# Table of Contents

1 **Introduction** .................................................. 5
   1.1 System Requirements ........................................ 7
   1.2 Installation and Licensing ................................. 8
   1.3 Installing XBRL Taxonomies ............................ 10

2 **Creating a New Report** .................................. 11
   2.1 Entering Data ................................................. 17
   2.2 Entering Data into Three-Dimensional Tables (Z-Axis) ........................................ 22
   2.3 Controlling Accuracy of Cells .......................... 26

3 **Common Tasks** ........................................... 29
   3.1 Validating Data ............................................. 29
   3.2 Exporting Data to XBRL ................................. 32
   3.3 Importing Data from XBRL ............................ 33
   3.4 Batch Conversion from XBRL to Excel ............. 35

4 **Managing XBRL Taxonomies** ....................... 37
   4.1 Run Taxonomy Manager ................................. 41
   4.2 Install a Taxonomy ....................................... 42
   4.3 Apply Patches ............................................. 43
   4.4 View Installed Taxonomies ........................... 45
   4.5 Uninstall a Taxonomy .................................... 46
   4.6 Command Line Interface .............................. 47
      4.6.1 help .................................................. 48
      4.6.2 initialize ........................................... 49
      4.6.3 install ................................................ 49
      4.6.4 list ................................................... 50
4.6.5 reset ........................................................................................................................................... 51
4.6.6 setdeflang ................................................................................................................................... 52
4.6.7 uninstall ....................................................................................................................................... 53
4.6.8 update .......................................................................................................................................... 53
4.6.9 upgrade......................................................................................................................................... 54

5 Command Reference 55

6 Settings 57

7 COM API 59
7.1 Accessing the API .......................................................................................................................... 60
7.2 C# Example ..................................................................................................................................... 62
7.3 VBA Example .................................................................................................................................. 65
7.4 API Reference ................................................................................................................................. 66
  7.4.1 Interfaces .................................................................................................................................... 66

8 License Information 96
8.1 Electronic Software Distribution .................................................................................................... 97
8.2 Software Activation and License Metering ..................................................................................... 98
8.3 Altova XBRL Add-in Software License Agreement .......................................................................... 100

Index 101
1 Introduction

The Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel enables your organization to prepare XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language) reports conformant with the EBA (European Banking Authority) XBRL taxonomy, or with related country-specific XBRL taxonomies.

The Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel enables preparers of XBRL supervisory reports to do the following:

- Enter XBRL data in Microsoft Excel, using a predefined template spreadsheet which maps to the XBRL taxonomy.
- Validate the report data directly from Excel, to ensure it conforms to the XBRL taxonomy.
- Export report data from Excel to XBRL format.
- Import data from existing XBRL reports into Excel.
- Batch convert XBRL files to Excel (.xlsx) format.

The Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel supports the EBA XBRL Taxonomy (starting with version 2.0 up to the most recent version), and country-specific taxonomies. The supported country-specific taxonomies are as follows:

- Banque de France (ACPR) COREP SUBCON - COREP, SubConsolidated (Prudential scope)
- Banque de France (ACPR) LCB FT
- Banco de Portugal (BdP) Reporting Framework
- Banco de Portugal (BdP) FINREP ITS
- Bank of England (BOE) Banking Taxonomy
- Bank of England (BOE) Banking Statistics Taxonomy
- Deutsche Bundesbank (BBK)
Notes:

- The list of supported XBRL taxonomies is periodically updated to include newer versions, independently of Altova add-in releases. To view or install the latest XBRL taxonomy versions, use the XBRL Taxonomy Manager tool included with the add-in.
- The country-specific XBRL taxonomies are not installed by default when you install the add-in. The same applies to the older versions of the EBA XBRL taxonomy. You can view, install, upgrade, or uninstall such taxonomies on demand, using the XBRL Taxonomy Manager.

This documentation should be read in conjunction with the supporting documents included with the EBA XBRL Taxonomy, such as:

- "Description of DPM formal model"
- "EBA Architecture for XBRL representation of DPM"
- "EBA XBRL Filing Rules"

_Last updated: 7 October 2020_
1.1 System Requirements

To install and run the add-in, the following system requirements apply:

- Windows 7 SP1 with Platform Update, Windows 8, Windows 10, Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1 with Platform Update or newer
- .NET Framework 4.0 or later

Also, note the following important points:

- The add-in is available for both Microsoft Excel 32-bit and 64-bit. Microsoft Excel 64-bit is recommended if you need to load big taxonomies such as COREP CON, COREP IND, FINREP. Otherwise, you may see "out of memory" errors when attempting to load such taxonomies with Microsoft Excel 32-bit.
- The add-in requires full access to the Excel document in order to create, validate, and export XBRL reports. If your organization enforces Information Rights Management (IRM) using the Azure Information Protection or a similar technology, the latter may restrict access to the Excel document, and thus prevent the add-in from working. For information about how to permit code to run behind documents with restricted permissions, see https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/visualstudio/vsto/how-to-permit-code-to-run-behind-documents-with-restricted-permissions?view=vs-2019.
1.2 Installation and Licensing

To install the Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel, download the executable from the Altova Download Center (https://www.altova.com/download) and run it. Follow the wizard steps to complete the installation. You will need to accept the license agreement and privacy policy in order to proceed with the installation.

Make sure to download the executable corresponding to your operating system's and Excel platform (32-bit or 64-bit). The 32-bit executable can be installed on both 32-bit and 64-bit Windows; however, it supports only Excel 32-bit. Note that if you have Excel 32-bit and install the 64-bit version of the add-in, you will still be running the 32-bit version.

After installation, a new tab called EBA becomes available in the Excel ribbon.

Licensing

To use Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel, you need a valid license key code. To purchase a new key code, or request a free evaluation from the Altova website, take the following steps:

1. In the Excel ribbon, click the EBA tab.
2. Click Add-In Activation.

A dialog box appears with instructions for getting a new license from Altova, or managing an existing license.

After you purchase a license from Altova, follow the same steps as above to open the activation dialog box and upload the license file.

Alternatively, you can upload purchased licenses to an Altova LicenseServer running on your organization's network. Altova LicenseServer is a free product that helps organizations manage all Altova licenses in a centralized place. For more information about LicenseServer, see https://www.altova.com/licenseeserver.

See also License Information.

How to view the current version of the add-in

1. In the Excel ribbon, click the EBA tab.
2. Click About EBA Add-In.
1.3 Installing XBRL Taxonomies

When you install the add-in for the first time on your computer, only the most recent version of the EBA XBRL Taxonomy is installed by default.

If you need support for other EBA XBRL Taxonomy versions, or country-specific XBRL taxonomies, these have to be installed separately. Specifically, you can install, upgrade, or uninstall XBRL taxonomies on demand, using the XBRL Taxonomy Manager tool included with the add-in.

To run the XBRL Taxonomy Manager, do one of the following:

- In the EBA ribbon, click Manage Taxonomies.
- Run (double-click) a file with .altova_taxonomies extension downloaded from the Altova website.
- From the Windows Control Panel, right-click the Altova Taxonomy Manager entry and select Change or Uninstall from the context menu.

In addition, the check box Invoke Altova Taxonomy Manager is available on the last page of the installation wizard, after you complete the installation of Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel.

Note the following:

- Installing or uninstalling a taxonomy from XBRL Taxonomy Manager takes effect for all users accounts on the same computer.
- Installing or uninstalling a taxonomy from XBRL Taxonomy Manager takes effect in all Altova XBRL-enabled applications installed on the same computer.
- If the current taxonomy has dependencies on other taxonomies, the dependent taxonomies are also installed (or uninstalled, as applicable).

For further information, see Managing XBRL Taxonomies.
2 Creating a New Report

The instructions below show you how to prepare a new XBRL report based on the default EBA (European Banking Authority) taxonomy available in Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel. This XBRL taxonomy is installed by default on your computer when you install the add-in. Additional taxonomies can be installed separately, see Installing XBRL Taxonomies.

To create a new report:

1. In the Excel ribbon, click the EBA tab.
2. Click Insert New Report.
3. Select the taxonomy entry point corresponding to the report that you wish to create. Use the filter at the top of the dialog box to filter entry points by keywords such as “IFRS”, “Funding”, and so on. Note that, by default, only the most current entry points for the current version of the add-in are shown. To show all the XBRL taxonomies available for download, select the Show entry points available for download check box. To show all versions, clear the Show only most current entry points check box.
Entry points that are shown in brick red color are not installed. To install the respective XBRL taxonomies, select the entry point, and then click OK. This opens the XBRL Taxonomy Manager, where you can complete the installation, see Managing XBRL Taxonomies.

4. Be patient while the report tables are loaded into Excel. During this operation, a dialog box informs you of the progress, for example:
Once the report tables have finished loading, notice the **Tables** section in the **EBA Filing Pane**.
5. Select the check boxes next to tables that you want to include in the report. Notice that each included table appears on a new sheet in the Excel book.

You can now start entering data in tables, validate it, and export it to XBRL format. See the following topics for more information:

- Entering Data
- Controlling Accuracy of Cells
- Validating Data
- Exporting Data to XBRL

**EBA Filing Pane**

**EBA Filing Pane** is the area where you can include or exclude tables from the report, view information about each cell, and view or set various report properties. By default, this pane is visible; you can show or hide it by clicking **Toggle EBA Filing Pane** command in the ribbon. As illustrated above, the **EBA Filing Pane** consists of two main sections: **Properties** and **Tables**.
Properties
The properties displayed in the EBA Filing Pane directly affect the content of the XBRL instance file that will be created when you export the XBRL instance. To view what each property does, click it and observe the description displayed in the gray box under the grid. Properties that are grayed out are read-only; otherwise, you can edit a property by typing text or selecting a value as applicable.

The Scheme and Identifier properties under "Reporting Entity" are typically provided by the relevant competent authorities.

Also note that, even though some property values begin with "http" (for example, Entry Point URI, Scheme), they do not necessarily point to live web resources and thus should not be considered dead links. To resolve entry point URLs, the add-in uses a catalog mechanism that maps URLs to files on the local system. This is in large part due to the size of the taxonomies and the fact that they contain thousands of files. Accessing the taxonomy files over the Internet would result in extremely slow performance, even if their issuing organizations served them that way.

Properties are grouped into the following three tabs:

- **Report** - This tab displays properties applicable to the entire report (one report corresponds to one Excel workbook).
- **Table** - This tab displays only properties of the currently selected table. A table normally corresponds to a single Excel worksheet. Therefore, whenever you click inside a new Excel sheet, the properties are re-drawn to reflect the new worksheet.
- **Cell** - This tab displays only properties of the currently selected cell. Whenever you click a new cell, the cell properties are re-drawn accordingly.

You can set the accuracy-related properties at report, table, or cell level. For more information, see Controlling Accuracy of Cells.

