IBM Analytics

IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services

General Information Manual
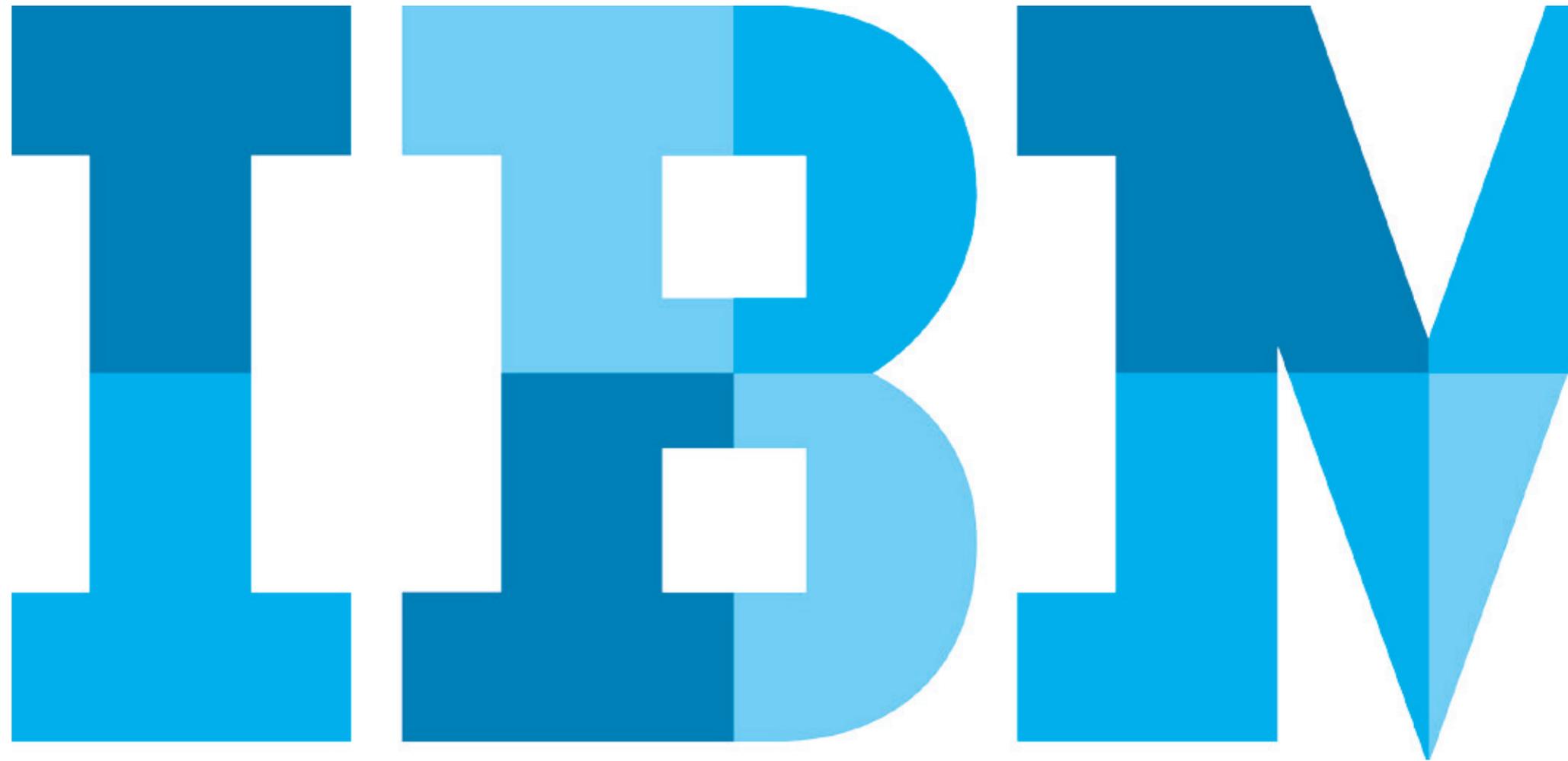
Product Overview

Understanding, defining and documenting the business meaning of data becomes more and more important as the scope of data management extends to all sources of knowledge within an enterprise.

A business vocabulary describes the business concepts that make up the enterprise and how these concepts interact. It is a model of how the business sees itself. Thus, it can be used for many purposes beyond developing information systems.

A business vocabulary is a tool of value to the enterprise as a whole, not just the information systems and data administration teams. In fact, in many organizations the conceptual models are owned by the business, not by IT.

For example, an enterprise can use a business vocabulary to understand the nature of its products, markets and channels. Its focus is gaining a clear understanding of the precise meaning of business concepts and ensuring that an agreed lexicon of business terms is used consistently across the enterprise.

A business vocabulary is not aimed at defining a database structure. Its purpose is to provide the ability for business people to describe the concepts that make up their business in an unambiguous manner. These concepts may be tangible, like people, houses, cars and trucks. Or they may be intangible, such as contracts, intellectual property and financial transactions.

