list matches the "entity type" list in the reference data set in terms of naming, codes and definitions. As stated in Section 2.6.5, a row count is required for all entity types.

4.3.2 List of attributes

This lists the names of all attributes. In addition to the entity attributes specified in the 'attribute' entity in the LDM, the file contains more detail for reference purposes, like datatypes, domains, mandatory indicator and primary key indicator.

5 AGREEMENTS AND CONTACT PERSONS

This section describes all agreements made in detail, so that anyone having to process the data can do so based on the following information.

5.1 Filing and storage

DNB complies with the applicable legislation and regulations with respect to filing and storage, and the relevant retention periods.

5.2 Contact data

No.	Position	Name	email
1	Manager	Mrs Diny Tielemans	dgs@dnb.nl
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4	Data architect	Mr Floris Hack	dgs@dnb.nl

5.3 Changes to the agreement

Changes to the Logical Data Model, Data Delivery Agreement and the Reference codes are communicated to all banks. Subsequent versions (following version 1.0) will be accompanied by detailed release notes, stating the precise changes compared to a previous release.

APPENDIX A – VALIDATION RULES THAT DETERMINE THE REPORTING OBLIGATION STATUS

A list of blocking validation rules for DGS SCV data deliveries is included in this appendix. These validations are additional to the explicitly modelled blocking basic constraints of the logical data model.

Violation of a blocking validation rule, like violation of a blocking basic constraint, will result in a **not-accepted** status of the reporting obligation.

All validation results will automatically be communicated back to the bank (see 2.6.3 for the specification of the message).

These validation rules are directly derived from the business rules that are defined in the logical data model, where they are related to the artefact that they act upon. Also, within the logical data model, there is a pseudo code expression giving hints on how to check the validity. (To view this detail either navigate in the LDM, the LDM HTML Report or the Model constraints document)

Code	Name	Comment	Business Rule Classification	Business Rule Scope	Severity
dmc0007	reporting reference date dmc0007 date format must be YYYY-MM-DD	This validation checks if the reporting reference date matches the required format.	domain constraint	Checked within the data delivery	blocking
omc0009	bank scv delivery omc0009 all identification by bank relation number from one issuing country	In case the bank guarantees, which is subject to confirmation by the external auditor, that it has a fully de-duplicated administration of accountholders/depositors it can use the 'BANK_RELATIE_NUMMER' type of (non) natural person identifier. The required 'issuing country' attribute may only be one valid country code for all depositors (e.g. only 'NL'). In this situation 'issuing country' isn't really an issuing country for the bank relation number, however as this is a mandatory field it's required to be provided. Next to this the uniqueness of the bank relation number can only be validated if the, so called "issuing country" of the bank relation number is one and the same value for each depositor. Once the bank decides to use this identifier it must use it for each depositor, which is validated by omc0010. Uniqueness of the bank relation number is validated by omc0014 and omc0015.	other model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	blocking

Code	Name	Comment	Business Rule Classification	Business Rule Scope	Severity
omc0010	depositor omc0010 (non) natural person identification by bank relation number not provided	In case the bank guarantees, which is subject to confirmation by the external auditor, that it has a fully de-duplicated administration of accountholders/depositors it can use the 'BANK_RELATIE_NUMMER' type of (non) natural person identifier. Once the bank decides to use this identifier it must use it for each depositor. The required 'issuing country' attribute may only be one valid country code for all depositors (e.g. only 'NL'), which validated by omc0009 Uniqueness of the bank relation number is validated by omc0014 and omc0015.	other model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	blocking
omc0031	delivery omc0031 reporting reference date must match dnbmetadata.xml	The reporting reference date must match the date given as reporting reference date in the dnbmetadata.xml that is part of the data delivery set.	other model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	blocking
omc0999	entity type delivery omc0999 rowcounts of entity type delivery must match the actual rowcounts of all logical entities	The entity type delivery rowcounts must match the actual rowcounts of the entities supplied in the files. rowcounts are required for every logical entity in the logical datamodel. The full list of logical entities is provided in the reference metadata sets file that is published on DNB's website.	other model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	blocking
smc0000	logical data model smc0000 missing child record in bank scv delivery	This validation is to ensure the bank scv delivery data have been submitted. As this is the content that defines the delivery, its validation has been assigned to the logical data model entity	sub set model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	blocking
spc0001	party spc0001 type of party does not correspond to the subtypes	The attribute 'type of party' in entity 'party' must indicate the existence of a record in its corresponding subtype. When violated, either the record in the corresponding subtype does not exist or it exists in the not-corresponding subtype(s).	specialisation model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	blocking
spc0002	address spc0002 structured address indicator does not correspond to the subtypes	The attribute 'structured address indicator' in entity 'address' must indicate the existence of a record in its corresponding subtype. When violated, either the record in the corresponding subtype does not exist or it exists in the not-corresponding subtype(s).	specialisation model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	blocking