Tables
To include a table in the report at any time, select its corresponding check box in the EBA Filing Pane. Each included table appears on a new sheet in the Excel book. To go to a specific sheet, either navigate to it using the standard Excel way, or click the corresponding table in the EBA Filing Pane. To remove a particular table from the report, clear the check box next to it. Tables that are not selected will not be included in the report.

Some tables support a Z-Axis (a third dimension). For information about adding a Z-Axis to a table, see Entering Data into Three-Dimensional Tables (Z-Axis).

Each report table displayed in the EBA Filing Pane is XBRL-bound, meaning that data you enter directly in the table cells will be reflected in the XBRL instance file when the report is ready, see Exporting Data to XBRL.

While the report data is work in progress, you can save the Excel workbook and reopen it at any time later, just like a standard Excel workbook.

Any sheets that contain tables are bound to the XBRL taxonomy, so they must not be deleted. It is also not recommended to rename such sheets. If necessary, you can add new sheets to the workbook; however, such sheets would not be bound to the XBRL taxonomy and consequently be ignored when you...
generate the XBRL instance file.
2.1 Entering Data

You can populate a report with data either by entering data into cells manually or by pasting values. With some cells, you can select a value from a predefined list (such as countries or currencies). Also, in some report tables, you may need to add new rows or columns. The following is a list of tips and best practices for entering data.

Editable versus non-editable cells

As a general rule, gray cells must not be edited. Only cells that are included in the XBRL-bound area (delimited by the table boundaries) are to be edited. For guidance with respect to the purpose of the cell, and data expected to be entered, consult the cell information (properties) displayed in the EBA Filing Pane, in the Cell tab.

Pasting data

If you paste data from multiple columns, the number of pasted columns should correspond to the number of columns in the predefined sheet. If you accidentally paste a larger number of columns, or if you type text outside the default table, unwanted columns may appear outside the XBRL-bound area. To delete unwanted columns, right-click the cell and select Delete > Table Columns. To prevent Excel from adding new columns and rows automatically, go to File > Options > Proofing > AutoCorrect Options > AutoFormat As You Type > Apply as you work, and click to clear the Include new rows and columns in table check box.

When pasting data, it is recommended to keep only the values (and not the formatting). Namely, select the Paste Values option when pasting cells or rows.

Actual versus displayed cell value

While generating the XBRL instance file, the add-in ignores any cell formatting information and exports the actual value of the Excel cell. However, bear in mind that, as part of Excel functionality, the actual value may be different from the value displayed in the cell, because of the cell formatting information. You can view at any time the actual value (the one that will be written to the XBRL instance) in the formula bar of Excel. Consider this example:

In the example above, the value that will be written to the XBRL instance is 12345. Note that the number accuracy reported in the XBRL instance file also depends on the value you selected for the "Accuracy"
properties (see Controlling Accuracy of Cells).

**Enumeration values**

Some cells expect a fixed predetermined value (for example, cells that represent currencies or countries). In this case, the add-in displays a small tooltip when you click the cell. You can pick up the required value from the drop-down list:

- **Sheet per Significant currency**
- **Contingent encumbrance**
- **Net effect**

To view the full list of all possible values, click the cell and observe the cell properties in the **Cell** tab of the EBA Filing Pane.

**Conditional cells**

In some tables, you must first fill out a cell value in order to make other cells of the table editable. For example, in the table below, the cell F3 must be first be filled out before all other cells in the same column become editable.
Cells with multiple values

Depending on the XBRL taxonomy, some reports might have facts that represent an arbitrary list of comma-separated multiple values. Consequently, in Excel, the corresponding cell also requires multiple values to be entered in the same cell.

To enter data for such cells, first expand the drop-down list, and then click all items that qualify.
Alternatively, you can type all the numeric values, separated by a comma, as shown below. Remember that you can view all possible values of a cell in the Cell tab of the EBA FilingPane.

Adding new rows

With some tables, you may need to create new rows. For example, this is the case for table "C 10.02" available through the entry point EBA 2.6 COREP CON. You can add new rows either using the standard Excel commands or shortcuts, or by clicking the Add Row button in the ribbon. For example, to add a new row to the table "C 10.02" of the entry point mentioned above, do one of the following:

- In the Excel ribbon, click the EBA tab, and then click Add Row | Insert Row Below. Note that the commands to insert or delete rows are enabled only if the table supports adding new rows.
- Click the rightmost cell of the last row in the table, and press Tab.
- Right-click a cell in the empty row, and select Insert | Table Row Below from the context menu.
Note: Any newly added rows must be within the XBRL-bound area of the table, clearly delimited by black lines.

Adding new columns

Some tables may need extra columns to be added. In other words, they can grow horizontally. You can add new columns to such tables in one of the following ways:

- In the Excel ribbon, click the EBA tab, and then click Add Column. Note that this command is enabled only if the table supports adding new columns according to the XBRL taxonomy.
- Click the Add button that appears next to the rightmost column of a table.

- Right-click a table cell, and then select Insert | Table Columns to the Right from the context menu.
2.2 Entering Data into Three-Dimensional Tables (Z-Axis)

Most of the report tables have only two dimensions: the x-Axis (columns) and the y-Axis (rows). However, there are some tables where you may need to enter data into a third dimension (the z-Axis). An example of such a table is the "F 34.00.c (AE CON)" table available through the entry point AE CON: Asset Encumbrance, Consolidated. This table may need an additional sheet for each currency. As shown below, cell F3 is a drop-down list from where you can select a currency.

In cases such as the one above, you can add a new sheet along the z-Axis (third dimension) of the table, as follows:

1. In the Excel ribbon, click the EBA tab.
2. Click the Add Sheet (z-Axis) button. Note that the commands to insert or delete new z-Axis sheets are enabled only if the table supports adding a z-Axis.

Alternatively, right-click the table in the EBA Filing Pane and select Add New Sheet (z-Axis) from the context menu, for example:
This creates a new sheet that displays the third dimension of the table (z-Axis). The sheet representing the z-Axis always has an indicative name that resembles the original table. In this example, if you select "Euro" as currency, the new sheet is called "F 34.00c (EUR).

Data from the third dimension (z-Axis) of a table are displayed as new sheets in Excel. Therefore, three-dimensional tables span across more than one sheet. This is an exception to the rule that one Excel sheet corresponds to one table in the XBRL report. In the XBRL instance, data that belongs to the z-Axis will be, however, correctly reported as part of the same table.

When you click a cell that represents z-Axis, all the possible values for the drop-down list are displayed in the Cell tab of the EBA Filing Pane, for example:
Deleting z-Axis sheets

You can delete sheets that contain data from the third dimension (z-Axis) in more than one way.

1. Select the required sheet (or click the corresponding entry in the “Tables” section of **EBA Filing Pane**).
2. Do one of the following:
   - In the **EBA** tab, click **Remove Sheet (z-Axis)**, or
   - Right-click the table in the **EBA Filing Pane** and select **Remove Sheet (z-Axis)** from the context menu.
### EBA Filing Pane

#### Properties
- **Dimension**
  - **Name**: CUS
  - **Label**: Currency with significant liabilities
  - **Verbose Label**: Defines the currencies of the significant liabilities
  - **DPM DB ID**: 775
  - **Type**: enumeration

- **Possible Values**
  - Afghani (AFN)
  - Algerian Dirar (DZD)
  - Argentine Peso (ARS)
  - Armenian Dram (AMD)
  - Aruban Florin (AWG)
  - Australian Dollar (AUD)

#### Tables
- F 34.00.b (AECON) Asset encumbrance: Contingency
- F 34.00.c (AECON) Asset encumbrance: Contingency
- US Dollar (USD)

[Remove Sheet (Z-Axis)]
### 2.3 Controlling Accuracy of Cells

The accuracy of monetary and other numeric values in the XBRL report can be controlled by setting the following report properties:

1. Accuracy of monetary cells
2. Accuracy of numeric cells
3. Accuracy of percentage cells

These properties are available in the EBA Filing Pane, in the Properties group.

The property **Accuracy of Monetary Cells** applies to numeric cells in the report that represent a monetary value. For example, if you select entry point **FP IND: Funding Plans, Individual**, Table "P 01.03", this property affects all cells of type `monetaryItemType`.

The property **Accuracy of Numeric Cells** applies to numeric values that have no unit (excluding percentage values, which have their own data type). For example, if you select entry point **SPB CON**, Table "C 101.00", this property affects the column "Maturity (160)".

The property **Accuracy of Percentage Cells** applies to values that represent a percentage. For example, if you select entry point **FP IND: Funding Plans, Individual**, Table "P 01.03", this property affects all cells of type `percentItemType`.

To view the type of a cell, first select a cell, and then click the Cell tab in the EBA Filing Pane and observe the Type property, for example:
The accuracy you select from the **EBA Filing Pane** controls the accuracy that will be written for this fact in the XBRL instance file. More specifically, the "Accuracy" properties are bound to the **decimals** attribute in the XBRL instance file. For example, in the image below, the accuracy value indicated in the brackets corresponds to the value of the **decimals** attribute in the XBRL instance file.

By default, accuracy is set as follows:
• The **Accuracy of Monetary Cells** is set to **Cents (2)**, which sets the value of the **decimals** attribute in the XBRL instance to “2”

• The **Accuracy of Percentage Cells** is set to **Basis Points (4)**, which sets the value of the **decimals** attribute in the XBRL instance to “4”.

• The **Accuracy of Numeric Cells** is set to **Exact (INF)**, which sets the value of the **decimals** attribute in the XBRL instance to “INF”.

You can set the accuracy-related properties at report, table, or cell level (see the corresponding tabs in the image above). If you set accuracy at multiple levels, keep in mind that the more specific property always overrides the more generic one. For example, the accuracy set at cell level takes priority over the one set at table level. Likewise, the accuracy set at table level takes priority over the one set at report level.

For monetary and numeric cells, the accuracy value can be either positive or negative.

A positive value $N$ specifies the accuracy of up to $N$ digits to the right of the decimal place. For example, the value 2 specifies the accuracy to be in cents, while the value 3 specifies the accuracy to be up to mills.

A negative value $N$ specifies the accuracy of up to $N$ digits to the left of the decimal place. For example, the value -3 specifies the accuracy to be up to thousands, while the value -6 specifies the accuracy to be up to millions.
3 Common Tasks

3.1 Validating Data

Validation ensures that the XBRL data you are filing conforms to the XBRL specification. The report data should be validated before you export it to XBRL. You might also want to validate data progressively, after each action that could potentially render it invalid (for example, after pasting new rows into the spreadsheet).

To validate data, click the Validate button in the EBA tab of the Excel ribbon.

Be patient while Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel performs the validation process. To validate XBRL data, the add-in creates a temporary in-memory XBRL instance. When validation of the in-memory instance completes, a validation report similar to the one below is displayed.