The structure of a business vocabulary should be such that all the different types of concept within the business can be defined. It should enable the business concepts to be defined without any implication as to what the technological implementation of that concept may be. It should also be possible to map any logical or physical data artifact back to its 'parent' in a business vocabulary.

IBM® InfoSphere® Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services helps you understand your information and foster collaboration between business and IT by providing a financial services-specific business vocabulary. By leveraging IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services you are better able to align IT with your business goals.

IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services is a family of vocabulary models that accelerates the understanding of enterprise data, and can help with the design of enterprise analytics solutions, driven by financial-services-centered business requirements. It is based on a proven approach and methodology and contains embedded industry expertise based on projects with hundreds of global clients.

Use Cases

Data Privacy and Protection - GDPR
IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services has been updated to support the General Data Protection Regulation[1] (GDPR) and provides an industry-specific vocabulary, that can help you discover and govern privacy data, and KPI templates for regulatory reporting. It can help organizations ensure that their enterprise data architecture is able to provide the necessary data artifacts to report on data protection issues and can help to determine and define which personal data types your business uses.

Data Privacy and Protection – CCPA
IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services has been updated to support the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) and provides an industry specific vocabulary, that can help you understand requirements for privacy data. Building on the foundations put in place with GDPR, CCPA identifies the key terms within the regulation which are then mapped to the Business Terms. The coverage can help you understand what components to be considered including consumer rights, personal data types, processing activities, processing purposes, and roles.

CCAR
As part of the Federal Reserve disclosure requirements in support of the Comprehensive Capital Analysis & Review (CCAR), significant Bank Holding Companies and Intermediate Holding Companies are obligated to file a quantitative assessment of their portfolios as defined in the reporting form FR Y-14M.

IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services contains data structure designs which focus on the monthly disclosures for capital adequacy assessment as defined in FR Y-14M of loan and portfolio data for first and second lien loans, credit card portfolios and address matching data.

ALM and Liquidity Risk
Organizations need to understand the marketability of their investments and the impact this may have when managing and balancing assets and cashflows against financial obligations. In order to satisfy supervisory reporting requirements, including BASEL LCR, US Federal Reserve LCR, APRA LCR, Basel NSFR, COREP Liquidity Reporting, BCBS 239 governance, etc., organizations need to gather detailed and comprehensive information from across their enterprise. They need a business metadata governance model that can describe and consolidate the definition of this diverse information.

IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services includes terms that describe the detailed characteristics of the financial information required as core input to ALM and Liquidity Risk calculations. It helps organizations map their diverse source data to a common enterprise reference model.

IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services also includes a parallel set of terms describing the products and attributes required for Algorithmic's Algo One Balance Sheet Risk Management data mart terms required for ALM and Liquidity Risk.

These terms are mapped to IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services, providing users with the ability to streamline

their enterprise glossary to the set of mandatory information required in ALM, Amortization/Prepayment, Earnings, FTP and Liquidity calculations.

Data Classes

A Data Class contains information that describes the types of values or characteristics of a piece of information. It is used by IBM Information Analyzer to help classify the type of data it finds in a data source. IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services Supportive Content for Algorithmics and ISO20022 v2018 contains sets of values that describe types of data. A Data Class Generator tool was created to encapsulate this IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services Supportive Content information into Data Classes that IBM Information Analyzer can use for analyzing data sources. When the Data Classes are generated, they contain mappings back to the IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services Business Terms so a full mapping lineage can be maintained.

Risk Data Aggregation

IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services helps

you to decompose complex financial calculations into their most basic contributors. You can connect physical information assets, such as report headers and database columns, to this map of information, allowing the visualization of the flow of data from multiple sources, through calculations and into management and regulatory business information.

Dissemination of subject matter expertise

It is difficult to combine the knowledge of every part of the business in one place. IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services encapsulates this subject matter knowledge into a hierarchy of concepts, capturing industry knowledge and clarifying key concepts such as roles, products, contracts and their influence and interaction with each other.

Features

IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services enables users to create, manage, and share an enterprise vocabulary and classification system in a central catalog. It helps users to understand the business meaning of their assets and provides search, browse, and query capabilities. In addition, using software such IBM InfoSphere® Information Governance Catalog (IGC), users can establish asset collections and run lineage reports to examine data flow between assets.

Business analysts and subject matter experts can use IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services to manage enterprise vocabulary and information governance practices. It enables them to build a common language between business and information technology. Users can define relationships between the vocabulary assets that they create and other catalog assets. IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services is readily understood and usable by all stakeholders (both business and IT).

In addition to vocabulary assets, the catalog can contain metadata about information assets, which are assets other than vocabulary assets. Examples of information assets are implemented data resources, such as database tables and columns, ETL jobs, profiling processes, routines, and functions. These information assets typically come from other products, such as IBM Banking and Financial Markets Data Warehouse.

By providing lineage reports and analysis, IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services supports IT professionals who are responsible for compliance and governance initiatives that require lineage information. For example, such initiatives might be Dodd-Frank or Basel. IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services also supports IT professionals by providing impact analysis that shows the affect of changes to information management environments.

IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services helps organizations build and maintain a strong enterprise-wide vocabulary. This vocabulary can be leveraged in various information integration and governance projects, including big data integration, master data management (MDM), lifecycle management, and security and privacy initiatives.

In addition, IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services allows business users to play an active role in information-centric projects and to collaborate with their IT teams. This level of governance and collaboration creates an environment where decisions are more accurate and business opportunities are more readily captured. The end result is an organization with a consistent understanding of information, what it means, how it is used and why it can be trusted.

Benefits

Establish a common business language and manage business perspectives

Strong business and IT alignment is essential in data lake, MDM, data warehousing, business intelligence, application consolidation and migration projects. Wherever information will directly affect a business, known as the point of impact, it must be accurate, consistent and complete. It is not enough simply to document business metadata or business terms. This definition of information is active in the enterprise and must be open and accessible to all business and development teams.

IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services provides a vocabulary which users can evolve as the business adapts to market conditions, shifting customer needs and competitive threats. By leveraging an enterprise vocabulary, employees can be more confident when making decisions at the point of impact. IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services enables companies to define how information should be structured and defined.

Accelerate data governance and provide insight to business

A well-defined catalog of information is required to align business and compliance requirements with enterprise and reference architectures. It is important to encourage a standardized approach to information governance to provide structure and understanding within your organization about data integration. This increases the value of information and empowers its usage.

Data governance is a critical aspect of delivering quality data for analytical and integration projects. It clearly identifies the domain, ownership and meaning of information with efficient procedures and policies. It also enables IT to meet increasing demands for self-service data and accessibility while supporting compliance with risk and security requirements.

Increase trust through integrated metadata

Knowing the origin of data and what happens to it as it moves through numerous systems across the enterprise is fundamental to establishing confidence in the completeness and correctness of that data. Data validation and traceability is an important factor in complying with regulations such as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and Basel. These regulatory and compliance rules require companies to verify the accuracy, history and origin of their information.

IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services can help outline the complete lineage of fields from applications, reports or data warehouses back to source systems, surfacing the processes and transformations that occurred along the way. It helps data stewards promote data governance by establishing information responsibility and accountability.

Accelerate the design of data solutions

IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services helps organizations model, relate, standardize and integrate diverse and distributed data assets.

- Simplify and speed up warehouse design, dimensional modeling and change management by providing a strong foundational understanding of business concepts that will inform a good design for an enterprise data warehouse
- Increase efficiency and reduce time to market through greater understanding of current data assets
- Simplify and accelerate data and integration design for business intelligence, master data management and service-oriented architecture initiatives

Govern information with enhanced stewardship

As data stewards become increasingly responsible for improving the value of their data assets, they need capabilities to help them manage these new requirements. Data stewards are being asked to handle a diverse set of scenarios, including:

- Collaborating across multiple lines of business to build information policies supporting regulatory requirements
- Assessing the cost of poor data quality and managing data quality issues to closure
- Engaging subject matter experts through business processes to review and approve corporate vocabulary changes

Organizations can achieve significant business and technology value by using a vocabulary to support enterprise-wide information initiatives, bringing together silos of data for new application usages. The absence of a vocabulary on information initiatives can be disastrous, resulting in missed deadlines and opportunities. A vocabulary will help:

- Define shared, common, approved business terms
- Capture trusted, enterprise-wide definitions of business terms
- Associate business terms to a business structure
- Associate business terms to the technology systems and assets that manage the related data
- Identify the multiple names that different business units may use to refer to the same business term, as well as the technical names used for each
- Resolve business terms, definitions and associated terms across business units
- Enable the search for business information for all individuals from a consistent Web browser–based interface

Key principles of a business vocabulary

Authoritative content, data steward-ship and data governance

While some information about business practices may be documented, the main-stay of information tends to be kept in people's heads. To get the right infor-mation into the vocabulary, the people who know the most about the company's subject areas must be identified and as-signed to create and manage the author-itative dictionary. An undertaking to do this without being seeded from an indus-try-specific vocabulary is likely to take several years and many iterations.

Relationships between business under-standing and physical data sources

While explaining business definitions in plain language provides a common start-ing point, the link to the physical data sources and targets provides the context between enterprise users and IT profes-sionals. This enables the vocabulary to provide not only a textual definition for the term "Tier 1 Instruments" but also a link to the server, database and tables within the IT infrastructure where the information is stored. This promotes im-proved collaboration between the busi-ness and IT communities.

Basis for consistent access for business users

IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services provides a standardized taxonomy of terms from which local or departmental glossaries can be created. The integration of such local glossaries with Business Terms encourages a consistent and standardized business language across the enterprise.

Intuitive access for each community

Business users and IT professionals alike should be able to access the vocabulary instantly and suggest new terms while working in their native environments, whether that is a word processing tool, a spreadsheet, a reporting tool, a software development tool or an e-mail client.

Information Governance Teams

Governance refers to the procedures that your organization uses to maintain oversight and accountability of assets. It is a good idea to form a multidisciplinary team to be responsible for catalog governance. To get the correct content into the catalog, you must identify the people who know the most about the subject areas in your organization. Typically, these types of people form an information governance team that designs and maintains catalogs.

