### Semantic Services Opportunities in the Financial Services Industries

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### New financial services are emerging







# Financial analytics based services are shifting towards integrating business intelligence

- performance rating services
  - ✓ based on balance sheets
    - non-linear prediction models from BS data and financial ratios
  - integrate additional evidence
    - analyst reports (textual, tables)
- credit-worthiness ratings in banks
  - based on semi-automatic data aggregation from public / registry data sources
- value-added business insights
  - ✓ in finance portals using rich user interfaces



# Example Sector Map from WSJ -- integrated information at your finger tips



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### Drilling down in WSJ reveals background information





## Community based financial services will exploit the potential of web 2.0 and semantic technologies

opinion sharing and polling for consumer climate assessment
 public lending brokerage (see Kiva example)





vourpointofview.com

We at HSBC, the world's local bank, strongly believe in the potential of difference.

In a world of increasing sameness, we believe it's important to value different points of view and there

HSBC 🚺

Both kinds of services are constrained by regulatory frameworks and the demand for provable compliance

Basel II for minimal capital requirements (risk assessment)

XBRL based reporting regulations





Semantic Days Stavanger, 2008

### The eXtensible Business Reporting Language

### □ Standard for quantitative reporting data -- XBRL

- combines normative data models with local flexibility
- normative data models needed for regulatory compliance
- flexibility for regional / national / industry specific reporting needs
- □ XBRL is under continuous development
  - ✓ bi-annual conferences, work groups, communities
  - ✓ latest specs concern inter alia
    - DWH dimensions and complex data mapping,
    - function linkbases



### Financial Reporting with XBRL



#### Basic idea

- separate reporting data in instance documents
- ✓ from metadata in linkbases
- Metadata comprise
  - reporting items taxonomy
  - ✓ legal references
  - ✓ simple calculations
    - aggregations,
    - ratios (extension)
  - labels, multilingual
  - ✓ presentation rules



Analytics based services exploit reporting and background data

- annotate background data using ontology based text classification and concept recognition
- extract business information using fact schemes
- integrate with quantitative reporting data analysis
- these steps are one main contribution of the EU MUSING project (Multi-Industry Semantics based Next-Generation Business Intelligence)



# Ontology based text annotation identifies concepts a report is based on (MUSING I)

- Extracting information about a company requires for example to identify the *Company Name*; *Company Address*; *Parent Organization*; *Shareholders*, etc.
- These associated pieces of information should be asserted as properties values of the company instance
- Statements for populating the ontology need to be created ( "Alcoa Inc" hasAlias "Alcoa"; "Alcoa Inc" hasWebPage "http://www.alcoa.com", etc.)
- GATE, Sheffield University





## Combination of annotation generated information with other knowledge sources is used in BI apps (MUSING II)



• **Step 1** - Construction of an ontology that contains both general expert knowledge and meta data describing the structure of business knowledge.

- Text mining techniques;
- Knowledge acquisition techniques.
- **Step 2** Data preparation under the guidance of the metadata provided by the ontology. (e.g., pdf2xbrl tool)
- **Step 3** Transformation of the expert knowledge into BI forms, e.g. Bayesian Networks.
- **Step 4** Exploitation of the model.
- integrate work from DFKI, Kenett Preminger Associates, Pavia University



The next generation financial services need to be composed and adapted in a highly dynamic way

- extremely short life cycles
- ad-hoc products
- composition of services for emerging markets yields added value



Business rules allow to compose services dynamically

Research at LMU with IBM using WebSphere Process Integration Developer Toolkit





Offering these services to large customer bases requires a new generation of semantics and rules enabled service models

- □ information (data-centric)
- □ functional (or activity-centric)
- constraints / compliance (rule-centric)
- the models should be platform independent to the highest possible degree --> metamodelling is needed



A new generation of service metamodels is needed to enable a suitable service infrastructure

- we need to better represent service behavioural patterns and inherent business rules
- OMG is currently integrating two submissions
  - UPMS -- component approach (building on SCA)
  - SOA Profile -- collaboration /composite structure) approach
  - ✓ SHAPE EU project coordinated by SINTEF
- business rules formulated on the basis of business vocab's are subject of OMG SBVR
- basic requirement of integration of ontologies with relational and DWH data models --> Ontology definition metamodel (ODM)



### How XBRL represents taxonomies

Subconcept relationships between BS items are encoded as typed links between children and parents