The validation result can be any of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message type</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>The instance data is valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>!</td>
<td>The instance data is valid, but has inconsistencies or warnings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✗</td>
<td>The instance data is not valid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Validation Report dialog box may additionally display any of the following message types: information messages, warnings, and errors.
Common Tasks Validating Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message type</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>📋</td>
<td>Denotes an information message. Information messages do not make the XBRL instance invalid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚠️</td>
<td>Denotes a warning message, or an inconsistency. Warnings and inconsistencies do not make the XBRL instance invalid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚠️</td>
<td>Denotes an error. If there are validation errors, the XBRL instance is not valid, and you will need to edit the report data so as to resolve each error before proceeding with the export to XBRL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: During validation, the add-in checks XBRL formula assertions and reports them as errors. If you are using the Altova RaptorXML+XBRL Server for validation (https://www.altova.com/raptorxml), XBRL formula assertions may be optionally configured not to be reported as errors.

By default, the add-in treats invalid cell values as errors. If necessary, you can configure the add-in to treat invalid cell values as warnings instead, see Settings.

When a report fails successful validation, the Validation Report window may display links to the cell where the error originates. To quickly find a cell where the error originates, click the underlined text and the cursor will be positioned automatically on the required cell. Note that there are cases where multiple cells are involved in a single validation check; in such cases, clicking on the error link will select just one of the affected cells.

To copy the contents of the validation report to clipboard:

- Click 📋 Copy, and then paste into a target file (for example, an email). Alternatively, right-click inside the Validation Report window and select Copy All Messages from the context menu.

To save the validation report as text or HTML:

- Click 📋 Save. Alternatively, right-click inside the Validation Report window and select Save Validation Report from the context menu.
To clear the validation report:

- Click Clear. Alternatively, right-click inside the Validation Report window and select Clear from the context menu.
Exporting Data to XBRL

Once your report is ready and valid (see Validating Data), you can generate the XBRL instance file. To do this, click the EBA tab, and then click Export to XBRL.

By default, instance files are saved as files with .xbrl extension. If you need the exported file to have another extension (for example, .xml), type the file extension in the Export dialog box.

While the XBRL instance is being created, a dialog box which informs you about the progress may be displayed for a short time.

During the export operation, data is automatically validated. Any errors, inconsistencies and warnings are reported on the screen after the export finishes.

Note: Cell values that are not valid (that is, cells that don't conform to the data type of the underlying XBRL concept) prevent the report from being exported.

For tips on how to avoid data formatting errors, see Entering Data. Note, however, that not all XBRL validation errors might be related to incorrect formatting. Some errors might occur because entered data does not meet the XBRL validation rules applicable to the report you are filing.
3.3 Importing Data from XBRL

You can import data from existing instances of XBRL reports into Excel (typically, files with .xbrl extension). For the import to be successful, the imported instances must be valid XBRL reports. They may be either reports you have previously generated using the Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel, or reports that you received from other parties.

To import an existing XBRL instance file into Excel:

1. In the Excel ribbon, click the EBA tab.
2. Click Import from XBRL, and browse for the XBRL instance file.

Note: If a report is already open in Excel, the Import from XBRL button is disabled. To enable the command, save and close the current report (workbook) and create a new workbook.

During the import operation, a dialog box informs you about the progress:

![Importing XBRL report...](image)

Please wait while the XBRL instance is loaded and the worksheets are created.

Loading XBRL instance...
Processing validation rules...
Generating Table layouts...

While the report data is loaded into Excel, it is automatically validated. A dialog box notifies you about potential warnings, inconsistencies, or errors (see also Validating Data).
Note: During import, the add-in validates XBRL formula assertions. A report will be imported even if it contains unsatisfied assertions.
3.4 Batch Conversion from XBRL to Excel

The **Batch Conversion** command in the Excel ribbon enables you to convert multiple XBRL instance files to Excel format. The result is the same as if you imported multiple XBRL instance files and then saved them to Excel format—while having the advantage that conversion takes place in batch.

In order to perform a batch conversion, you must first add all the required files to a batch, as follows:

1. In the Excel ribbon, click the **EBA** tab.

![EBA ribbon with Batch Conversion button](image)

2. Click the **Batch Conversion** button.
3. Click **Add Files**. (Alternatively, right-click the grid, and select **Add Files** from the context menu.)

![XBRL to Excel Batch Conversion dialog box](image)

From the conversion dialog box, you can perform the following additional tasks:

1. To add files from additional source locations to the same batch, click **Add Files**.
2. Whenever you add new files to the batch, their default target folder is the same as the source folder. If you want to assign a specific target folder to all new files by default, select it from the **Default target folder for new files** list. To add new entries to the list, click **Browse** and choose a folder.

**Note:** By default, the option **Default target folder for new files** affects new files that you add to the batch. However, if you change this option and files already exist in the batch (on the grid), a dialog box like the one below appears. Click **Yes** if the target folder of existing files should be changed as well.
3. You can choose to save all converted files to the same target folder, or set a different target folder for each file. To change the target folder of specific files, first select the files on the grid, and then right-click the grid and select **Set target folder** from the context menu.

4. You can rename the target files. First select the files on the grid, and then right-click the grid and select **Rename** from the context menu (or press **F2**). You can change both the file name and the file path. However, if you change the path, make sure that it exists.

5. To remove files from the batch, first select them, and then right-click the grid and select **Remove** from the context menu (or press the **Del** key).

**Tip:** To select multiple files from the grid, the standard Windows key combinations apply, for example:

- While holding the **Ctrl** key pressed, click to select the files of interest.
- Click an empty area in the dialog box and then drag the cursor over the files to be selected (rectangular selection)
- Press **Ctrl+A** to select all files in the grid.

Once the batch is ready, click **Convert** to process all files in it. If any files with the same name already exist at the target folder, a message box appears asking your confirmation to overwrite them.

While a batch conversion is running, a dialog box appears that informs you about the progress. The outcome of the conversion operation is reported in the Validation Report window, for example:

When performing batch conversion, the same validation takes place as when importing a single XBRL instance file. If validation is successful, a message similar to “Successfully converted file.xlsx” is reported in the Validation Report for each file. If there are validation errors or warnings, they are reported in the Validation Report as well.
4 Managing XBRL Taxonomies

XBRL Taxonomy Manager is a tool that provides a centralized way to install and manage XBRL taxonomies for use across all Altova XBRL-enabled applications, including Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel. On Windows, XBRL Taxonomy Manager has a graphical user interface and is also available at the command line. On Linux and Mac*, the tool is available at the command line only.

* The Linux and macOS operating systems are applicable only if you are running XBRL Taxonomy Manager on those operating systems in conjunction with Altova cross-platform server applications such as MapForce Server, StyleVision Server, or RaptorXML+XBRL Server.

XBRL Taxonomy Manager provides the following features:

- View XBRL taxonomies installed on your computer, and check whether new versions are available for download.
- Download newer versions of XBRL taxonomies independently of the Altova product release cycle. All taxonomies are maintained by Altova on an online-based storage accessible to XBRL Taxonomy Manager, and you can download them as soon as they become available.
- Install or uninstall any of the multiple versions of a given taxonomy (or all versions if necessary).
- A single XBRL taxonomy represents a "package" but it may have dependencies on other taxonomies. Whenever you choose to install or uninstall a particular taxonomy, any dependent taxonomies are detected and also installed or removed automatically. The graphical user interface (or the command line if applicable) informs you when dependencies are being added or removed.
- XBRL taxonomies maintained through XBRL Taxonomy Manager benefit from the XML catalog mechanism that enables URI references in instance or schema documents to be resolved from local files, as opposed to being retrieved from the Internet. This is extremely important in the case of big XBRL taxonomies where schema resolution from remote URIs is not practical or even recommended, mainly for performance reasons.

XBRL Taxonomy Manager provides a way to administer any of the XBRL taxonomies required for use in any one of the Altova XBRL-enabled applications. These include the European Banking Authority Reporting Framework taxonomies, US-GAAP Financial Reporting taxonomies, and various other country- or domain-specific XBRL taxonomies. To view the full list, either run XBRL Taxonomy Manager or run the list command at the command line.

Altova XBRL-enabled applications

The following Altova applications are XBRL-enabled and thus benefit from the features provided by XBRL Taxonomy Manager:

- Altova XBRL Add-ins for Excel (EBA, Solvency II)
- MapForce Enterprise Edition
- MapForce Server
- MapForce Server Advanced Edition
- RaptorXML+XBRL Server
- StyleVision Server
- StyleVision Enterprise Edition
- XMLSpy Enterprise Edition
Changes in XBRL taxonomies using XBRL Taxonomy Manager take effect for all the applications listed above if they are installed on the same computer.

Installation
XBRL Taxonomy Manager is installed automatically whenever you install any Altova XBRL-enabled application or the Altova Mission Kit Enterprise Edition. Likewise, it is removed automatically when you uninstall the last Altova XBRL-enabled application from your computer or the Altova Mission Kit Enterprise Edition.

How it works
Altova maintains an online taxonomy storage where all XBRL taxonomies used in Altova products are stored. This taxonomy storage is updated on a periodical basis, for example, shortly after new versions of relevant taxonomies are released by their issuing organizations.

Whenever you run XBRL Taxonomy Manager at the graphical user interface, information about the latest available taxonomies is displayed in a dialog box, where you can view, install, upgrade or uninstall them. You can also perform the same actions at the command line interface.
You may also install taxonomies by running .altova_taxonomies files downloaded from the Altova website (https://www.altova.com/download). In addition, when you take an action that requires loading XBRL taxonomies, Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel prompts you to install the missing XBRL taxonomies.

Regardless of the manner in which taxonomies were installed, all information about installed taxonomies is tracked in a centralized location on your computer, also known as the local cache directory. The local cache directory contains information about Altova packages (except for the actual taxonomy files, which are installed on demand). The local cache directory is at the following path:

```
Linux  /var/opt/Altova/pkgs
```
The local cache directory gets updated automatically from time to time, so as to propagate the latest state of the online storage to the local computer. More specifically, the cache is updated as follows:

- When you run the XBRL Taxonomy Manager.
- When you run Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel for the first time in the same calendar day.
- If Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel is already running, the cache directory gets updated every 24 hours.
- You can also update the local cache from the online storage on demand, by running the update command at the command line interface.

As you install or uninstall taxonomies, the local cache directory gets automatically updated with information about the available and installed taxonomies, as well as the taxonomy files themselves.