Code	Name	Comment	Business Rule Classification	Business Rule Scope	Severity
spc0003	party role spc0003 role of party does not correspond to the subtypes	The attribute 'role of party' in entity 'party role' must indicate the existence of a record in its corresponding subtype. When violated, either the record in the corresponding subtype does not exist or it exists in the not-corresponding subtype(s).	specialisation model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	blocking
spc0004	depositor spc0004 depositor qualification does not correspond to the subtypes	The attribute 'depositor qualification' in entity 'depositor' must indicate the existence of a record in its corresponding subtype. When violated, either the record in the corresponding subtype does not exist or it exists in the not-corresponding subtype(s).	specialisation model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	blocking
spc0005	natural person spc0005 identifier indicator np does not correspond to the subtypes	The attribute 'identifier indicator' in entity 'natural person', which is inherited from entity 'party', must indicate the existence of a record in its corresponding subtype. When violated, either the record in the corresponding subtype does not exist or it exists in the not-corresponding subtype(s).	specialisation model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	blocking
spc0006	non natural person spc0006 identifier indicator nnp does not correspond to the subtypes	The attribute 'identifier indicator' in entity 'non natural person', which is inherited from entity 'party', must indicate the existence of a record in its corresponding subtype. When violated, either the record in the corresponding subtype does not exist or it exists in the not-corresponding subtype(s).	specialisation model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	blocking
spc0007	bank account spc0007 blocked account indicator does not correspond to the subtypes	The attribute 'blocked account indicator' in entity 'bank account' must indicate the existence of a record in its corresponding subtype. When violated, either the record in the corresponding subtype does not exist or it exists in the not-corresponding subtype(s).	specialisation model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	blocking

APPENDIX B – SIGNALING AND PLAUSIBILITY RULES THAT MIGHT LEAD TO A NEW OBLIGATION TO RESUBMIT

The rules listed in this appendix will not influence the status of the reporting obligation. It can however lead to a new reporting obligation to resubmit the data for a given period.

Two types of signaling rules are identified:

[1] Signaling rules that have a binary outcome (True/False);
[2] Plausibility rules that need human interpretation. These rules should assess the plausibility of the DGS SCV data delivered. In general, these rules can consist of outlier detection based on predefined thresholds and can also consist of consistency checks against other datasets. More information on these types of rules will follow as soon as they are subject to implementation.

The signaling and plausibility rules below are directly derived from the business rules that are defined in the logical data model, where they are related to the artefact that they act upon. Also, within the logical data model, there is a pseudo code expression giving hints on how to check the validity. (To view this detail either navigate in the LDM, the LDM HTML Report or the Model constraints document)

Code	Name	Description	Business Rule Classification	Business Rule Scope	Severity
dmc0000	<attribute> dmc0000 mandatory value missing	This generic validation checks whether a value is submitted and results in a violation when an attribute value is null or empty. The validation rule can be applied on each attribute in the LDM Note: due to the fact that this rule is applied to multiple attributes per entity, the return rule code in combination with the attribute code will refer to the exact location of the issue.	domain constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
dmc0001	registration number dmc0001 format must comply with the type of non natural person identifier	The format of the registration number must comply with the type of non natural person identification When the type of non natural person identifier = RSIN then the registration number must have 9 numeric characters and the registration number must pass the modulo 11 check. When the type of non natural person identifier = KVK then the registration number must have 8 numeric characters	domain constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
dmc0002	identification number dmc0002 format must comply with the type of natural person identifier	The format of the identification number must comply with the type of natural person identifier When the type of natural person identifier = BSN then the identification number must have 8 or 9 numeric characters and the identification number must pass the modulo 11 test.	domain constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling

Code	Name	Description	Business Rule Classification	Business Rule Scope	Severity
dmc0003	date of birth dmc0003 format must match the iso8601 or the exceptions	The date with exceptions format must match the iso8601 standard or the exceptions. The exceptions are for incomplete dates, which typically can occur in date of birth. 2 exceptions are allowed: - missing month and day (e.g. 1977-00-00) - missing day (e.g. 1983-04-00)	domain constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
dmc0004	<attribute> dmc0004 country code must be in the iso 3166 country list	Validation rule corresponding to the domain iso 3166 country that ensures that only valid country codes are used. Note: due to the fact that this rule is applied to multiple attributes per entity, the return rule code in combination with the attribute code will refer to the exact location of the issue.	domain constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
dmc0005	currency dmc0005 currency code must be in the iso 4217 currency list	Validation rule corresponding to the domain iso 4217 currency that enforces the use of valid currency codes.	domain constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
dmc0006	participation percentage dmc0006 value must be higher than 0 and less than 100 percent	Percentages must be provided without a decimal delimiter, nor a thousand separator, thus, when provided, the participation percentage must be a value higher than 0 and less than 1000000.	domain constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
etc0001	bank account etc0001 count of depositors must equal the count of bank account ownership	The bank account count of depositors value must equal the count of bank account ownership	entity type constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
etc0002	bank account ownership etc0002 when participation percentage is provided it is mandatory for each depositor owning that account	In case an account has multiple depositors: when a participation percentage is provided for 1 of the depositors it's mandatory to provide it for each depositor of that account.	entity type constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
etc0003	bank account ownership etc0003 when participation percentage is provided it must sum up to 100	The total of participation percentage for each bank account that has participation percentage provided in bank account ownership must total 100.	entity type constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
etc0004	bank account etc0004 eligibility must be consistent for each type of bank account and product label combination	The eligibility indicator must be set in a consistent way for each combination of type of bank account and product label.	entity type constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling

Code	Name	Description	Business Rule Classification	Business Rule Scope	Severity
omc0001	depositor omc0001 reliable depositor validation	The reliable depositor validation checks whether the reliable 'golden triangle' combinations are valid. When the depositor is a natural person and the reliability indicator is set to reliable (BETROUWBAAR): > it is required to have: - at least a birthname or official first names, and - a valid date of birth in the format yyyy-mm-dd (validated by tmc0003 and dmc0003) And - one or more valid (dmc0002) natural person identification numbers (including a valid (tmc0002) issuing country), and - each natural person identification number that is provided (i.c.w. its issuing country) must be unique within the depositor population.(omc0014) When the depositor is a non-natural person and the reliability indicator is set to reliable (BETROUWBAAR): > it is required to have: - a registered name, and - a registered place, and - a registered country. And - one or more valid (dmc0001) non-natural person registration numbers (including a valid (tmc0001) issuing country), and - each non-natural person registration number that is provided (i.c.w. its issuing country) must be unique within the depositor population.(omc0015) when omc0001 is triggered and none of the above mentioned validation codes are present for the same depositor, it means that there is an issue with the other restrictions, meaning: - absent value in birthname or official first names - absent natural person identification number - absent value in registered name, registered place or registered country. - absent non-natural person registration number	other model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
omc0002	non natural person identification omc0002 at least one issuing country must match registered country	At least one issuing country must match the non natural person registered country.	other model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
omc0003	identification by document omc0003 uniqueness check document numbers	Each natural person's document number that is provided (i.c.w. its type and issuing country) must be unique within the depositor population. Note: this validation is case-insensitive	other model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling

Code	Name	Description	Business Rule Classification	Business Rule Scope	Severity
omc0005	depositor omc0005 depositor must be an unqualified depositor	Unqualified depositors are those who require representation. Validation will occur on: non natural persons who are depositors minors who are depositors Note: This validation does not cover the full set of guidelines that explain which depositors should be marked as unqualified. Please see the data delivery manual for details.	other model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
omc0006	depositor representation omc0006 joint representation must have at least 2 representatives	Representation count must be according to the type of representation competence, which means that: when value = 'GEZAMENLIJK_BEVOEGD' (Jointly competent) is present for the represented depositor, the count of representatives for that depositor must be 2 or higher, disregarding whether the other representatives are jointly or fully competent.	other model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
omc0007	natural person identification omc0007 BSN mandatory for natural persons with address country NL	A BSN is required for dutch citizens. Although valid reasons may exist that people that reside in The Netherlands do not have a BSN. When 'address'.'country' = 'NL' One of natural person identification.type of natural person identifier = 'BSN'	other model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
omc0008	depositor representation omc0008 self representation is not allowed	For a single customer view it's not allowed that a representative is the same party as the depositor to which it is linked. This will be validated by matching each identifying property of the depositor party against all identifying properties of the representation party, meaning: - non natural person identification registration numbers - natural person identification numbers - identification by document numbers - depositor / representative bank relation numbers Note: this validation is case-insensitive	other model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
omc0011	depositor omc0011 natural person is always eligible for DGS	A depositor who is a natural person is always eligible for DGS, hence no or doubtful eligibility may only be applied to non natural persons.	other model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
omc0012	representative omc0012 representative who is a natural person must be of legal age	All representatives that are natural persons, must be of legal age	other model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling

Code	Name	Description	Business Rule Classification	Business Rule Scope	Severity
omc0013	bank account ownership omc0013 incorrect combination of legal capacity and type of third party account	Valid combinations of legal capacity and type of third party account. Rules: The non natural person's legal capacity 'ZONDER_RECHTSPERSOONLIJKHEID' is only valid when the respective bank accounts are marked with type of third party account 'SAMENWERKINGSVERBAND' and vice versa.	other model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
omc0014	natural person identification omc0014 uniqueness check (non) natural person identification	Each natural person identification number that is provided (i.c.w. its type and issuing country) must be unique within the depositor population. This uniqueness check is performed after combining natural person identification and non natural person identification for common types of (non) natural person identifiers. Note: this validation disregards leading zeros in identification/registration numbers of which the type is expected to be numeric. Note: this validation is case-insensitive	other model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
omc0015	non natural person identification omc0015 uniqueness check (non) natural person identification	Each non-natural person registration number that is provided (i.c.w. its type and issuing country) must be unique within the depositor population. This uniqueness check is performed after combining natural person identification and non natural person identification for common types of (non) natural person identifiers. Note: this validation disregards leading zeros in identification/registration numbers of which the type is expected to be numeric. Note: this validation is case-insensitive	other model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
smc0001	non natural person without identifier smc0001 zero occurrences	Each non natural person must have at least one of the types of non natural person identifier, therefore: There may not be any non natural person without identifier	sub set model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
smc0006	party smc0006 missing child record in address	This validation checks whether address is submitted for each party	sub set model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
smc0009	representative smc0009 missing child record in depositor representation	This validation checks whether depositor representation has been submitted for each representative	sub set model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
smc0010	blocked bank account smc0010 missing child record in bank account blockage	This validation checks whether bank account blockage has been submitted for each blocked bank account	sub set model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
smc0011	unqualified depositor smc0011 missing child record in unqualified depositor representation	This validation checks whether unqualified depositor representation has been submitted for each unqualified depositor	sub set model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling

Code	Name	Description	Business Rule Classification	Business Rule Scope	Severity
smc0012	non natural person with identifier smc0012 missing child record in non natural person identification	This validation checks whether non natural person identification has been submitted for each non natural person with identifier	sub set model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
smc0013	natural person without national identifier smc0013 missing child record in mandatory identification by document	This validation checks whether mandatory identification by document has been submitted for each natural person without national identifier	sub set model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
smc0014	natural person with national identifier smc0014 missing child record in natural person identification	This validation checks whether natural person identification has been submitted for each non natural person with national identifier	sub set model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
smc0015	party smc0015 missing child record in party role	This validation checks whether party role is submitted for each party	sub set model constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
tmc0001	non natural person identification tmc0001 issuing country must correspond to the type of non natural person identifier	The issuing country must correspond to the type of non natural person identifier When RSIN or KVK is provided the issuing country must be 'NL' When BUITENLANDS_TIN or BUITENLANDS_KVK is provided the issuing country may not be 'NL'	tuple constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
tmc0002	natural person identification tmc0002 issuing country must correspond to the type of natural person identifier	The issuing country must correspond to the type of natural person identifier When BSN is provided the issuing country must be 'NL' When BUITENLANDS_TIN or BUITENLANDS_NATIONAAL_ID is provided the issuing country may not be 'NL'	tuple constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
tmc0003	date of birth tmc0003 between 1900-01-01 and the reporting reference date	The date of birth must be prior than the reporting reference date and later than or equal to 1900-01-01 in order to be a valid date of birth.	tuple constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
tmc0004	party tmc0004 mandatory telephone number or mobile number	For each party either a telephone number or a mobile number must be submitted	tuple constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
tmc0005	bank account tmc0005 invalid combination of type of bank account and bank account eligibility	This validation checks whether the eligibility indicator is set correctly for certain type(s) of bank account. Rules: Bank accounts of type 'REK-WONING' are never eligible for DGS.	tuple constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling
tmc0006	natural person tmc0006 mandatory official first names or unofficial first names or initials	For each natural person either official first names or unofficial first names or initials must be submitted	tuple constraint	Checked within the data delivery	signaling