Metadata project leaders

Metadata project leaders are in charge of overseeing and managing data compliance issues within an organization. They ensure that assets and their relationship to other assets conform to business policies and legal regulations. In addition, they define the scope of the metadata project and assign tasks to team members.

Data administrators

Data administrators import and manage assets in the catalog such as databases, data files, business intelligence reports and models, and logical data model definitions.

Subject matter experts

Subject matter experts understand the business use of terms, their dependencies, and their relationships to other terms. Subject matter experts create and define terms.

Business analysts

Business analysts know the business definitions of terms for each business entity and receive requirements for delivering information to business audiences. The business analysts work with subject matter experts to establish a list of terms that represent the most common words that are used in reports, applications, and general communication. They ensure that the definitions of the terms are consistent with the goals of the organization.

Compliance officers

Compliance officers define and enforce information governance policies that the organization must adhere to in order to meet internal, regulatory, and legal requirements. They ensure that information complies with quality, security, privacy, and other governance criteria.

Data analysts

Data analysts work with data sources. They collaborate with the compliance officers to create information governance rules and apply information governance rules to data sources. In addition, the data analysts create connections between the information governance rules and operational rules, such as data quality, privacy, and data transformation rules.

Data architects

Data architects understand the physical and structural aspects of the data sources that terms and information governance rules might be assigned to. They find the terms or assets such as database tables, jobs, and other assets to assign to the term or rule. They establish the relationships between terms and where the terms are physically stored.

Components

Supportive Content
Used to identify data structures for regulatory reports, standards and vendor interfaces.

Business Terms
Used to create an enterprise-wide vocabulary.

Analytical Requirements
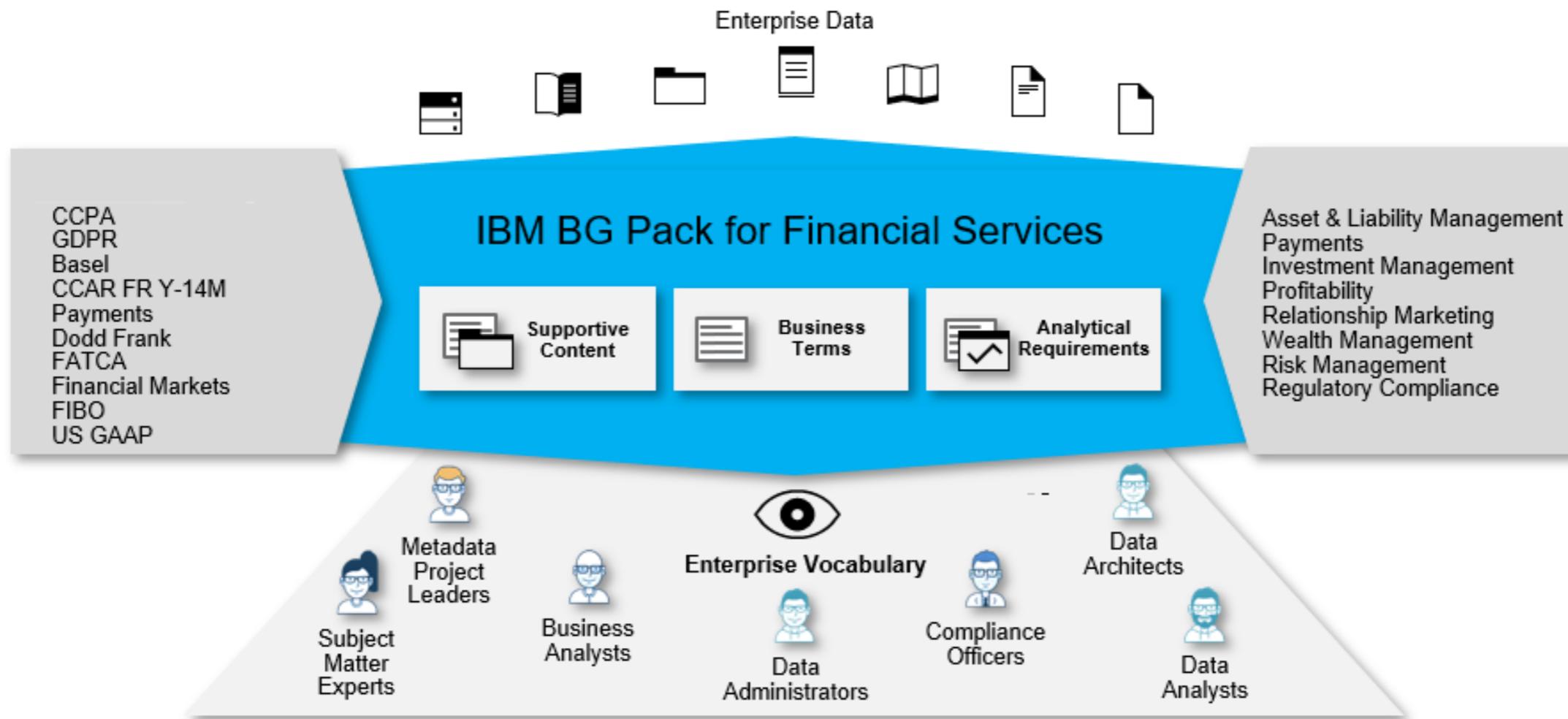Used to identify the reporting requirements for various aspects of the organization.