The local cache directory is maintained automatically based on the taxonomies you install or uninstall; it should not be altered or deleted manually. If you ever need to reset XBRL Taxonomy Manager to the original "pristine" state, run the `reset` command of the command line interface, and then run the `initialize` command. (Alternatively, run the `reset` command with the `-i` option.)
4.1 Run Taxonomy Manager

To run the XBRL Taxonomy Manager, do one of the following:

- In the EBA ribbon, click Manage Taxonomies.
- Run (double-click) a file with .altova_taxonomies extension downloaded from the Altova website.
- From the Windows Control Panel, right-click the Altova Taxonomy Manager entry and select Change or Uninstall from the context menu.

In addition, the check box Invoke Altova Taxonomy Manager is available on the last page of the installation wizard, after you complete the installation of Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel.

Command line interface

To run XBRL Taxonomy Manager from a command line interface:

1. Open a command prompt window and change directory to C:\ProgramData\Altova\SharedBetweenVersions.
2. To display help at the command line, run:

```cmd
TaxonomyManager.exe --help
```
4.2 Install a Taxonomy

To install a taxonomy:

1. Run XBRL Taxonomy Manager.
2. Select the check box next to the taxonomies or taxonomy versions you want to install, and click Apply.

Alternatively, if you have downloaded a file with .altova_taxonomies extension from the Altova website, double-click the .altova_taxonomies file to run it. XBRL Taxonomy Manager opens when you run the .altova_taxonomies file.

Note the following:

- Installing or uninstalling a taxonomy from XBRL Taxonomy Manager takes effect for all users accounts on the same computer.
- Installing or uninstalling a taxonomy from XBRL Taxonomy Manager takes effect in all Altova XBRL-enabled applications installed on the same computer.
- If the current taxonomy has dependencies on other taxonomies, the dependent taxonomies are also installed (or uninstalled, as applicable).

Command line interface

To install a taxonomy, run:

```
TaxonomyManager.exe install FILTER...
```

Where FILTER means one of the following:

1. A taxonomy identifier in the format <name>-<version>, for example: **eba-2.10**, **us-gaap-2020.0**. To view all the available taxonomy identifiers and versions, run the **list** command.
2. An **.altova_taxonomies** file downloaded from the Altova website.
4.3 Apply Patches

Occasionally, XBRL taxonomies may receive patches from their issuers. When the XBRL Taxonomy Manager detects that patches are available, the following happens:

- If you use XBRL Taxonomy Manager through the Windows graphical user interface, the respective XBRL taxonomies are shown with the icon.
- If you use the command line or a Linux/macOS system, any XBRL taxonomies that have patches are listed when you run the executable with the list -u command.

To apply a patch on Windows:

1. Click the Patch Selection button. The icon of each XBRL taxonomy that qualifies changes from to , and the dialog box informs you about the patches that are to be applied, for example:
2. Click **Apply**.

**Note:** The **Patch Selection** button is enabled only when there are patches available for any of the currently installed XBRL taxonomies.

**To apply a patch at the command line interface:**

1. Run the `list -u` command. This lists any taxonomies where patch upgrades are available.
2. Run the `upgrade` command to install the patches.

For more information, see the reference to the **Command Line Interface**.
4.4 View Installed Taxonomies

To view all installed taxonomies from a graphical user interface, run XBRL Taxonomy Manager. A selected check box next to a taxonomy (or a taxonomy version) indicates that that taxonomy is installed.

Command line interface
To view all available taxonomies from a command line interface, run:

```
TaxonomyManager.exe list
```

To view only installed taxonomies, run:

```
TaxonomyManager.exe list -i
```

To view only taxonomies where a newer version is available, run:

```
TaxonomyManager.exe list -u
```
4.5 Uninstall a Taxonomy

To uninstall a taxonomy:

1. Run XBRL Taxonomy Manager.
2. Clear the check box next to the taxonomies or taxonomy versions you want to uninstall. If the selected taxonomy is dependent on other taxonomy packages, a dialog box opens, informing you that the dependencies will be removed as well, for example:

![Package Dependencies](image)

3. Click Apply to remove the taxonomy and its dependencies.

Note the following:

- Installing or uninstalling a taxonomy from XBRL Taxonomy Manager takes effect for all users accounts on the same computer.
- Installing or uninstalling a taxonomy from XBRL Taxonomy Manager takes effect in all Altova XBRL-enabled applications installed on the same computer.
- If the current taxonomy has dependencies on other taxonomies, the dependent taxonomies are also installed (or uninstalled, as applicable).

Command line interface

To uninstall a taxonomy, run:

```
TaxonomyManager.exe uninstall FILTER...
```

Where FILTER means one of the following:

1. A taxonomy identifier in the format `<name>-<version>`, for example: `eba-2.10, us-gaap-2020.0`. To view all the available taxonomy identifiers and versions, run the list command.
2. An `.altova_taxonomies` file downloaded from the Altova website.
4.6 Command Line Interface

To call XBRL Taxonomy Manager at the command line, you need to know the path of the executable. By default, the XBRL Taxonomy Manager executable is installed at the following path:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linux*</td>
<td>/opt/Altova/&lt;%APPNAME-UL%&gt;2021/bin/taxonomymanager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macOS*</td>
<td>/usr/local/Altova/&lt;%APPNAME-UL%&gt;2021/bin/taxonomymanager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>C:\ProgramData\Altova\SharedBetweenVersions\TaxonomyManager.exe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Linux and macOS paths are applicable only if you are running XBRL Taxonomy Manager on those operating systems in conjunction with Altova cross-platform server applications such as MapForce Server, StyleVision Server, or RaptorXML+XBRL Server.

By convention, this documentation omits the full path of the executable when describing a given command, and uses `<exec>` instead of the executable name, for example:

```
<exec> help
```

Where `<exec>` is the path or name of the executable.

**Calling XBRL Taxonomy Manager from the installation directory**

To call the executable without having to type the full path, change the current directory to the one below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linux</td>
<td>cd /opt/Altova/&lt;%APPNAME-UL%&gt;2021/bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macOS</td>
<td>cd /usr/local/Altova/&lt;%APPNAME-UL%&gt;2021/bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>cd &quot;C:\ProgramData\Altova\SharedBetweenVersions&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can now run a command by calling the executable with a relative path, for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linux</td>
<td>sudo ./taxonomymanager help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macOS</td>
<td>sudo ./taxonomymanager help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>TaxonomyManager.exe help</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** On Linux and macOS systems, the prefix `./` indicates that the executable is in the current directory. The prefix `sudo` indicates that the command must be run with root privileges.

**Calling XBRL Taxonomy Manager from any directory**

To call the executable from any directory, refer to it using the absolute path. Alternatively, if you want to call the program by typing just the executable name, you can edit the PATH environment variable of your operating
system so that it includes the full path to the executable's directory. For ways to change the PATH environment variable, refer to the documentation of your operating system.

Notes:

- After changing the PATH environment variable, you may need to close the terminal window and open a new one, in order for the changes to take effect.
- On Linux and macOS, using `sudo` does not take into account the user's PATH.

**Command line syntax**
The general syntax for using the command line is as follows:

```
<exec> -h | --help | --version | <command> [options] [arguments]
```

In the listing above, the vertical bar `|` separates a set of mutually exclusive items. The square brackets `[]` indicate optional items. Essentially, you can type the executable path followed by either `--h`, `--help`, or `--version` options, or by a command. Each command may have options and arguments. The list of commands is described in the following sections.

### 4.6.1 help

This command provides contextual help about commands pertaining to XBRL Taxonomy Manager executable.

**Syntax**

```
<exec> help [command]
```

Where `[command]` is an optional argument which specifies any valid command name.

**Remarks**

You can also invoke help by typing a command followed by `-h` or `--help`, for example:

```
<exec> list -h
```

You can also invoke general help by typing `-h` or `--help` directly after the executable, for example:

```
<exec> --help
```

**Example**

The following command displays help about the `list` command:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Linux, macOS</th>
<th>./taxonomymanager help list</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>TaxonomyManager.exe help list</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.6.2 initialize

This command initializes XBRL Taxonomy Manager environment. It creates a cache directory where information about all taxonomies is stored. Initialization is performed automatically the first time when you install an Altova application that includes supports for XBRL Taxonomy Manager, so you don't need to run this command under normal circumstances. You typically need to run this command after executing the reset command.

Syntax

<exec> initialize [options]

The alias of this command is init.

Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--help, --h</td>
<td>Display help about this command at the command line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--silent, --s</td>
<td>Display only error messages. The default value is false.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--verbose, --v</td>
<td>Display more information during execution. The default value is false.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.6.3 install

This command installs one or more taxonomies. Note the following:

- Installing or uninstalling a taxonomy from XBRL Taxonomy Manager takes effect for all users accounts on the same computer.
- Installing or uninstalling a taxonomy from XBRL Taxonomy Manager takes effect in all Altova XBRL-enabled applications installed on the same computer.
- If the current taxonomy has dependencies on other taxonomies, the dependent taxonomies are also installed (or uninstalled, as applicable).

Syntax

<exec> install [options] FILTER...

To specify multiple taxonomies to install, repeat FILTER as many times as necessary.

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FILTER</th>
<th>Where FILTER means one of the following:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. A taxonomy identifier in the format &lt;name&gt;-&lt;version&gt;, for example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>eba-2.10</strong>, <strong>us-gaap-2020.0</strong>. To view all the available taxonomy identifiers and versions, run the list command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. An <code>.altova_taxonomies</code> file downloaded from the Altova website.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can also use abbreviated identifiers if they are unique, for example, `eba`. If you use an abbreviated identifier, this will install the latest available version of that taxonomy.

## Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>--help, --h</code></td>
<td>Display help about this command at the command line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--silent, --s</code></td>
<td>Display only error messages. The default value is <code>false</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--verbose, --v</code></td>
<td>Display more information during execution. The default value is <code>false</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Example

The following command installs the latest `eba` (European Banking Authority) and `us-gaap` (US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) taxonomies:

```
Linux, macOS  ./taxonomymanager install eba us-gaap
Windows      TaxonomyManager.exe install eba us-gaap
```

### 4.6.4 list

Use this command to list taxonomies at the command line, in one of the following ways:

- list all available taxonomies
- list specific taxonomies
- list only installed taxonomies
- list only taxonomies that require upgrade.

## Syntax

```
<exec> list [options] [FILTER...]
```

This command can be abbreviated with `ls`.

## Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FILTER</td>
<td>List only taxonomies that contain this string in their name. You can specify this argument multiple times.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>--help, --h</code></td>
<td>Display help about this command at the command line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--installed, --i</code></td>
<td>List only installed taxonomies. The default value is <code>false</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
---upgradeable, --u

List only taxonomies where patch upgrades are available. The default value is `false`.