APPENDIX C – EXAMPLE ENTITY TYPE DELIVERY

The entity type delivery file must contain a rowcount for each logical entity in the model, so including entities that are not required to be delivered as csv file, all enumeration lists and data delivery validation model entities. The table below is an ***example*** of the content of an entity type delivery csv file.

bank identifier	reporting reference date	logical data model code	entity type code	check-sum	row-count
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	address		120
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	attribute		0
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	bank		1
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	bank_account		116
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	bank_account_blockage		13
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	bank_account_ownership		122
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	bank_scv_delivery		1
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	blockage_reason		6
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	blocked_bank_account		13
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	delivery		1
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	delivery_control_type		4
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	depositor		88
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	depositor_representation		33
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	eligibility_indicator		3
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	enterprise_size		3
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	entity_type		55
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	entity_type_delivery		55
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	enumeration		132
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	enumeration_type		18
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	gender		2
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	identification_by_document		43
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	legal_capacity		2
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	logical_data_model		1
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	mandatory_identification_by_document		0
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	natural_person		85
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	natural_person_identification		111
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	natural_person_with_national_identifier		84
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	natural_person_without_national_identifier		1
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	non_blocked_bank_account		103
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	non_natural_person		35
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	non_natural_person_identification		60
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	non_natural_person_with_identifier		34
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	non_natural_person_without_identifier		1
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	optional_identification_by_document		43
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	party		120
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	party_role		121
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	qualified_depositor		57
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	qualified_depositor_representation		7
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	reliability_indicator		2
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	representative		33
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	structured_address		102
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	type_of_bank_account		7
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	type_of_identification_document		4
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	type_of_natural_person_identifier		4
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	type_of_non_natural_person_identifier		5
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	type_of_representation_competence		2
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	type_of_third_party_account		3
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	unqualified_depositor		31

bank identifier	reporting reference date	logical data model code	entity type code	check-sum	row-count
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	unqualified_depositor_representation		26
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	unstructured_address		18
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	vital_status		2
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	eer_country		33
NL1234	2019-05-01	DNB_STAT_DGSXSCVXX_GLO_K	correspondence_language		26

APPENDIX D – NAMING CONVENTIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

#	Title	Description
1	Case	file names, XML tags, entity types and attributes are give in lower case, unless explicitly indicated otherwise.
2	Underscore (_)	Spaces, asterisks "*", brackets "(" and ") and slashes "/" and "\" in file names, XML tags, entities and attributes must always be replaced by an underscore, "_".
3	DGS SCV	Capitals

#	Abbreviation	Meaning
1	CSV	Comma Separated Values
2	DDA	Data delivery agreement
3	DNB	De Nederlandsche Bank
4	ECB	European Central Bank
5	GLO	[Dutch]Gegevens Leverings Overeenkomst – synonym DDA
6	LDM	Logical data model
7	XML	Extensible Markup Language
8	SCV	Single Customer View
9	DGS	Depositogarantiestelsel
10	omc	Other model constraint
11	tmc	Tuple model constraint
12	dmc	Domain model constraint
13	etc	Entity type constraint
14	spc	Specialisation model constraint
15	smc	Sub set model constraint
16	DLR	Digitaal Loket Rapportages