Figure 1. IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services

Business Terms

Business Terms define industry concepts in plain business language, with no modeling or abstraction involved. Clearly defined business terms help standardization and communication within an organization. By creating mappings to data models it is possible to create a common, enterprise-wide picture of the data requirements and to transform these requirements into IT data structures.

Business Terms define key business information used for business operations and analysis, enabling users to understand information used by IT assets by allowing traceability between business terms and IT assets. As a consequence, developed IT solutions are driven by business requirements.

Business Terms do not model data requirements, but capture the data requirements in a hierarchy of concepts.

Business Terms are defined by properties that describe in business language, the meaning of the business term and its status, organized by business category within a structured hierarchy.

As a generic model that defines data widely applicable to financial services organizations, Business Terms provide organizations with a jump start in the model development process and maximizes the value of information. The information is independent of organizational structure and has been validated by multiple sources within the industry.

Business Terms are data-centered and represent the business information requirements of a generic financial services organization, along with the necessary rules to assure information integrity.

They provide a framework for the development of consistent, cross-enterprise data structures that promote information sharing across business applications.

Providing a top-down view from an enterprise perspective, they are a blueprint for data lake and database development as well as a tool for understanding and communicating the enterprise information resources of the major business activities of financial services organizations. They enables users to:

- Agree on the scope of an initiative or application
- Manage the enterprise data resource
- Carry out impact analysis
- Derive logical specifications
- Plan data warehouse design
- Structure business concepts

Business Terms comprises business definitions, grouped into nine conceptual categories. It represents the business information needs and requirements of the financial services organization using common terms understood by business professionals. It identifies high-level data concepts, defines the scope of the enterprise and provides the model content framework.

It contains business definitions of the data items that are important and common to the organization. These definitions are organized for detailed modeling and structured to be independent of application requirements.

The emphasis of the business requirements level is on identifying and defining the business information needed to support the enterprise in terms used and understood by business professionals, rather than information system professionals.

Business Terms are a cross-enterprise model of the business requirements of a global, generic services organization in the financial services industry.

The key features are:
- Multiple perspectives of information and its use, so the Business Terms define the information itself. The Supportive Content and Analytical Requirements provide an external view, and a reporting view of that information.
- Advanced modeling techniques to encourage reusability of system assets
- Flexibility in extension and expansion
- A platform for improved data management and systems development
- Direct benefit in all phases of the systems development life cycle

Business Terms have been developed with the assistance of financial services professionals to facilitate understanding and navigation of the model by those who may have had minimal exposure to data modeling. At the same time, the structure and rigor satisfies the needs of analysts. It provides a communication bridge between the banking and information systems professionals within the organization.

The data items are categorized as:

Arrangement
Represents a potential or actual agreement between two or more individuals, organizations or organization units, providing and affirming the rules and obligations associated with the sale, exchange or provision of goods, services and resources.

Business Direction Item
Records an expression of an Involved Party's intent with regard to the manner and environments in which it wishes to carry out its business.

Event
Describes a happening about which the organization wishes to keep information as part of carrying out its mission and conducting its business.

Condition
Describes the specific requirements that relate to how the business of an organization is conducted, and includes information such as prerequisite or qualification criteria and restrictions or limits associated with these requirements.

Conditions can apply to various aspects of an organization's operations:
- Product sale and servicing
- Determine eligibility to purchase a product
- Assign specific general ledger accounts appropriate for different business transactions
- Required file retention periods for various information types
- Selection criteria for a market segment

Classification

Organizes and manages business information by defining structures that provide classification categories applying to one or more data concepts and groups of business concepts that apply to multiple data concepts.

Involved Party

Represents all participants that have contact with the organization or that are of interest to the organization, and about which the organization wishes to maintain information. This includes information about the organization itself.

Location

Describes a place, a destination of information or a bounded area, such as a country or state, about which the organization wishes to keep information.

Product

Describes goods and services that can be offered, sold or purchased by the organization, its competitors and other Involved Parties during the normal course of business. Product also includes non-financial goods and services that are of interest to the organization.