---

**Examples**

**To list all available taxonomies, run:**

- **Linux, macOS**
  ```
  ./taxonomymanager list
  ```

- **Windows**
  ```
  TaxonomyManager.exe list
  ```

**To list only installed taxonomies, run:**

- **Linux, macOS**
  ```
  ./taxonomymanager list -i
  ```

- **Windows**
  ```
  TaxonomyManager.exe list -i
  ```

**To list all taxonomies that contain either "eba" or "us-gaap" in their name, run:**

- **Linux, macOS**
  ```
  ./taxonomymanager list eba us-gaap
  ```

- **Windows**
  ```
  TaxonomyManager.exe list eba us-gaap
  ```

---

**4.6.5 reset**

This command removes all installed taxonomies and the cache directory.

**Warning:** This command deletes all installed taxonomies and their information.

After running this command, make sure to run the `initialize` command, in order to recreate the cache directory. Alternatively, run the `reset` command with the `-i` option.

Note that `reset -i` restores the original installation of the product, so it's recommended to run the `update` command as well, after performing a reset. Alternatively, run the `reset` command with the `-i` and `-u` options.

**Syntax**

```
<exec> reset [options]
```

**Options**

- **--help, --h**
  Display help about this command at the command line.

- **--init, --i**
  Initialize the XBRL Taxonomy Manager environment after reset. Valid values are
true and false. The default value is false.

--silent, --s
Display only error messages. The default value is false.

--update, --u
Initialize and update the XBRL Taxonomy Manager environment after reset. Valid values are true and false. The default value is false.

--verbose, --v
Display additional information during execution. The default value is false.

### Examples

To reset the XBRL Taxonomy Manager, run:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linux, macOS</td>
<td>./taxonomymanager reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>TaxonomyManager.exe reset</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4.6.6 setdeflang

This command sets the language of XBRL Taxonomy Manager.

### Syntax

```
<exec> setdeflang language
```

Where language is a mandatory argument supplying the language code. The alias of this command is sdl.

### Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>language</th>
<th>The language to be set. Valid values are English (en), French (fr), German (de), Japanese (ja), and Spanish (es).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Options

| --help, --h | Display help about this command at the command line. |

### Examples

To set the language to Spanish, run:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linux, macOS</td>
<td>./taxonomymanager setdeflang es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>TaxonomyManager.exe setdeflang es</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.6.7 uninstall

This command uninstalls one or more taxonomies. By default, any taxonomies referenced by the current one are uninstalled as well. To uninstall just the current taxonomy and keep the referenced taxonomies, set the option --k.

Syntax

<exec> uninstall FILTER...

To specify multiple taxonomies, repeat FILTER as many times as necessary.

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FILTER</th>
<th>Where FILTER means one of the following:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. A taxonomy identifier in the format &lt;name&gt;-&lt;version&gt;, for example: eba-2.10, us-gaap-2020.0. To view all the available taxonomy identifiers and versions, run the list command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. An .altova_taxonomies file downloaded from the Altova website.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--help, --h</td>
<td>Display help about this command at the command line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--keep-references, --k</td>
<td>If this option is set, then referenced taxonomies are not uninstalled. The default value is false.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--silent, --s</td>
<td>Display only error messages. The default value is false.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--verbose, --v</td>
<td>Display additional information during execution. The default value is false.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following command uninstalls the eba-2.10 and us-gaap-2020.0 taxonomies and their dependencies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linux, macOS</td>
<td>./taxonomymanager uninstall eba-2.10 us-gaap-2020.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>TaxonomyManager.exe uninstall eba-2.10 us-gaap-2020.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.6.8 update

This command queries the list of taxonomies available from the online storage and updates the local cache directory. The update of this information takes place implicitly and you shouldn't need to run this command unless you have performed a reset and initialize.
Syntax

<exec> update [options]

Options

--help, --h
Display help about this command at the command line.

--silent, --s
Display only error messages. The default value is false.

--verbose, --v
Display additional information during execution. The default value is false.

Example

The following command updates the taxonomies information explicitly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Linux, macOS</th>
<th>./taxonomymanager update</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>TaxonomyManager.exe update</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.6.9 upgrade

This command upgrades all eligible taxonomies to the latest available patch version. In other words, it performs only upgrades at patch level of a specific release. Running this command is meaningful only if there are upgradeable taxonomies available. You can identify upgradeable taxonomies by running the list -u command.

Syntax

<exec> upgrade [options]

Options

--help, --h
Display help about this command at the command line.

--silent, --s
Display only error messages. The default value is false.

--verbose, --v
Display additional information during execution. The default value is false.
5 Command Reference

The add-in commands available in the EBA tab of the Excel ribbon are listed below.

Insert New Report
Creates a new EBA filing report, see Creating a New Report. This command is disabled if the report sheet has already been inserted into the workbook.

Import from XBRL
Imports an XBRL instance file into the current Excel spreadsheet (see Importing Data from XBRL). This command is disabled if a report has already been inserted into the workbook. To enable the command, save and close the current report (workbook), and create a new workbook.

Export to XBRL
Exports data from all currently active sheets to an XBRL instance file (see Exporting Data to XBRL).

Validate
Performs a validation of report data against the underlying XBRL taxonomy and displays the validation results in a dialog box (see Validating Data).

Batch Conversion
Converts multiple XBRL instance files to Excel, see Batch Conversion from XBRL to Excel.

Toggle EBA Filing Pane
Toggles the EBA Filing Pane on or off. By default, this pane is visible.

Toggle Validation Report
Shows or hides the “Validation Report” window, see Validating Data.

Add Sheet (z-Axis)
Adds a new sheet which provides the ability to enter data in a third dimension. This button is enabled only if the table supports a third dimension according to XBRL taxonomy. For more information, see Entering Data into Three-Dimensional Tables (Z-Axis).

Remove Sheet (z-Axis)
Removes a previously added Z-axis sheet.

Add Row
Adds a new row to the currently selected table. This button is enabled only if the table supports growing vertically.
Delete Row
Deletes an existing row. This button is enabled only if the table supports growing vertically.

Add Column
Adds a new column to the currently selected table. This button is enabled only if the table supports growing horizontally.

Delete Column
Removes an existing column. This button is enabled only if the table supports growing horizontally.

Manage Taxonomies
This command opens the XBRL Taxonomy Manager tool, from where you can view, install, and uninstall XBRL taxonomies. See Managing XBRL Taxonomies.

Settings
Displays a dialog box where you can view or change the add-in settings.

Help
Opens this help file, in CHM (Microsoft Compiled HTML Help) format.

Add-In Activation
Displays the activation status of the add-in, or provides options to enter or purchase a license key code.

About EBA Add-In
Displays version information about the add-in.

Altova on the Web
Provides links to the Altova website (including Online Support Center, components download page, training and tutorials).
6 Settings

To view or change the add-in settings:

1. In the Excel ribbon, click the EBA tab.
2. Click Settings.

The settings you can configure are listed below.

### Instance Creation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treat invalid cell values as</td>
<td>Specifies whether invalid cell values should be treated as validation errors or warnings. The default value is “Error”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treat missing Identifier as</td>
<td>After you create a new report, the EBA Filing Pane contains a property called Identifier which is by default empty. This option specifies whether an empty Identifier property should trigger a validation error or a warning. The default value is “Error”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Misc

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preferred Label Language</td>
<td>Specifies the preferred language to be used in the headers of created worksheets. Note that the respective label resources are not automatically updated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
must be defined in the taxonomy for this setting to take effect. The default value is "en".

Validation

**EBA XBRL Filing Rules**

Specifies if the additional EBA XBRL filing rules (as specified by the "EBA XBRL Filing Rules" document) should be checked. The default value is "Enabled".
7 COM API

The add-in provides a COM API that can be used from programming languages that support interacting with Excel and accessing COM objects programmatically, such as VBA or .NET languages. Specifically, the API provides the means to create, import and export XBRL reports, and also to read and write form data.

If you intend to distribute the API to other clients, note the following minimum prerequisites:

1. Excel and **Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel** must be installed on each client machine.
2. Each API client that consumes your custom code or application must hold a valid **Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel** license.
3. There may be other prerequisites that depend on the platform that you used for your custom application.
7.1 Accessing the API

You can access programmatically the add-in's COM API in one of the following ways:

- from your custom program, by using the Office Interop API from any .NET language.

The main interface is the IAutomationAPI interface. The following code listing illustrates how to create a new instance of the automation object in VBA.

**VBA**

```vba
Dim automationObject As Object
Set automationObject = Application.COMAddIns.Item("Altova.EBAAddIn").Object
```

Accessing the COM API from a .NET project

To access the COM API from a Visual Studio .NET project, add a reference to the Microsoft Office Object Library (office.dll) and Microsoft.Office.Interop.Excel assemblies:

1. In Solution Explorer, right-click your project's name and then click Add Reference. The Add Reference dialog box appears.
2. On the Assemblies page, select office and Microsoft.Office.Interop.Excel from the component list, and click OK.

If you do not see the assemblies above:

1. Make sure that you have installed Microsoft Office and that you have selected the .NET Programmability Support feature for Excel, for example:
2. Run the Visual Studio setup and make sure that you choose **Office/SharePoint development** workload (or the **Microsoft Office Developer Tools**, if applicable).


After adding the assembly references, you can create a new add-in instance as shown below.

C#  

```csharp
// Make sure that your project references the following two assemblies:  
// * Microsoft Office Object Library (office.dll)  
var app = new Microsoft.Office.Interop.Excel.Application();  
dynamic automationObject = app.COMAddIns.Item("Altova.EBAAddIn").Object;
```
7.2 C# Example

Each of the C# code listings illustrated below represents the Program.cs file in a standard .NET Framework console application.

Before attempting to run the program code, make sure that you have added the required assembly references to the Visual Studio project, as described in Accessing the API.

