

# Identification of objects

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# Identification of objects

- Objects (entities, assets, securities, loans...) may be identified by a couple:
  - Type of identification
  - Value of identification
- Each type of identification defines its values
- The values for the different "type of identification" must be defined
  - It is itself an identification that must have a type
- The XBRL 2.1 specification defines how to identify reporting entities in the contexts:
  - Type defined through a URI, typically a URL
  - Format of the values depending on the type

Example :

```
<identifier scheme="http://xml.insee.fr/identifiants/SIREN">352191167</identifier>
```

# Identification of objects outside of contexts

- There is a need to identify an object which is not a reporting entity:
  - in facts or
  - in typed dimensions
- Choice:
  - Single fact / typed dimension
  - Two facts / typed dimensions

# Single piece of information

- For performance / commodity reason, it has been chosen to use a single piece of information for identifications
- It is, of course possible to present two cells for rendering / data entry

# URIs: URLs or URNs

- URL
  - May be long
  - Already used to identify reporting entities
  - Possibility to correspond to a Web site containing informations
  - Possibility to handle any character
- URN
  - Shorter
  - Need to register it
  - Potential problem if identification values contain a column (":")

# Types of identification

- Three situations
  1. The type of identification is already associated to a URL
  2. The type of identification is associated to an ISO standard
  3. Other situations

- Keep the existing URL
- Information may be, in some cases, found in the Eurofiling Web site

- Example:

SIREN: Indentifier for organizations in France

<http://xml.insee.fr/identifiants/SIREN>

## Identification associated to an ISO standard

- RFC 5141 (<http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5141>) defines a way to associate a URL (or a URN) to an ISO standard
- Examples:
  - LEI: <http://standard.iso.org/iso/17442>
  - ISIN: <http://standard.iso.org/iso/6166>
- Information could be, in some cases, found in the Eurofiling Web site



## Identification not associated to a URL or an ISO standard

- The associated URL will use the Eurofiling domain, with a root: <http://codes.eurofiling.info/>  
Example: <http://codes.eurofiling.info/cusip>
- Information will be found in the Eurofiling Web site, using the URL as address
- Identifications specific to the reporter (local but stable) use the root <http://codes.eurofiling.info/reporter>  
Example: [http://codes.eurofiling.info/reporter/portfolio\\_id](http://codes.eurofiling.info/reporter/portfolio_id)

# Questions ?



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