Resource Item

Tangible or intangible value items that are owned, managed, used by or of specific interest to the organization in pursuit and accomplishment of its business.
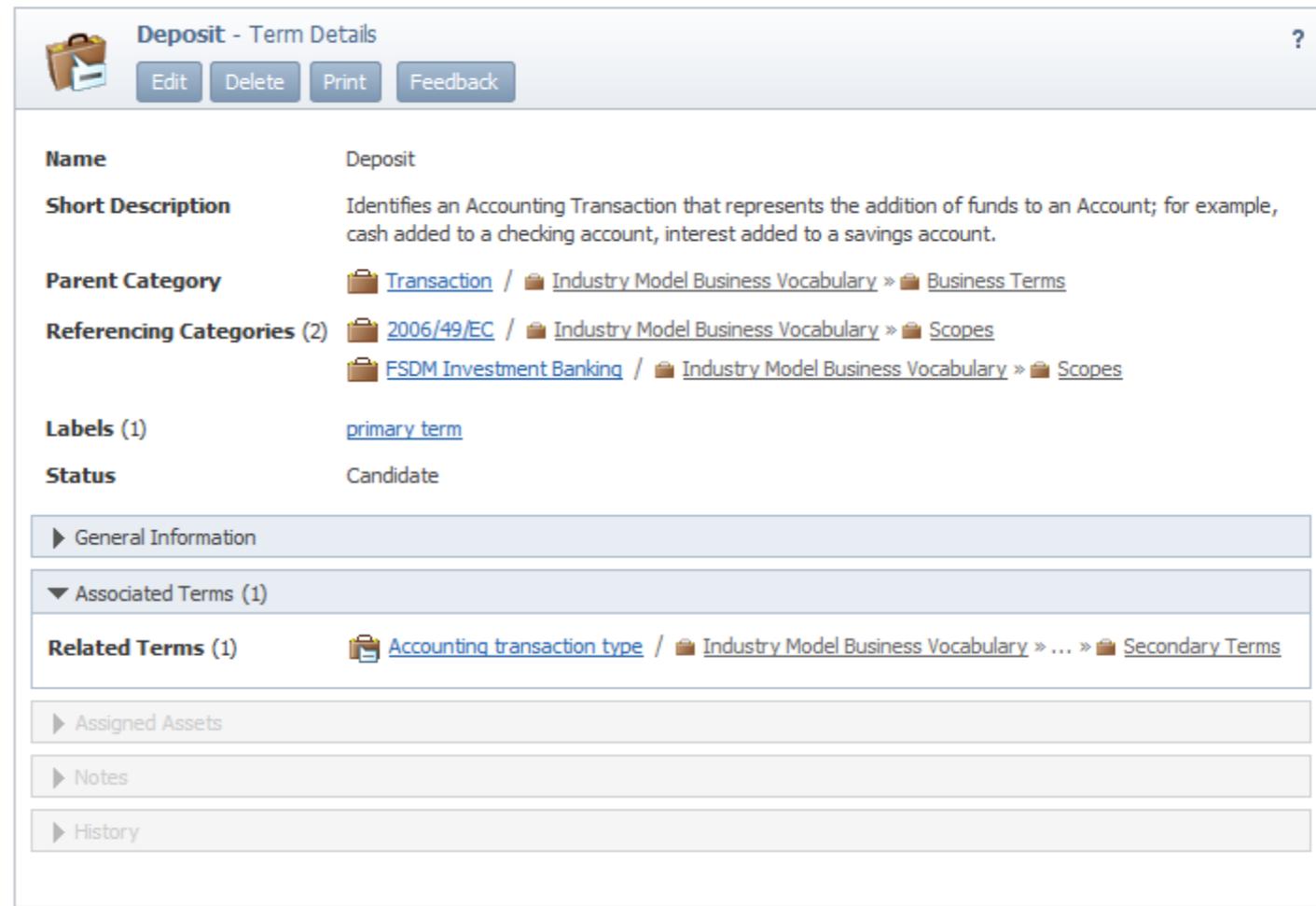

Figure 2. Example Business Term

Analytical Requirements

Analytical Requirements reflect the most common queries and analyses for business performance measurement and reporting, while supporting other analytical functions, such as ad-hoc reporting and decision support. They also enable rapid scoping and prototyping of data marts, which provide a subject-specific analytical layer in a data warehouse solution.

Each Analytical Requirement can be divided into:

- Measures - A numerical fact that conveys quantitative information of importance to the organization. Examples: Profit, and Number of Customers
- Dimensions - A dimension categorizes measures, such as Time and Product.

Analytics development teams can use these Analytical Requirements to create designs for specific data marts or dimensional solutions that can serve as the source for a range of reports and charts.

Data marts provide a subject-specific analytical layer in a data warehouse solution. Analytical Requirements are structurally similar to data marts, which means that Analytical Requirements enable rapid scoping and prototyping of data marts. Using data warehouse modeling software, analysts and business users use Analytical Requirements to quickly gather the reporting and analysis requirements of their organization.

As an example of subject-oriented definitions, Analytical Requirements provide the reporting requirements needed to support the Basel II Pillar 3 Reporting Tables, specifically Analytical Requirements support Credit Risk IRB Advanced as well as initial reporting specifications for Market Risk, Liquidity Risk, and Operational Risk.

Within a data warehouse, measures and dimensions can be mapped back to the data warehouse so that the scoping of the reporting and analysis requirements automatically selects the most appropriate data warehouse entities and attributes to support those requirements. Analytics development teams can use these Analytical Requirements to create designs for specific data marts or dimensional solutions that can be used as a source for a range of reports and charts.