Export XBRL from Excel

The following code listing illustrates how to create a new Excel workbook using a specific XBRL entry point, populate a few properties and data cells, and then save data to an XBRL file on the disk. The code will attempt to save both the Excel workbook and the XBRL file to the C:\XBRL_Examples directory.

```csharp
using System;
using Excel = Microsoft.Office.Interop.Excel;

namespace EbaAddinClient
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            var app = new Excel.Application();

            try
            {
                // Suppress Excel alerts and create a new workbook
                Console.WriteLine("Creating a new workbook...");
                app.DisplayAlerts = false;
                var wb = (Excel._Workbook)(app.Workbooks.Add());

                // Get the Automation API object
                Console.WriteLine("Getting the COM automation object...");
                dynamic addIn = app.COMAddIns.Item("Altova.EBAAddIn");
                dynamic automationObject = addIn.Object;

                // Create a new report using taxonomy entry point
                Console.WriteLine("Creating the new report...");

                // Set the report properties
                Console.WriteLine("Setting the report properties...");
                var rp = automationObject.GetReportProperties(wb);
                rp.ReportingEntityScheme = "http://standards.iso.org/iso/17442";
                rp.ReportingEntityIdentifier = "123456";

                // Find table by its code and ensure it is included in this report
                var tab = automationObject.GetTableTree(wb);
                var tableNode = tab.FindTableByRCCode("P 00.01");
            }
        }
    }
}
```
tableNode.IncludeInFiling = true;

// Populate cells
Console.WriteLine("Populating cells...");
tableNode.Forms.Item(0).DataRange.Item(1).Value = "National GAAP";
tableNode.Forms.Item(0).DataRange.Item(2).Value = "Consolidated";

// Export data to XBRL
Console.WriteLine("Exporting the XBRL instance...");
automationObject.ExportXBRL(wb, @"C:\XBRL_Examples\Example.xbrl");

// Save and close the .xlsx workbook
Console.WriteLine("Saving the .xlsx file...");
wb.SaveAs(@"C:\XBRL_Examples\Example.xlsx");
wb.Close();

Console.WriteLine("Task completed.");
}
catch (Exception e)
{
    Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
}
finally
{
    app.DisplayAlerts = true;
    app.Quit();
}
}

import XBRL to Excel
The following code listing illustrates how to convert an XBRL file to an Excel file. To run this example successfully, an XBRL instance file must exist at C:\XBRL_Examples\Example.xbrl; otherwise, change the path accordingly. You can create an XBRL file either by running the previous code listing, or manually from Excel, by using the Export command, see Exporting Data to XBRL.

using System;
using Excel = Microsoft.Office.Interop.Excel;

namespace ConsoleApp1
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            var app = new Excel.Application();
            try
            {
                // Suppress Excel alerts and create a new workbook
                Console.WriteLine("Creating a new workbook...");
                app.DisplayAlerts = false;

                // Create a new workbook
                Excel.Workbook wb = app.Workbooks.Add();

                // Add a worksheet
                Excel.Worksheet ws = wb.Sheets.Add();

                // Set worksheet properties
                ws.Name = "Sample Worksheet";

                // Create a table
                Excel.Table table = ws.Tables.Add(ws.Range("A1").CurrentRegion);

                // Set table properties
                table.Name = "Example Table";

                // Set table properties
                table.Style = "TableStyleMedium2";

                // Populate the table
                table.CellCollection.Item(1, 1).Value = "National GAAP";
                table.CellCollection.Item(1, 2).Value = "Consolidated"

                // Save and export to XBRL
                Console.WriteLine("Exporting the XBRL instance...");
                automationObject.ExportXBRL(wb, @"C:\XBRL_Examples\Example.xbrl");

                // Save and close the .xlsx workbook
                Console.WriteLine("Saving the .xlsx file...");
                wb.SaveAs(@"C:\XBRL_Examples\Example.xlsx");
                wb.Close();

                Console.WriteLine("Task completed.");
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
            finally
            {
                app.DisplayAlerts = true;
                app.Quit();
            }
        }
    }
}
```csharp
var wb = (Excel._Workbook)(app.Workbooks.Add());

// Get the Automation API object
Console.WriteLine("Getting the COM automation object...");
dynamic addIn = app.COMAddIns.Item("Altova.EBAAddIn");
dynamic automationObject = addIn.Object;

// Import EBA report eba_example.xbrl
Console.WriteLine("Importing XBRL...");
automationObject.ImportXBRL(@"C:\XBRL_Examples\Example.xbrl");

// Save as xlsx
Console.WriteLine("Saving the .xlsx file...");
wb.SaveAs(@"C:\XBRL_Examples\Example.xlsx");
wb.Close();

Console.WriteLine("Task complete.");
}
catch (Exception e)
{
    Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
}
finally
{
    app.DisplayAlerts = true;
    app.Quit();
}
```
7.3  VBA Example

The following code listing illustrates how to insert an XBRL report into an Excel file and populate the first cell, using VBA.

' VBA Example 1:  
' Creates a new EBA COREP ALM report with form 'C 68.00.a' and sets the value of the first cell
Sub Example1()
    Dim addIn As COMAddIn
    Dim automationObject As Object
    Dim Workbook As Object
    Dim tableTree As Object
    Dim tableNode As Object

    ' Get the Automation API object
    Set addIn = Application.COMAddIns.Item("Altova.EBAAddIn")
    Set automationObject = addIn.Object

    ' Insert a new EBA 2.9.1 COREP ALM report
    Set tableTree = automationObject.GetTableTree(Workbook)

    ' Find table tree node for form 'C 68.00.a'
    Set tableNode = tableTree.FindTableByRCCode("C 68.00.a")

    ' Include this table in the filing (this will also create the respective Excel worksheet)
    tableNode.IncludeInFiling = True

    ' Get the Data range of this form and set the value of the first cell to 42
    tableNode.Forms.Item(0).DataRange.Item(1).Value = "42"
End Sub
7.4 API Reference

This section provides reference to the objects of the Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel COM API. The objects are described in a generic manner, since the API may be used with virtually any language that supports calling a COM object.

7.4.1 Interfaces

7.4.1.1 IAutomationAPI

The IAutomationAPI interface is the main automation interface of the Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel. This interface is the starting point to do any further operations with the add-in or to retrieve or create other related automation objects. It allows you to create, import and export reports, and also to read and write form data. For information about creating an instance of this interface, see Accessing the API.

Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>InsertNewReport</td>
<td>Use this method to insert a new report of the respective taxonomy entry point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ImportXBRL</td>
<td>Imports an XBRL report. Returns the Excel workbook that contains the imported XBRL report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExportXBRL</td>
<td>Exports the report from the respective Excel workbook to XBRL, and also validates it. To get the validation results, call GetValidationReport after calling this method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Validate</td>
<td>Validates the current report. To get the validation results, call GetValidationReport after calling this method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetValidationReport</td>
<td>Returns an IValidationReport object representing the validation report currently shown in the validation report pane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetEntryPointTree</td>
<td>Returns an IEntryPointTree object representing a tree of the available taxonomy entry points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetTableTree</td>
<td>Returns an ITableTree object representing the tree of the available tables in the report opened in the specified Excel workbook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetReportProperties</td>
<td>Returns an IReportProperties object providing the properties of the XBRL report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetFormProperties</td>
<td>Returns an IFormProperties object providing the properties of the XBRL form in the specified Excel worksheet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 7.4.1.1.1 Methods

#### 7.4.1.1.1.1 InsertNewReport

Use this method to insert a new report of the respective taxonomy entry point.

**Signature**

```csharp
```

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>entryPointUrl</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The URI of the taxonomy a report should be created for. Use the GetEntryPointTree method to get the available entry points.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 7.4.1.1.1.2 ImportXBRL

Imports an XBRL report. Returns the Excel workbook that contains the imported XBRL report.

**Signature**

```csharp
```

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inputFile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The path to the XBRL report which should be imported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 7.4.1.1.1.3 ExportXBRL

Exports the report from the respective Excel workbook to XBRL, and also validates it. To get the validation results, call GetValidationReport after calling this method.
Signature


Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>outputFile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The path to the output XBRL file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4.1.1.1.4 Validate

Validates the current report. To get the validation results, call GetValidationReport after calling this method.

Signature

Validate\(\text{in workbook:Microsoft.Office.Interop.Excel.Workbook}\) -> Void

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

7.4.1.1.1.5 GetValidationReport

Returns an IValidationReport object representing the validation report currently shown in the validation report pane.

Signature

GetValidationReport() -> IValidationReport

7.4.1.1.1.6 GetEntryPointTree

Returns an IEntryPointTree object representing a tree of the available taxonomy entry points.
Signature

GetEntryPointTree() -> IEntryPointTree

7.4.1.1.1.7 GetTableTree

Returns an ITableTree object representing the tree of the available tables in the report opened in the specified Excel workbook.

Signature

GetTableTree(in workbook: Microsoft.Office.Interop.Excel.Workbook) -> ITableTree

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

7.4.1.1.1.8 GetReportProperties

Returns an IReportProperties object providing the properties of the XBRL report.

Signature


Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

7.4.1.1.1.9 GetFormProperties

Returns an IFormProperties object providing the properties of the XBRL form in the specified Excel worksheet.
Signature


Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

7.4.1.1.10 GetCellProperties

Returns an ICellProperties object providing the properties of the fact in the specified Excel range.

Signature


Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cell</td>
<td>Microsoft.Office.Interop.Excel.Range</td>
<td>An Excel cell containing an XBRL fact (must be within the data range of a form).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4.1.2 IEntryPointTree

The IEntryPointTree interface provides information about the available taxonomy entry points in a structured way.

Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Groups</td>
<td>Read-only. Returns a collection of IEntryPointGroup representing the available taxonomy groups, for example, &quot;2.9&quot; or &quot;Bank of England Banking Taxonomy 3.1.1&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.4.1.2.1 Properties

7.4.1.2.1.1 Groups

Returns a collection of IEntryPointGroup representing the available taxonomy groups, for example, "2.9" or "Bank of England Banking Taxonomy 3.1.1".

Signature

Groups : Collection

7.4.1.3 IEntryPointGroup

The IEntryPointGroup interface provides information about a group of taxonomy entry points.

Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Read-only. The Name of the group. For example, &quot;EBA 2.9&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Read-only. The country code for which this entry point group is relevant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This is set only for country-specific taxonomies such as &quot;Bank of England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Banking Taxonomy&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Read-only. The version of the taxonomy. May be empty for sub-groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsCurrentVersion</td>
<td>Read-only. True if this group contains the current version of the taxonomy,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>false for older versions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groups</td>
<td>Read-only. A collection of IEntryPointGroup representing the sub-groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of this entry point group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EntryPoints</td>
<td>Read-only. A collection of IEntryPoint representing the specific taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>entry points of this group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.4.1.3.1 Properties

7.4.1.3.1.1 Name

The Name of the group. For example, "EBA 2.9".

Signature

Name : String

7.4.1.3.1.2 Country

The country code for which this entry point group is relevant. This is set only for country-specific taxonomies such as "Bank of England Banking Taxonomy".

Signature

Country : String

7.4.1.3.1.3 Version

The version of the taxonomy. May be empty for sub-groups.

Signature

Version : String

7.4.1.3.1.4 IsCurrentVersion

True if this group contains the current version of the taxonomy, false for older versions.