- ✓ structure on 2700+ accounting items
- semantically richer structure than web page links
- ✓ advantage is flexibility --
  - can have arbitrary taxonomy on top of a reporting document
  - example would be company internal data warehouse dimension definitions
- disadvantage is missing reasoning capability
  - hard to compute transitive subconcept relationships
  - hard to compute consistency checks and to update consistently



### XBRL balance sheet items

Subconcept or subsumption relationships are coded in dotted notation

- may coincide with linkbase relationships, but not guaranteed
- ✓ potential source of inconsistencies, bugs
- ✓ potential source of misunderstandings by users

-bs: http://www.xbrl.org/2001/instance::tupleType -bs.ass : http://www.xbrl.org/2001/instance::monetaryltemType - bs.ass.accountingConvenience : http://www.xbrl.org/2001/instance::monetaryItemType - 0 -bs.ass.accountingConvenience.changeDem2Eur : http://www.xbrl.org/2001/instance::monetaryItemType - 0 -bs.ass.accountingConvenience.startUpCost : http://www.xbrl.org/2001/instance::monetaryItemType - 0 -bs.ass.assInbetwFixAndCurr : http://www.xbrl.org/2001/instance::monetaryItemType - Ø -bs.ass.assInbetwFixAndCurr.filmRights : http://www.xbrl.org/2001/instance::monetaryItemType - 0 -bs.ass.assInbetwFixAndCurr.miningOverburden : http://www.xbrl.org/2001/instance::monetaryItemType - 0 -bs.ass.assInbetwFixAndCurr.nuclFuel : http://www.xbrl.org/2001/instance::monetaryItemType -bs.ass.currAss : http://www.xbrl.org/2001/instance::monetaryItemType -bs.ass.currAss.cashEquiv : http://www.xbrl.org/2001/instance::monetaryItemType -bs.ass.currAss.cashEquiv.bank : http://www.xbrl.org/2001/instance::monetaryItemType - bs.ass.currAss.cashEquiv.cash : http://www.xbrl.org/2001/instance::monetaryItemType -bs.ass.currAss.cashEquiv.centralBank : http://www.xbrl.org/2001/instance::monetaryItemType - Ø -bs.ass.currAss.cashEquiv.cheques : http://www.xbrl.org/2001/instance::monetaryItemType — O -bs.ass.currAss.inventory : http://www.xbrl.org/2001/instance::monetaryItemType



### Direct approach -- ontologies by document transformation



 construct ontologies directly from XBRL schemata and linkbase using XSLT based model transformations



## Development towards a comprehensive model transformation approach



 model transformation is a discipline with increasing importance to enterprise information and application integration (MDA by OMG)



### ODM compliant XBRL ontology





### Additional description standards are integrated seamlessly

Easy integration with other description systems standards

- NACE codes (Nomenclature of economic activities)
  - ⊙ taxonomy without explicit classification criteria
- BACH database information (Bank for the Accounts of Companies Harmonised)
  © coarse version of XBRL-like taxonomies
- Basel II loss event classification
  - ⊙ usable in very different modelling contexts

All this is available and integrated with XBRL data in MUSING ontologies



Advantages of an ontology representation

- Advantage -- Rule based transformations from given to target taxonomy
  - ✓ e.g. transform from national GAAP to IFRS
- □ Advantage -- Reasoning over taxonomy relationships
  - simplifies definition of warehouse dimensions
  - simplifies definition of behavioural features in XBRL-based user interfaces
- □ Advantage -- Business rules expansion with inference engines



#### Transforming from ontologies to Bayesian networks for BI services



Use case for a Bayesian Network enabled analytic service

User enters candidate dependencies

- ✓ formally association classes
- could be supported by a user interface in a future pilot
- System computes appropriate BNs
  - ✓ so called DAPER ground graphs
  - they change with new instances / individuals
  - we have implemented a rule based computation of the BNs in Flora2 (OWL round trip in preparation)
  - ✓ output is GeNIE compatible, XBN-format in preparation
  - ✓ ontology can handle prior CPTs etc if needed



### Industry track at IEEE EDOC Conference in Munich

- 12th IEEE International Conference on Enterprise Distributed Object Computing
- **September 15-19, 2008**
- □ web site <u>http://www.edocconference.org</u>
- Industry track submissions open until May 09





### Conclusions

- new generation of financial services is emerging
- □ data-driven and model-driven approaches are integrated
- unstructured information (text, social networks) is increasingly made available as BI source
- standards in reporting and compliance management are taken into account
- highly dynamic service mash-ups can become reality depending on significant progress in service engineering