Asset and Liability Management

- Capital Allocation Analysis
- Capital Procurement
- Credit Loss Allowance Analysis
- Economic Balance Sheet Analysis
- Equity Position Exposure
- Financial Management Accounting
- Financial Market Transaction Analysis
- Funds Maturity Analysis
- Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis
- Liquidity Analysis
- Net Interest Margin Variance
- Positions Analysis
- Short Term Funding Management
- Structured Finance Analysis
- VWAP Analysis

Payments

- High Value Outward Payment
- Inward Payments
- Inward Payment Rate Tolerance
- Inward Payment User Activity
- Inward Payments Volume
- Outward Payments
- Payment Card Fraud Analysis
- Payment Card Merchant Analysis
- Payment Origin And Destination
- Payment Limit Exception Analysis
- Payment Service Performance
- Payment Service Provider Analysis
- Payment Service Reliability
- Payment Volume Cost And Revenue

Investment Management

- Class Action Period Holding Analysis
- Corporate Action Analysis
- Dynamic Performance Analysis
- Financial Market Lot Analysis
- Foreign Exchange Analysis
- Holding Movement Analysis
- Investment Fund Analysis
- Performance Analysis
- Performance Versus Benchmark Analysis
- Proxy Vote Analysis
- Securities Available For Lending
- Settlement Analysis

Profitability

- Activity Based Costing Analysis
- Business Procedure Performance Measurement
- Channel Profitability
- Customer Lifetime Value Analysis
- Customer Profitability
- Governed Data Cost Analysis
- Income Analysis
- Insurance Product Analysis
- Investment Arrangement Analysis
- Islamic Banking Profitability Analysis
- Location Profitability

- Organization Unit Profitability
- Payment Service Profitability
- Performance Measurement
- Product Analysis
- Product Profitability
- Profitability Analysis
- Transaction Profitability Analysis

Relationship Marketing

- Call Centre Performance Analysis
- Call Centre Usage Analysis
- Campaign Analysis
- Card Fees Analysis
- Card Loyalty Analysis
- Cross Sell Analysis
- Customer Attrition Analysis
- Customer Behavior
- Customer Complaints Analysis
- Customer Delinquency Analysis
- Customer Experience Analysis
- Customer Interaction Analysis
- Customer Investment Profile
- Customer Loyalty
- Data Subject Request Analysis
- Individual Customer Profile
- Lead Analysis
- Market Analysis
- Mobile Visitor Analysis
- Operator Script Performance Analysis
- Social Media Analysis

- Social Media Persona Analysis
- Website Page Analysis
- Wallet Share Analysis
- Website Visitor Analysis

Wealth Management

- Asset Allocation Analysis
- Client Profitability Analysis
- Client Summary Analysis
- Portfolio Fee And Tax Analysis
- Portfolio Gains Analysis
- Portfolio Performance Analysis
- Portfolio Risk Analysis
- Profit & Loss Attribution Analysis

Risk Management

- Advanced IRB And AMA Analysis
- Advanced Risk Based Capital Analysis
- Asset Pool Performance Analysis
- Authority Profiling
- Collections Analysis
- Credit Risk Analysis
- Credit Risk Assessment
- Credit Risk Exposure Analysis
- Credit Risk Mitigation Assessment
- Customer Credit Risk Profile
- Data Breach Analysis
- Data Protection Impact Assessment Analysis
- Debt Restructure Analysis
- Economic Capital Analysis

- Equity Exposure Analysis
- Incremental Risk In The Trading Book
- Individual Credit Assessment Analysis
- Insurance Risk Profile
- Interest Rate Risk Analysis
- Integrated Risk Analysis
- Involved Party Exposure
- Liquidity Risk Analysis
- Liquidity Risk Drivers
- Liquidity Risk Monitoring
- Liquidity Risk Regulatory Stds
- Location Exposure
- Market Risk Capital Charges Analysis
- Market Risk VaR Analysis
- Non Performing Loan Analysis
- Operational Risk Assessment
- Operational Risk Loss Analysis
- Outstandings Analysis
- Portfolio Credit Exposure
- Product Risk Analysis
- Securitization Analysis
- Securitization Detail Analysis
- Security Analysis
- Short Term Liquidity Analysis
- Value At Risk Analysis

Regulatory Compliance

- Best Execution Analysis
- Capital Adequacy Analysis
- Continuous Auction Analysis
- Data Subject Consent Analysis
- ECB Reporting
- FATCA Compliance Analysis
- FATCA Implementation Analysis
- FATCA Withholding Analysis
- Financial Capital Adequacy Analysis
- Foreign Financial Account Analysis
- Periodic Auction Analysis
- Quarterly Transaction Reporting Analysis
- Quote Driven Analysis
- Remuneration Analysis
- Structure of Regulatory Capital
- Suspicious Activity Analysis
- Trader Transaction Analysis
- Transaction Activity Analysis
- Transaction Reporting Analysis
- Variable Remuneration Analysis

Supportive Content

Supportive Content provides a method of mapping both external and internal terms from business standards and other requirements to the Business Terms. This helps business users understand how such business terms are represented in the models, using the naming and definitions of the source.