Signature

IsCurrentVersion : Boolean

7.4.1.3.1.5 Groups

A collection of IEntryPointGroup representing the sub-groups of this entry point group.
Signature

Groups : Collection

7.4.1.3.1.6  EntryPoints
A collection of IEntryPoint representing the specific taxonomy entry points of this group.

Signature

EntryPoints : Collection

7.4.1.4  IEntryPoint
The IEntryPoint interface provides information about a specific taxonomy entry point.

Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Read-only. The name of the entry point. For example, &quot;Additional Liquidity Monitoring - COREP, Consolidated&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ShortName</td>
<td>Read-only. The abbreviated form of the entry points name. For example, &quot;COREP ALM Con&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Read-only. The version of the entry point. This may be empty (use the parents group version in this case).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs64Bit</td>
<td>Read-only. True if the entry point requires the 64-bit version of Excel, false otherwise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.4.1.4.1 Properties

7.4.1.4.1.1 Name
The name of the entry point. For example, "Additional Liquidity Monitoring - COREP, Consolidated"

Signature
Name : String

7.4.1.4.1.2 ShortName
The abbreviated form of the entry points name. For example, "COREP ALM Con".

Signature
ShortName : String

7.4.1.4.1.3 Version
The version of the entry point. This may be empty (use the parents group version in this case).

Signature
Version : String

7.4.1.4.1.4 URI

Signature
URI : String

7.4.1.4.1.5 Needs64Bit
True if the entry point requires the 64-bit version of Excel, false otherwise.
Signature

| Needs64Bit : Boolean |

7.4.1.5 ITableTree

The ITableTree interface provides structured information about the available tables and forms in an XBRL report.

Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nodes</td>
<td>Read-only. Returns a collection of IGroupNode and ITableNode objects, which represent groups of tables and tables, respectively.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FindTableByRCCode</td>
<td>Returns the table node with the specified RC Code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4.1.5.1 Properties

7.4.1.5.1.1 Nodes

Returns a collection of IGroupNode and ITableNode objects, which represent groups of tables and tables, respectively.

Signature

| Nodes : Collection |

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7.4.1.5.2 Methods

7.4.1.5.2.1 FindTableByRCCode

Returns the table node with the specified RC Code.

**Signature**

```csharp
FindTableByRCCode(in string rcCode) -> ITableNode
```

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rcCode</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The RC Code of the desired table node.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4.1.6 IGroupNode

The IGroupNode interface provides information about a group of tables.

**Properties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Read-only. The name of the group of tables as displayed in the EBA Filing Pane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsGroup</td>
<td>Read-only. This is always true for group nodes. Use this to distinguish between IGroupNode and ITableNode members of the Nodes collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsTable</td>
<td>Read-only. This is always false for group nodes. Use this to distinguish between IGroupNode and ITableNode members of the Nodes collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nodes</td>
<td>Read-only. Returns a collection of IGroupNode and ITableNode objects, which represent groups of tables and tables, respectively.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.4.1.6.1 Properties

7.4.1.6.1.1 Text
The name of the group of tables as displayed in the EBA Filing Pane.

Signature

Text : String

7.4.1.6.1.2 IsGroup
This is always true for group nodes. Use this to distinguish between IGroupNode and ITableNode members of the Nodes collection.

Signature

IsGroup : Boolean

7.4.1.6.1.3 IsTable
This is always false for group nodes. Use this to distinguish between IGroupNode and ITableNode members of the Nodes collection.

Signature

IsTable : Boolean

7.4.1.6.1.4 Nodes
Returns a collection of IGroupNode and ITableNode objects, which represent groups of tables and tables, respectively.

Signature

Nodes : Collection
7.4.1.7 ITableNode

The ITableNode interface provides information about a table.

Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Text</strong></td>
<td>Read-only. The name of the table as displayed in the EBA Filing Pane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IsGroup</strong></td>
<td>Read-only. This is always false for table nodes. Use this to distinguish between IGroupNode and ITableNode members of the Nodes collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IsTable</strong></td>
<td>Read-only. This is always true for table nodes. Use this to distinguish between IGroupNode and ITableNode members of the Nodes collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forms</strong></td>
<td>Read-only. Returns a collection of IForm objects, which represent concrete forms that can be displayed as Excel worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CanAddSubForm</strong></td>
<td>Read-only. This is true if additional sub forms can be added to the table, for example, if the table has open aspects on the z-Axis. In most cases, this is a form for each country or currency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FilingIndicator</strong></td>
<td>Read-only. The filing indicator code of the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RCCode</strong></td>
<td>Read-only. The RC code of the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IncludeInFiling</strong></td>
<td>True if the table should be part of the report, false otherwise. If you set this property to true for the first time, a new worksheet for this table will be created.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AddSubForm</strong></td>
<td>Creates a new sub-form of this table and returns the respective IForm object. This method returns null if no sub-form can be added.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.4.1.7.1 Properties

7.4.1.7.1.1 Text
The name of the table as displayed in the EBA Filing Pane.

Signature

| Text : String |

7.4.1.7.1.2 IsGroup
This is always false for table nodes. Use this to distinguish between IGroupNode and ITableNode members of the Nodes collection.

Signature

| IsGroup : Boolean |

7.4.1.7.1.3 IsTable
This is always true for table nodes. Use this to distinguish between IGroupNode and ITableNode members of the Nodes collection.

Signature

| IsTable : Boolean |

7.4.1.7.1.4 Forms
Returns a collection of IForm objects, which represent concrete forms that can be displayed as Excel worksheet.

Signature

| Forms : Collection |

7.4.1.7.1.5 CanAddSubForm
This is true if additional sub forms can be added to the table, for example, if the table has open aspects on the z-Axis. In most cases, this is a form for each country or currency.
7.4.1.7.1.6  FilingIndicator

The filing indicator code of the table.

**Signature**

```
FilingIndicator : String
```

7.4.1.7.1.7  RCCode

The RC code of the table.

**Signature**

```
RCCode : String
```

7.4.1.7.1.8  IncludeInFiling

*True* if the table should be part of the report, *false* otherwise. If you set this property to *true* for the first time, a new worksheet for this table will be created.

**Signature**

```
IncludeInFiling : Boolean
```

7.4.1.7.2  Methods

7.4.1.7.2.1  AddSubForm

Creates a new sub-form of this table and returns the respective *IForm* object. This method returns null if no sub-form can be added.

**Signature**

```
AddSubForm() -> IForm
```
7.4.1.8 IForm

The IForm interface provides information about a form.

Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Read-only. The name of the form as displayed in the EBA Filing Pane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DataRange</td>
<td>Read-only. The Excel range containing the data of this form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FormSelectorRange</td>
<td>Read-only. The Excel range containing the form selector of this form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Namely, the cells that contain the data that distinguishes this form from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the other forms of the same table. This returns null if the table may</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not consist of multiple forms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worksheet</td>
<td>Read-only. The Excel worksheet containing this form. This may be null if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IncludeInFiling is false.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IncludeInFiling</td>
<td>True if this form should be part of the report, false otherwise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This shows/hides the respective Excel worksheet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remove</td>
<td>Removes this form and deletes the respective Excel worksheet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4.1.8.1 Properties

7.4.1.8.1.1 Text

The name of the form as displayed in the EBA Filing Pane.

Signature

Text : String
7.4.1.8.1.2  DataRange

The Excel range containing the data of this form.

**Signature**


7.4.1.8.1.3  FormSelectorRange

The Excel range containing the form selector of this form. Namely, the cells that contain the data that distinguishes this form from the other forms of the same table. This returns null if the table may not consist of multiple forms.

**Signature**


7.4.1.8.1.4  Worksheet

The Excel worksheet containing this form. This may be null if IncludeInFiling is false.

**Signature**


7.4.1.8.1.5  IncludeInFiling

**True** if this form should be part of the report, **false** otherwise. This shows/hides the respective Excel worksheet.

**Signature**

IncludeInFiling : Boolean
7.4.1.8.2 Methods

7.4.1.8.2.1 Remove

Removes this form and deletes the respective Excel worksheet.

Signature

Remove() -> Void

7.4.1.9 IReportProperties

The IReportProperties interface provides properties of the whole XBRL report.

Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EntryPointURI</td>
<td>Read-only. The URI of the taxonomy entry point. For example, &quot;Additional Liquidity Monitoring - COREP, Consolidated&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EntryPointModuleName</td>
<td>Read-only. The module name of the taxonomy entry point. For example, &quot;<a href="http://www.eba.europa.eu/eu/fr/xbrl/crr/fw/corep/cir-680-2014/2019-04-30/mod/corep_alm_con.xsd">http://www.eba.europa.eu/eu/fr/xbrl/crr/fw/corep/cir-680-2014/2019-04-30/mod/corep_alm_con.xsd</a>&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EntryPointModuleDPMID</td>
<td>Read-only. The Data Point Model Database ID of the module. For example, &quot;218&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReportingEntityScheme</td>
<td>The scheme of the reporting entity. For example, &quot;<a href="http://standards.iso.org/iso/17442">http://standards.iso.org/iso/17442</a>&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReportingEntityIdentifier</td>
<td>The identifier of the reporting entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReferenceDate</td>
<td>The reference date of the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MonetaryCellsAccuracy</td>
<td>The accuracy of monetary facts in this report. Applies to each monetary fact for which no separate accuracy was specified (at cell or table level).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PercentageCellsAccuracy</td>
<td>The accuracy of percentage facts in this report. Applies to each percentage fact for which no separate accuracy was specified (at cell or table level).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PureCellsAccuracy</td>
<td>The accuracy of pure facts in this report. Applies to each pure fact for which no separate accuracy was specified (at cell or table level).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReportingCurrency</td>
<td>The reporting currency used in the XBRL report as an ISO 4217 currency code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReportingLanguage</td>
<td>The language of footnotes in the XBRL report as BCP-47 language tag. For example, &quot;en-US&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7.4.1.9.1 Properties

#### 7.4.1.9.1.1 EntryPointURI

The URI of the taxonomy entry point. For example, "Additional Liquidity Monitoring - COREP, Consolidated".

**Signature**

```
EntryPointURI : String
```

#### 7.4.1.9.1.2 EntryPointModuleName

The module name of the taxonomy entry point. For example, "http://www.eba.europa.eu/eu/fr/xbrl/crr/lws/corep/cir-680-2014/2019-04-30/mod/corep_alm_con.xsd".

**Signature**

```
EntryPointModuleName : String
```

#### 7.4.1.9.1.3 EntryPointModuleDPMID

The Data Point Model Database ID of the module. For example, "218".

**Signature**

```
EntryPointModuleDPMID : String
```

#### 7.4.1.9.1.4 ReportingEntityScheme

The scheme of the reporting entity. For example, "http://standards.iso.org/iso/17442".
7.4.1.9.1.5 ReportingEntityIdentifier
The identifier of the reporting entity.

Signature
ReportingEntityIdentifier : String

7.4.1.9.1.6 ReferenceDate
The reference date of the report.

Signature
ReferenceDate : DateTime

7.4.1.9.1.7 MonetaryCellsAccuracy
The accuracy of monetary facts in this report. Applies to each monetary fact for which no separate accuracy was specified (at cell or table level).

Signature
MonetaryCellsAccuracy : String

7.4.1.9.1.8 PercentageCellsAccuracy
The accuracy of percentage facts in this report. Applies to each percentage fact for which no separate accuracy was specified (at cell or table level).