For example, requirements such as Basel II/III can be represented by structured groupings of data elements, such as Loss Given Default (LGD).

The benefit of such a hierarchy is in logically organizing the data requirements into cohesive groupings, and in translating requirement data needs into their support in IT assets.

A key differentiator between Analytical Requirements and Supportive Content is that Supportive Content is not defined as measures and dimensions but as related data elements presented in a logical hierarchy, while Analytical Requirements describe reporting elements.

Examples of the use of such grouping of data elements include data mining,

credit risk calculators, credit scoring and balanced scorecard whose data requirements can be supported by the Supportive Content as a mechanism for both documenting the requirements and understanding how those data requirements are supported by IT assets.

The purpose of Supportive Content is to capture requirements in a particular domain of interest and then relate Supportive Content to IT assets. To this end, Supportive Content is defined in the language of the users of the given application.

The internal-ratings-based (IRB) approach uses risk metrics in order to calculate the required Risk Weighted Asset values. Supportive Content for Basel II are organized in the same way for ease of identifying the risk elements required and the underlying data structures in the warehouse to support them.

Coverage is provided for:

CCPA
- CCPA Document Sections
- CCPA Document Terms
- CCPA Term Groups
  - Consumer Rights
  - Personal Data
  - Processing activities
  - Processing purposes
  - Related Terms
  - Roles

GDPR
- Chapters
- Personal data
- Processing activities
- Purposes of processing
- Rights of data subjects
- Roles

Basel Framework
- Capital Adequacy & Capital Ratio
- Capital Adequacy Framework Final Rule
- Credit Risk - Standardized
- Effective Maturity (M)
- Expected Loss (EL) And Provisions
- Exposure At Default (EAD)
- Liquidity Risk Management

- Loss Given Default (LGD)
- Market Risk - Incremental Risk Charge (IRC)
- Market Risk - Internal Model
- Market Risk - Standardized
- Operational Risk Requirement
- Probability Of Default (PD)
- Securitization Framework
- The First Pillar - Minimum Capital Requirements
- Market Risk Capital Requirement
- Credit Risk - Internal Ratings Based (IRB)
- Stress Testing & Scenario Analysis
- Counterparty Credit Risk
- Global Capital Framework

CCAR
- FR Y-14M

Dodd Frank
- Swap Data Reporting Requirements
- Large Trader Reporting
- Retail Foreign Exchange Transactions
- Further Definition of "Swap," "Security-Based Swap," and "Security-Based Swap Agreement"; Mixed Swaps; Security-Based Swap Agreement Recordkeeping

- Further Definition of "Swap Dealer," "Security-Based Swap Dealer," "Major Swap Participant," "Major Security-Based Swap Participant" and "Eligible Contract Participant"

FATCA
- FATCA US Taxpayer Compliance
- FATCA Foreign Financial Institution Compliance
- FATCA U.S. Withholding Agent Compliance
- FATCA Inter Governmental Agreements

Financial Markets
- FpML Definitions
- Bond
- Bond Future
- Equity Option Trade
- Foreign Exchange (Fx)
- Term Deposit
- Forward Rate Agreement
- Cross Currency Swap

FIBO
- Corporations
- Functional Entities
- Legal Entities
- Ownership and Control
- Partnerships

- Trusts

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) support
The SEC is an independent federal agency that oversees the exchange of securities to protect investors. The US GAAP are the standard framework of guidelines for financial accounting.

Other
- ISO 20022 Financial Services - Support for Payments and Securities business domains.
- Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) - Identifies the common data elements required for the administration of a common system of entity identification to be used in monitoring and managing systemic risks.
- MISMO eMortgage - Supportive Content containing the data items required for the support of Mortgage Industry Standards Maintenance Organization (MISMO), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Mortgage Bankers Association.

Conclusion

IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services provides comprehensive capabilities to help understand information and foster collaboration between business and IT. This encourages a standardized approach for discovering companies' IT assets and establishing a common business language. Firms using IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Pack for Financial Services are better able to align IT with their business goals.

Implementing a business vocabulary can have a significant, positive impact on enterprise business activities. Determining common definitions for terms used across the enterprise helps ensure focus and attention on the organization's business goals.

Through an effective data governance program, IT managers and business users alike will become more effective in business measures, including risk mitigation and value creation.

A common vocabulary also provides users across the enterprise with a common language to streamline communication and break down traditional collaboration barriers. A well-constructed business vocabulary helps enterprise workers spend less time on misunderstandings and fruitless information searches and more time focusing on the business itself.

[1] Notice: Clients are responsible for ensuring their own compliance with various laws and regulations, including the European Union General Data Protection Regulation. Clients are solely responsibility for obtaining advice of competent legal counsel as to the identification and interpretation of any relevant laws and regulations that may affect the clients' business and any actions the clients may need to take to comply with such laws and regulations. The products, services, and other capabilities described herein are not suitable for all client situations and may have restricted availability. IBM does not provide legal, accounting or auditing advice or represent or warrant that its services or products will ensure that clients are in compliance with any law or regulation.