Signature
PercentageCellsAccuracy : String
7.4.1.9.1.9  **PureCellsAccuracy**

The accuracy of pure facts in this report. Applies to each pure fact for which no separate accuracy was specified (at cell or table level).

**Signature**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PureCellsAccuracy</strong></td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4.1.9.1.10  **ReportingCurrency**

The reporting currency used in the XBRL report as an ISO 4217 currency code.

**Signature**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ReportingCurrency</strong></td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4.1.9.1.11  **ReportingLanguage**

The language of footnotes in the XBRL report as BCP-47 language tag. For example, "en-US".

**Signature**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ReportingLanguage</strong></td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4.1.10  **IFormProperties**

The **IFormProperties** interface provides properties of one form of the report.

**Properties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MonetaryCellsAccuracy</strong></td>
<td>The accuracy of monetary facts in this form. Applies to each monetary fact for which no separate accuracy was specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PercentageCellsAccuracy</strong></td>
<td>The accuracy of percentage facts in this form. Applies to each percentage fact for which no separate accuracy was specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PureCellsAccuracy</strong></td>
<td>The accuracy of pure facts in this form. Applies to each pure fact for which no separate accuracy was specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TableRCCode</strong></td>
<td>Read-only. The RC Code of the table. For example, &quot;C 66.01.a&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FilingIndicatorCode</td>
<td>Read-only. The filing indicator code of the table. For example, &quot;C_66.01&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Label</td>
<td>Read-only. The label of the table. For example, &quot;C 66.01.a&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VerboseLabel</td>
<td>Read-only. The verbose label of the table. For example, &quot;C 66.01.a Maturity ladder. Total. Overnight and higher maturity&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableID</td>
<td>Read-only. The id of the table resource. For example, &quot;eba_tC_66.01.a&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableDPMID</td>
<td>Read-only. The Data Point Model Database ID of the table. For example, &quot;429.1431&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ValidationRules</td>
<td>Read-only. The collection of validation rules that apply to this table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4.1.10.1 Properties

7.4.1.10.1.1 MonetaryCellsAccuracy
The accuracy of monetary facts in this form. Applies to each monetary fact for which no separate accuracy was specified.

Signature

```
MonetaryCellsAccuracy : String
```

7.4.1.10.1.2 PercentageCellsAccuracy
The accuracy of percentage facts in this form. Applies to each percentage fact for which no separate accuracy was specified.

Signature

```
PercentageCellsAccuracy : String
```

7.4.1.10.1.3 PureCellsAccuracy
The accuracy of pure facts in this form. Applies to each pure fact for which no separate accuracy was specified.
Signature

PureCellsAccuracy : String

7.4.1.10.1.4  TableRCCode
The RC Code of the table. For example, "C 66.01.a".

Signature

TableRCCode : String

7.4.1.10.1.5  FilingIndicatorCode
The filing indicator code of the table. For example, "C_66.01".

Signature

FilingIndicatorCode : String

7.4.1.10.1.6  Label
The label of the table. For example, "C 66.01.a".

Signature

Label : String

7.4.1.10.1.7  VerboseLabel
The verbose label of the table. For example, "C 66.01.a Maturity ladder. Total. Overnight and higher maturity".

Signature

VerboseLabel : String
7.4.1.10.1.8  TableID
The id of the table resource. For example, "eba_tC_66.01.a".

Signature

TableID : String

7.4.1.10.1.9  TableDPMID
The Data Point Model Database ID of the table. For example, "429.1431".

Signature

TableDPMID : String

7.4.1.10.1.10  ValidationRules
The collection of validation rules that apply to this table.

Signature

ValidationRules : Collection

7.4.1.11  ICellProperties
The ICellProperties interface provides properties of one fact of the report.

Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy</td>
<td>The accuracy of the numeric item as string. This may be &quot;INF&quot; or a number representing the number of decimal places to which this fact is accurate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This is null for non-numeric items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footnote</td>
<td>The footnote of the fact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Read-only. The concept name of the fact. For example, &quot;eba_met:mi256&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Properties

#### 7.4.1.11.1 Accuracy

The accuracy of the numeric item as string. This may be "INF" or a number representing the number of decimal places to which this fact is accurate.

This is null for non-numeric items.

**Signature**

```
Accuracy : String
```

#### 7.4.1.11.2 Footnote

The footnote of the fact.

**Signature**

```
Footnote : String
```

#### 7.4.1.11.3 Name

The concept name of the fact. For example, "eba_met:mi256".

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>Read-only. The type of the fact. For example, &quot;xbrl:monetaryItemType&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Label</strong></td>
<td>Read-only. The label of the fact. For example, &quot;Cash value&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DPMID</strong></td>
<td>Read-only. The Data Point Model Database ID of this fact. For example, &quot;6062&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimensions</strong></td>
<td>Read-only. The collection of IDimension objects representing the dimensions for which this fact is reported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Signature

Name : String

7.4.11.1.4 Type
The type of the fact. For example, "xbrli:monetaryItemType".

Signature

Type : String

7.4.11.1.5 Label
The label of the fact. For example, "Cash value".

Signature

Label : String

7.4.11.1.6 DPMID
The Data Point Model Database ID of this fact. For example, "6062".

Signature

DPMID : String

7.4.11.1.7 Dimensions
The collection of IDimension objects representing the dimensions for which this fact is reported.

Signature

Dimensions : Collection
7.4.1.12 IDimension

The IDimension interface provides basic information of a Dimension and its value.

Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Read-only. The name of the dimension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Read-only. The value of the dimension as String.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4.1.12.1 Properties

7.4.1.12.1.1 Name

The name of the dimension.

Signature

Name : String

7.4.1.12.1.2 Value

The value of the dimension as String.

Signature

Value : String
7.4.1.13 IValidationReport

The IValidationReport interface provides access to the validation report.

Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Messages</td>
<td>Read-only. Returns a collection of IValidationReportMessage representing the main lines of the validation report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CreateTextReport</td>
<td>Returns a textual representation of the validation report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateHTMLReport</td>
<td>Returns an HTML representation of the validation report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4.1.13.1 Properties

7.4.1.13.1.1 Messages

Returns a collection of IValidationReportMessage representing the main lines of the validation report.

Signature

Messages : Collection

7.4.1.13.2 Methods

7.4.1.13.2.1 CreateTextReport

Returns a textual representation of the validation report.

Signature

CreateTextReport() -> String
7.4.1.13.2.2 CreateHTMLReport

Returns an HTML representation of the validation report.

Signature

```java
CreateHTMLReport() -> String
```

7.4.1.14 IValidationReportMessage

The IValidationReportMessage interface represents a main line in the validation report.

Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severity</td>
<td>Read-only. Returns the severity of this report message as String. Possible values are: &quot;success&quot;, &quot;info&quot;, &quot;warning&quot; and &quot;error&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Read-only. Returns the value of this report message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Read-only. Returns the details of this report message (if any) as String.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4.1.14.1 Properties

7.4.1.14.1.1 Severity

Returns the severity of this report message as String. Possible values are: "success", "info", "warning" and "error".

Signature

```java
Severity : String
```

7.4.1.14.1.2 Text

Returns the value of this report message.
7.4.1.14.1.3  **Details**

Returns the details of this report message (if any) as String.

**Signature**

| Details : String |
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- software activation and license metering
- the license agreement governing the use of this product

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When the application starts up, as part of the license metering process, the software sends a short broadcast datagram to find any other instance of the product running on another computer in the same network segment. If it doesn't get any response, it will open a port for listening to other instances of the application.

Multi-user license
If more than one instance of the application is used within the same LAN, these instances will briefly communicate with each other on startup. These instances exchange key-codes in order to help you to better determine that the number of concurrent licenses purchased is not accidentally violated. This is the same kind of license metering technology that is common in the Unix world and with a number of database development tools. It allows Altova customers to purchase reasonably-priced concurrent-use multi-user licenses.

We have also designed the applications so that they send few and small network packets so as to not put a burden on your network. The TCP/IP ports (2799) used by your Altova product are officially registered with the IANA (see the IANA Service Name Registry for details) and our license-metering module is tested and proven technology.

If you are using a firewall, you may notice communications on port 2799 between the computers that are running Altova products. You are, of course, free to block such traffic between different groups in your organization, as long as you can ensure by other means, that your license agreement is not violated.

If you are online, you will also notice that your Altova software provides many useful functions. These are unrelated to the license-metering technology.

Note about certificates
Your Altova application contacts the Altova licensing server (link.altova.com) via HTTPS. For this communication, Altova uses a registered SSL certificate. If this certificate is replaced (for example, by your IT department or an external agency), then your Altova application will warn you about the connection being insecure. You could use the replacement certificate to start your Altova application, but you would be doing this at your own risk. If you see a Non-secure connection warning message, check the origin of the certificate and...
consult your IT team (who would be able to decide whether the interception and replacement of the Altova certificate should continue or not).

If your organization needs to use its own certificate (for example, to monitor communication to and from client machines), then we recommend that you install Altova's free license management software, Altova LicenseServer, on your network. Under this setup, client machines can continue to use your organization's certificates, while Altova LicenseServer can be allowed to use the Altova certificate for communication with Altova.
8.3 **Altova XBRL Add-in Software License Agreement**

- Altova's Privacy Policy is available here: [https://www.altova.com/privacy](https://www.altova.com/privacy)
Index

6

64-bit Excel,
using the add-in on, 7, 8

A

Accuracy,
as property in Document Actions pane, 26

Altova® European Banking Authority (EBA) XBRL add-in for Excel,
about, 5
command reference, 55
installation, 8
licensing, 8
limitations, 5
system requirements, 5
viewing the current version, 8

Azure Information Protection,
and restricted access, 7

B

Batch conversion,
running, 35

C

C#,
API, 59, 62

COM API,
accessing the, 60
templates, 65
using, 59

Copyright information, 96

D

Distribution,
of Altova's software products, 96, 97

E

EBA data,
exporting to XBRL instance, 32
importing from XBRL instance, 33
validating, 29
viewing cell formatting, 32

End User License Agreement, 96

Evaluation period,
of Altova's software products, 96, 97

Excel .xltxt template,
opening, 11

Export,
data to XBRL, 32

I

Import,
XBRL instance into Excel, 33

Information Rights Management,
and restricted access, 7

Installation, 8

L

Legal information, 96
License,
information about, 96

License metering,
in Altova products, 98

R

Report data,
Report data,
  entering, 17
  pasting, 17

S

Settings,
  changing, 57
  reference, 57

System requirements, 5

V

Validation, 29

VBA,
  API, 59, 65

X

XBRL Taxonomies,
  installing, 10, 37, 42
  managing, 37
  uninstalling, 37, 46
  upgrading, 37